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THE

Winchester Record.

VOL. I. JANUARY, 1885. NO. 1.

"JANUS I am: oldest of potentates!
Forward I look and backward, and below
I count — as god of avenues and gates —
The years that through my portals come and go."

MOTIVES.

A TOWN, in the New England sense of the word, is quite a complete republic in itself.

Its affiliation in the larger family of towns is essentially analogous to a confederation of states.

Its individuality is not merged in any such prudential concurrence of purpose or concession of rights in the union of towns, as may be deemed politically convenient.

As it has a complete government of its own, so has it a character, physical and social, by which it comes to be recognized and designated in history, — its own institutions, civil, religious, educational, social, — its characteristic forms of industry and public enterprises peculiar to itself. And so has it a history peculiarly and properly its own. And to-day, in a large proportion of the towns of New England, and in other parts

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of our country as well, an earnest interest is manifested in the gathering and careful preservation of the materials of their own distinctive history. Anniversaries are observed with ever-increasing formality and enthusiasm. Historians of ability are sought out to collect and present, at centennial or bicentennial celebrations, all attainable information respecting the origin and growth of existing municipal and social organizations, the rise of families, the migrations and experiences of the fathers; in a word, whatever reminiscences may aid the expression of public gratitude or justify the pride of citizenship.

In the preparation and celebration of these festivals, towns deem it justifiable to engage in their corporate capacity; and often, with lavish expenditures of money and elaborate arrangements, they enter unanimously into schemes for dignifying, to the utmost, such occasions.

These celebrations, however, have much more than this superficial significance. As with prosperous families, so with towns, the time comes when a regard for ancestry is felt to be a filial duty, a virtue high in the list of those affecting self-respect and essential dignity of character. The impulse actuating these occasions, now so numerous, is not simply a fashionable zeal for antiquarian research, or the amusement afforded by the ludicrous fashions or peculiar customs of a forgotten past, so much as it is a thoughtful regard of the great value of present advantages, an awakened sense of the significance of the events and instrumentalities which have led up to them, and the indisputable duty to

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transmit to posterity what of local history is better comprehended to-day than it can be in the future.

As a natural development of this awakened interest, and as a useful, if not necessary, means of the collecting and safe keeping of relics, symbols, fragmentary records, public and private, and other forms of actual historical value, numerous

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

have been organized, many of which are fostered by public town action, and some of which, through the thoughtful benevolence of citizens, are founded upon the basis of adequate endowments.

These associations, as a rule, are organized, not as mere literary or social reunions, to provide an agreeable pastime in their occasional meetings, or to seek amusement in the mere curiosities of history, but to provide libraries with suitable appointments for collecting, arranging, cataloguing, and indexing all matters, books, pamphlets, written or printed documents, relics, and whatever may be designated as historic material, — to secure, so far as possible, these treasures against all danger of loss or disarrangement, and thus accumulate such testimonies of the past, and of the perpetual present, as will fortify the truth of town and family history, or correct its errors, when it comes to be written.

The papers of reminiscence or of special investigation, prepared by the members or contributed through them and read at the stated meetings, are preserved,

catalogued, and kept within reach of the historian, who may need the information they contain.

The departments of genealogy and biography are deemed very essential adjuncts to the general plan of a historical society, and special provision is made to secure the full benefits desired.

Sheets, suitable for binding in book forms, are skilfully prepared, with printed questions adapted to all the material facts of personal and family history, and furnished to all who may be disposed to fill them; and biographical facts are gathered and systematically preserved.

Such are the outline features of these associations, defining the reasons of their existence.

The records of their transactions, of their investigations, compilations, and even of their difficulties in research and dissensions as to historic facts, soon acquire high value in the study of local history.

And such work as these associations are doing supplements the records of the town itself and of its various societies, whose clerks or secretaries are limited to the briefest and most formal minutes of the acts recorded, thus securing at once corroboratory and explanatory information, and additional protection against the perversions of the dishonest and losses by fire or other disasters.

The incentives to such an association in Winchester are found to be abundant upon a little reflection on the following notable facts.

Two hundred and forty-five years ago the natural advantages of the territory now included in the limits

of this town attracted the attention of enterprising men, and they penetrated the forest and commenced a settlement.

This, the oldest portion of Woburn, has a natural claim to a prominent part of the historic associations which have so eminently distinguished the latter in New England history.

These natural advantages, as they are here designated, belong to geographical features whose attractiveness is destined never to be diminished. These beautiful sheets of water, with their connecting river, were a fascination to the Indian queen, who, while conveying the surrounding hills and plains in amicable negotiations with the immigrants, reserved these to her own enjoyment to the hour of her death. The fascinations of this beautiful landscape, the salubrity of all the conditions of residence, the eminent adaptedness of contour and approach to convenient and tasteful dwellings, and the admirably adjusted distance from the large city, securing retirement and city advantages combined, — all unite to give to Winchester a marked individuality. Here the "little republic," thanks to our thoughtful fathers, finds every incentive to the best of municipal and social organization; to a rivalry with nature in the generous and inspiriting character of her institutions.

It is difficult to conceive conditions better adapted to, or more imperatively demanding, public spirit in the duty of preserving, as well as in that of constructing, whatever pertains to the dignity, the beauty, or the historic value of such a town.

To begin now to preserve its most ancient landmarks,

from 1630 downward (for he who is styled the "father of Woburn" undoubtedly traversed this beautiful valley in that year, and noted with his peculiar vigilance its promises for the future); to gather now whatever relates to the possessions out of which our own have been carved; to trace now the rise and growth of the churches, schools, associations, institutions, public works, etc., and to preserve the biographies of the fathers, — are dictated alike by a considerate affection for our pleasant homes, a due regard for the stable interests of our families, and a similarly generous consideration for our posterity to that which prompts the planting of trees.

The demand for local history is evinced in the many books which have been prepared and published by individuals in the way of private enterprise. In all, or nearly all, of the towns around us, historians have been found whose leisure, taste, and literary abilities were thus occupied, and who have relied chiefly upon the collection of family genealogies for remuneration of their labor.

These histories are of great value, and will ever be highly appreciated both by future historians and by historical societies: yet their value would be greatly enhanced by the tributary work of local historical societies, which are best adapted to catch effectively the living glow of each period, to secure the elements of indisputable accuracy, and to furnish material most worthy of the literary skill that may be ultimately employed in its compilation and embellishment.

GEORGE COOKE

THE WINCHESTER HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Individuals in Winchester, prominently among others Messrs. Luther R. Symmes, Abijah Thompson, Edwin A. Wadleigh, and George T. Littlefield, had for many years interested themselves to collect and preserve relics, printed or written items, and other material pertaining to the early history and the old families of the territory now included in the limits of the town.

This accumulation of matters of historical or genealogical value demanded, in the interest of town history, some provision for its safe and permanent preservation, and the suggestion of the feasibility of a local historical society in Winchester naturally arose from the facts named.

Some time in the summer of 1884 Mr. Abijah Thompson consulted with George Cooke, and requested him to prepare suitable papers for the organization and regulation of such a society.

The papers were at that time prepared, consisting of a short prospectus, the draft of a constitution and by-laws similar to those commonly adopted in towns of like circumstance; but in view of the excitements of the national election, further consideration of the matter was deferred till November 13, 1884, at which date Messrs. Symmes, Thompson, Cooke, and George T. Littlefield, met at the house of Mr. Symmes, and took preliminary measures for organization and appointed a meeting of all the subscribers to the papers

above named, to be held at the office of George S. Littlefield, Esq., November 20, 1884.

The subscribers, who became the original members, by the terms expressed in the Constitution prepared as above, were the following : —

Abijah Thompson.	Henry Rolfe.
Luther Richardson Symmes.	Charles Harrison Dunham.
George Cooke.	John Reed Cobb.
George Thomas Littlefield.	Joseph Howe Tyler.
Edwin Augustus Wadleigh.	Thomas Prentiss Ayer.
James Alexander Dupee.	Sumner Richardson.

George Sherman Littlefield.

At this meeting the Prospectus, Constitution, and By-laws were again read, article by article, for the more formal adoption of the society, and with amendments were adopted.

The following officers were elected by ballot : —

Abijah Thompson, *President.*
Luther Richardson Symmes, } *Vice-Presidents.*
Joseph Howe Tyler, } *Vice-Presidents.*
Thomas Prentiss Ayer, } *Vice-Presidents.*
George Cooke, *Secretary.*
Charles Harrison Dunham, *Treasurer.*
George Sherman Littlefield, *Librarian.*

PROSPECTUS.

The subscribers, appreciating the objects and methods of the associations, now so numerous and efficient, formed to preserve, in permanent forms, the historical and genealogical facts pertaining to the towns in which they exist, propose to organize themselves into such an association for the town of Winchester.

Although Winchester is still young as a corporation — small relatively, in territory and population, and a large portion of its present inhabitants may be properly designated "recent comers," yet considerations affecting our self-respect as citizens — the common interest we should all feel in the local associations of our homes, and a wise regard of the value to our posterity of such records as can never be better made than now of the early history of the town and of the families which have taken root in our territory, — all combine to commend the purposes and insure the interest of such an association.

We therefore agree to associate ourselves for the purposes named, and to be governed by the following Constitution and By-laws.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called the WINCHESTER HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

ART. II. The objects of this Society shall be to collect, preserve, and supply to inquirers the facts of the local history of Winchester, and such family genealogies as may be offered to its archives; and to prepare, or cause to be prepared, from time to time, such papers relative to these subjects as may be of public interest to our citizens.

ART. III. The Society shall be composed of the signers of this Prospectus, and such other persons, residents of Winchester or otherwise, as shall be nominated by the Directors and elected by ballot, and honorary members elected in the same manner.

ART. IV. The officers of this Society shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Librarian, and a Treasurer, who shall constitute a Board of Directors and all of whom shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Meetings of the Society.

Art. V. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Tuesday in October.

Art. VI. The regular meetings of the Society shall be held on the first Tuesday of each month from September to May inclusive, and special meetings as the directors may determine.

Art. VII. Each resident member shall pay into the Treasury One Dollar annually during his membership.

Art. VIII. This Constitution may be amended by a vote of three fourths of the members present at any regular meeting, notice of the proposed amendment having been made and entered upon the records at any previous meeting.

BY-LAWS.

I. It shall be deemed the duty of members to seek historical and genealogical information, and to contribute whatever books, pamphlets, papers, records, or verbal statements may be in their control and in any way conducive to the purposes of the Society.

II. The Secretary shall record, in a suitably bound book or books, the transactions of each regular and special meeting of the Society; shall record all donations with the full name of the donors; shall note and file all written or printed communications made to the Society and deposit the same with the Librarian.

III. The Librarian shall be the custodian of all books, pamphlets, and written or printed papers designed for preservation, and shall not suffer them to be removed from the archives of the Society, unless upon a written order of the Directors, which order shall itself be recorded and filed.

IV. The order of business at each meeting of the Society shall be as follows: —

1. The reading and correction of the record of the preceding meeting.
2. The announcing of donations to the Society.
3. The reading of letters received in correspondence.
4. The unfinished business of the preceding meeting.
5. The reading of papers written for the Society's archives.
6. Oral communications.

7. Transaction of the Society's business.
8. Proposing of candidates for membership.

V. A historian shall be chosen at each Annual Meeting, whose duty it shall be to collect and preserve materials for a history of the Society and biographies of its living or deceased members; and whenever it may be desirable, to prepare the same for publication; also to compile the items of valuable information obtained during the year in a paper for preservation.

VI. Each member shall be invited to furnish to the historian all historical and genealogical facts he may possess relating to his own family, with names, places, and dates, in full.

VII. These By-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Society by a two-thirds vote, notice of the proposed amendment having been given at a previous meeting.

In addition to the list of original members given on page 8, the following persons have become members by signing the Constitution of the society.

George Gardner Stratton.
Lewis Parkhurst.
C. Arthur Conant.
Alfred Clarence Vinton.
Daniel March, Jr.
George Dutton Rand.
Allen D. Hunt.
Warren Johnson.
Henry Childs Miller.
George P. Brown.
Luther Richardson.
Harrison Parker.
John S. Richardson.
Thomas Frank West.
J. Winslow Richardson.
Stephen Thompson.
Frederick Winsor.
Mrs. Ann B. Winsor.
Mrs. Martha J. Rand.
Mrs. Maria S. Thompson.
Irving S. Palmer.
Henry F. Johnson.
Arthur Eastman Whitney.
Rev. George Warren Gardner.
Arthur C. Quinby.
Rev. John Lewis Marsh.
Alfred Washington Quimby.
Rev. Joshua Coit.
Rev. Charles R. Seymour.
James F. Dwinell.
Samuel B. White.
Harrison Parker, 2d.
David Nelson Skillings.

This list does not include such as have intimated their acceptance of election, but have not as yet found it convenient to be present at our meetings.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SELECTMEN.

[Their letter under date of January 5, 1885.]

GEORGE COOKE,

Secretary of the Historical and Genealogical Society.

Dear Sir, — Appreciating fully the work which your Society are doing, and desirous of aiding as far as we can, the Board of Selectmen of the town of Winchester *Voted*, this evening, that your Society have the privilege of selecting such printed or other matter as they may find among the documents left at the room formerly occupied as Selectmen's Room, the same to be kept by the Society in such manner as they may deem best for its preservation as the property of the town. Also the book-cases, if of any use, in which to keep your selections, are at your service.

Per order of the Selectmen.

ALBERT AYER, *Chairman.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Its first regular meeting was held at Livingston Hall, December 4, 1884.

This being the first meeting at which the society felt itself fairly equipped for its appropriate work, it was entered upon with an inspiring zeal.

Following the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding meetings, the first business, in our adopted order, was the announcement of donations.

Suitable books for the records of the society were the first needs to be supplied, and these were donated by George T. Littlefield and Abijah Thompson; the former presenting for the use of the Librarian a large and very beautiful book, for the cataloguing of the library as it is collected, as well as of the contributions

of all kinds to the archives, with appropriate rulings for dates, names of donors, and descriptive notes belonging to each entry; the latter, appropriate books for the records of the Secretary. These books thus provided, the following donations from Mr. Thompson were offered for our records and library: —

1. A bound volume of the *Woburn Weekly Advertiser and Guide Post* for 1846–47.
2. *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for the year 1884.
3. The Charter and Constitution of the Rhode Island Historical and Genealogical Society.
4. Bulletins of the Woburn Public Library, 1883–84.
5. Address of Stephen M. Allen at the tomb of Daniel Webster, October 12, 1882.
6. "History of the Battle of Lexington," by Elias Phinney, 1825.
7. Old autograph letters of Winchester citizens neatly mounted upon cards, suitable for display in frames, or convenient for binding or handling in cases.

After expression of thanks for these donations, so well adapted to first needs, and so cheering as first fruits, for the society's treasury of historic material, the society listened to three papers which had been prepared for the occasion.

The first was entitled "Reminiscences of South Woburn in 1834–36," by Oliver Richardson Clark, of Tewksbury, Massachusetts, formerly and for many years a prominent citizen of Winchester, of which the following is the substance: —

Upon the completion of the Boston & Lowell Railway, the portion of South Woburn then designated as the "Woburn Gates" naturally attracted attention as central to a territory, embraced within the radius of a mile from the Gates, which contained the elements of a new town, composed of the south part of Woburn and the northern parts of Medford and West Cambridge.

The first depot, or station, of the railway (for the scheme of thus connecting Lowell and Boston does not appear to have contemplated any provision for business at this point) was opposite the building next north of Lyceum Hall, and it remained at this point, with changes merely of the buildings for the purpose, till about 1872.[1]

The population of the territory named was small; the houses few and easily remembered. For two years after the establishment of the railway-station but few changes were observed.

The writer of this paper was then an apprentice to Samuel Steele Richardson, Esq. (better remembered as "S. S. Richardson"), who may well be called the father of "South Woburn," as the place was then named. Mr. Richardson was at the time named a large manufacturer of shoes in Woburn, employing one hundred hands or more. He was then at the height of prosperity and was considered a rich man.

His eye had been, from the first of the movement for the railway, fixed upon South Woburn as a good

[1] In another paper, subsequently contributed, we are informed that the building first used as a station was a small shoemaker's shop, about 10x15, in which the industrial enterprise of the incipient village was in part represented.

locality for business and the founding of a future town. He purchased the old mill-site — or rather took a bond of it — which is now occupied by Mr. Joel Whitney. The title of this property was then obscure, and there being much difficulty in clearing it up, the writer of this was employed many days in searching the old records of Woburn in order to establish the rights belonging to the Abel Richardson Mill, as it was then called.

This old mill ground the grain for the neighboring farmers, and had some other small business of which I am not particularly informed.[2]

After establishing the title, Mr. Richardson bought the mill and its appurtenances, together with a large tract of land bordering upon the mill-stream and surrounding the mill.

This, the first movement toward the building of a village in South Woburn, occurred, I think, in 1836. The old mill was repaired, or entirely rebuilt, and several houses commenced and finished by him; among which was a shoe-shop, on the ground where the Lyceum Building now stands — the same building, removed a few feet to the northward, is now occupied as a meat and fish market and the paint-shop of Mr. Jewett.

Mr. Richardson soon afterward purchased the "Black Horse Farm," including the old tavern thus called, occupied by the late Josiah Franklin Stowe, and the land on

[2] This mill has a history of great interest, as will appear in later papers in course of preparation for the society. It is alluded to in the action of the proprietors of Woburn, in the mention of the first bridge built in the winter of 1640–41, and called "could bridge."

which most of the houses are built upon that extensive hillside, as far as to the land of Mr. Moses Herrick.[1]

This farm was surveyed by Cyrus Bancroft, Esq. (and, indeed, most of the property of Winchester Centre), who for many years was chairman of the assessors of Winchester, as he was, at the time of which I speak, of the board of assessors in Woburn. The writer of this enjoyed many days of great pleasure in assisting in the survey of this farm.

Soon after the events of which I have spoken, Deacon Benjamin Franklin Thompson removed from Woburn to the new village, and he was a great acquisition to its incipient enterprise as well as to its character and promise of respectability and morality. He purchased the land and built the tannery now Mr. Philip Waldmeyer's.

If S. S. Richardson was the father of the town, in the respects named, Deacon Thompson was the most efficient of all the agencies in forming its prospective prosperity and distinctive character. My personal acquaintance with him dated from 1833. He was at that time the superintendent of the Sabbath-school of which I was a member, — a kind friend to young men, encouraging them in every noble and Christian work and throwing his powerful influence upon the side of temperance and every social reform, a leader in church and town; for many years one of the selectmen, and

[1] The *Black Horse Tavern* is a landmark of such interest that it has already figured in historical romance. Materials are in process of collection that justice may be done to a feature of our local history which not only connects us with a high relative antiquity but with incidents, peoples, customs, business traffic, family biographies, and scenes, festive or sad, of great value to the history of Winchester.

upon his removal to South Woburn, 1837 or 1838, he carried with him his well-established influence for good, not only giving a great impulse to the business of the place, but becoming a power in the moral and religious movements which resulted in the formation of the First Congregational Society of Winchester. He was chosen one of its first three deacons, and was the first superintendent of its Sabbath-school. He was a great lover of horticulture, aboriculture, and floriculture. His garden in Woburn was very beautiful and the special attraction of the town. His person and surroundings were distinguished by the tokens of a refined and cultivated taste, everything about him denoting attention to the proprieties of a thoughtful and discriminating habit of life.

In all his business relations and transactions there was a corrsponding completeness of propriety and indisputable correctness. His word was considered by all who knew or who dealt with him as good as his bond.

To return to Mr. Richardson. In the "great depression" of 1837, Mr. Richardson, who had speculated in Eastern lands, of which disastrous speculations too many still living have sad recollections, became insolvent, and some other citizens were greatly injured. This was a severe blow, involving hard struggles in this new village.

Samuel Steele Richardson was born in 1806, in the house now owned and occupied by John S. Richardson, in Washington Street. His father was Deacon Calvin Richardson, who died about 1867, aged eighty-nine.

The father of Calvin was Deacon Jeduthan Richardson, who lived and died in the house in Washington Street ("Richardson's Row"), now occupied by Deacon Luther Richardson.[1]

Thus Samuel Steele came of good old Puritan stock. He entered upon a business life at an early age; soon became the largest and most influential shoe manufacturer in Woburn, giving employment to one hundred and fifty persons at a time; active, smart in whatever he undertook; shrewd in trading, and generously free with his purse toward his friends whenever they found themselves in trouble; and indeed most of his own reverses came from this very freedom in the use of his purse and readiness to lend his name and credit to the unfortunate.

I was in his family for six years, finding it a home of plenty and domestic happiness during that period. He was well read, especially in the Bible; strong and alert in argument, and his manner was inspiring. He gave life to whatever he undertook. He married, about 1832, Miss Abigail Mead, of Bedford, Massachusetts, by whom he had two children, Samuel Mead and Ellen Mead. This wife died about 1855, and he married again, Mrs. Sophia Stanton, of Winchester. He died about 1870, aged sixty-four.

OLIVER R. CLARK.

TEWKSBURY, December 1, 1884.

[1] This house is a landmark of very distinguished importance: a monument of the town older than the town of Woburn itself, marking one of the 1640 settlements, and a homestead from which the name or the virtues of the fathers have never departed. Papers and photographs have already been contributed to our archives, and others are in preparation, which will supply matters of interest to the six hundred descendants of Deacon Jeduthan, and the thousands of the posterity of his ancestor Samuel, one of the original proprietors of the town itself.

[NOTE.—It should be said here perhaps that the society exercises no censorship upon the papers contributed. Perfect freedom in all papers of reminiscence and in all matters of written or traditional history is accorded to the writers, the proper remedy for any inaccuracies, chronological or otherwise, being sought in other papers contributed in the way of criticism and supported by adequate authorities. Upon this period of Winchester history other writers have already given, and will in the future give, their personal recollections, and no one of our members will hesitate to admit courteous objections to his views, the truth of history being more valuable in the esteem of every member than the infallibility of the papers submitted.]

SQUA SACHEM.

[THE paper which is here inserted relates to the earliest facts known in New England history which have connection with our own history as a town. It was prepared by Luther R. Symmes, and read at the December meeting. It is entitled "Squa Sachem, Queen of Misticke, who, in 1620, owned all the land in Winchester and adjoining towns."]

The great Sachem of the *Pawtuckets* (from which tribe the Pawtucket Falls in Lowell has its name) was *Nanepashemit*, or the New Moon. In 1615 he removed from Lynn to the banks of the Mystic River, where he was killed in 1619.

His house was on Rock Hill, in West Medford, near the Mystic River, and on the land of the late Edmund Hastings. His dominion at one time extended from the Piscatequa River on the east to Concord on the Merrimac.

After his death his wife reigned as queen over the same territory, and is known in history as "Squa Sachem." In 1621 she was at enmity with the Sachem of Boston; and in this year the latter made it one of the conditions of submission to the English, that they should grant him protection against her.

Previous to 1635 she had married Webcowit (or Webecowet; the name is variously spelled in ancient records), the physician of the tribe, — "its pow-wow, priest, witch, sorceror, and Chirurgeon," — and she continued to be queen while the "Pow-wow" ruled as king in right of his wife.

In 1637 Squa Sachem, with Webcowit, deeded a large tract of land in Musketaquid (Concord) — one of the principal villages of the Indians — to the English. On this occasion Webcowit in particular received, as a consideration, a suit of cotton cloth, a white hat, a white linen band, shoes, stockings, and a great-coat.

In 1636 she executed the following to Jotham Gibbons, of Boston, which explains itself.

This testifies that I, the Sachem, which have right and possession of the ground which I reserved from Charlestown and Cambridge, which lies against the ponds of Mysticke, with the said ponds, I do freely give to Jotham Gibbons, his heyres, executors and assigns forever; not willing to have him or his disturbed in the said gift after my death; and this I do without "seeking to of him or any of his" [any solicitation from him or his], but I receiving many kindnesses of them and willing to acknowledge their many kindnesses by this small gift to their son Jotham Gibbons.

Witness my hand the 13 of 11 mo. 1636.

SQUA SACHEM, C. mark[1]
WEBCOWIT, O ,,

Witness, EDMUND QUINCY.

In 1639 the Squa deeded to Charlestown a tract of land, now a part of Somerville. In this she styled herself "Squa - Sachem of the Missticke." In the

[1] The marks of these chiefs are not uniformly the same in different deeds of theirs which have been preserved.

following deed she reserves for her own use, until her death, her old fishing-place and hunting-grounds.

The 15 of 2 mo. [corresponding to April 15th] 1639 Wee, Web-Cowet and Squa Sachem do sell unto the inhabitants of Charlestown all the land within the line granted them by the court (excepting the farmes and the ground on the West of the two great ponds called the Mysticke Ponds), from the south side of Mr. Nowell's lott neere the upper end of the ponds unto the little runnet that cometh from Capt. Cooke's mills, which the Squa reserveth to their use, for her life, for the Indians to plant and hunt upon and the weare above the ponds they also reserve for the Indians to fish at, whiles the Squa liveth; and after the death of Squa Sachem, she doth leave all her lands from Mr. Mayhue's house to neere Salem to the present Governor, Sen. Mr. Increase Nowell, Mr. John Wilson, Mr. Edward Gibbons to dispose of, and all Indians to depart, and for sattisfaction from Charlestown wee acknowledge to have received in full satisfaction, twenty and one coates, nineteen fathom of wampon and three bushels of corn.

In witness whereof we have hereunto sett our hands the day and year above named.

The mark of Squa Sachem, m'o
The mark of Web-Cowet, m.

The queen died in Medford before 1662, as appears from documents in the Middlesex Registry of Deeds.

AUTHORITIES: — Brook's *History of Medford.*
Frothingham's *History of Charlestown.*

LUTHER RICHARDSON SYMMES.

WINCHESTER, December 1, 1884.

[NOTE. — In most of the town histories in this region, this Indian Queen is referred to as the ultimate source of the existing land titles, and mention of her, more or less definite, is made in our Colonial Records. From the various sources within the reach of inquirers much can be gleaned which would invest her biography with very lively interest. It is an inviting subject of study for such as have leisure and taste to pursue it.

In the deed of gift to Jotham Gibbons, 1636, quoted by Mr. Symmes, there is revealed, probably, a trait of her personal character worth noting, and supplying a hint of the virtue of our American Aborigines which sentimental philosophers have magnified, absurdly enough, still with much poetic effect. The grateful affection of the queen is expressed in that deed in a very impressive manner.

The word "probably" was cautiously inserted, as above, for the arts by which such favors were gained from the Indians *might* have even appeared in the very framing of the language of the deed itself.

The "Squa Sachim" of Increase Mather's mention, in his account of King Philip's War, will not be confounded with the subject of the foregoing paper, if dates are compared. Yet some one is invited to explain the manner by which the later Squa acquired the similar designation.]

INCREASE NOWELL.

[THE third paper read at the December meeting was prepared by George Thomas Littlefield, and entitled "Increase Nowell and his possessions."]

Among the worthy men who first owned the land in these parts none stood higher in the regard of his cotemporaries than the subject of this sketch. Born in England, at the close of the sixteenth or early in the seventeenth century, he, with his young family, came to these shores in what has been termed the "Great exodus of the fifteen hundred," with Winthrop in 1630.

In England he belonged to a "family of repute," and, according to Hutchinson, was the nephew of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's in Queen Elizabeth's time; or the Dean was his great-uncle. In 1628 he was chosen one of the "assistants," under the charter of the company in England, whereof Mathew Craddock was governor and Mr. Goffe lieutenant-governor. This was before John Winthrop had joined the company.

On the 20th of October, when John Winthrop was elected governor, and extensive preparations for the emigration of the company were being made, he was again elected assistant. He was one of the founders of the First Church in Boston, and his name is the fifth on

the list of its members, that of his wife Parnel (Gray) being the fourteenth. And upon the organization of the church in Charlestown, he, with his wife and others, were set off from the Boston church for that purpose, where he was chosen ruling elder, which office he held till it was decided that the position was incompatible with that of magistrate. He then resigned the former, and held the latter as long as he lived.

He appears to have been the most prominent man left in Charlestown after the dispersion of Winthrop's company to Boston, Watertown, Medford, and elsewhere, during the period of the sickness occasioned by the poor water and the privations of the first months of the settlement on the Charlestown peninsula.

Of the seventeen names upon the record of the prominent persons remaining, his stands first. The number was doubtless much larger, and the increase by immigration very considerable, for a large number were found to accept the possessions allotted when a survey was completed of what was included in Charlestown. In this survey Charlestown included an extent of eight miles, to the Cambridge line, in that direction, and extended to Lynn village (Reading), including Medford.

Medford soon after, however, becoming detached, the General Court gave to Charlestown "two miles square" beyond the limits of this survey, and at a later meeting of the court "four miles square," calling this addition Charlestown village (now Woburn and Winchester).[1]

In this distribution of land Increase Nowell appears

[1] The relation of the transactions here referred to to the history of Winchester is fully explained in papers already contributed to the society, and designated "Winchester in 1640."

to have taken a leading part. The early records pertaining were in his peculiar handwriting, he acting as secretary or recorder as well as magistrate. The deeds were acknowledged before him. He acted evidently in the character of the old English squire, straightening out and adjusting difficult matters, and possessing the full confidence of his neighbors.

He styles himself a planter, but a man with so many irons in the fire could hardly be found with leisure or opportunities for farming, unless through other hands. His possessions of land exceeded all others recorded in the Book of Possessions. In acres, the twenty-two lots of George Bunker contained but four hundred and sixteen, while ten of Mr. Nowell's contained four hundred and fifty-one. But Mr. Nowell had received a grant of two hundred acres before the town was laid out, "situate and being in Mystic Fields; bounded on the east by North River" (or Malden): otherwise, "Three Myle Brook"; on the west by "Mr. Craddock's farm"; on the south by "Mr. John Wilson his farm," and "on the north by Captain Robert Sedgwicke, Steven Fosdick, Michael Barstow, and Faintnot Wines; which two hundred acres was given and granted unto the said Increase Nowell before the bounds of the said town were laid out."

This description was doubtless made by Mr. Nowell himself, which accounts for the modest omission of the "Mr." — a title indicating in those days a far higher claim to respectability than now. It was the gentleman of "quality" who alone was *Mistered*, or the lady of like social standing who was entitled *Mistress*.

"Goodman" and "Goody" were good enough for the common people.

Mr. Nowell was presented by the Court with this extra two hundred acres, in what is now Malden, either for money he had paid into the English Company or for distinguished services; for while he received his other allotments of land and "cow-commons" as "dividends," — thus designated, — no such grants were made to other persons except to Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Craddock, and possibly to Mr. John Wilson, in the territory under consideration.

It may be, however, that on the two leaves of the Book of Possessions, which were lost, grants of the Court were made to Rev. Zechariah Symmes and Rev. John Harvard; for by the index, Mr. Symmes (Sims) and Mr. Harvard had such possessions on record. The loss of these pages is a matter of intense regret. Mr. Savage would have piled gold high on every word thus lost, relating to John Harvard, could it be recovered.

I would say here in passing. I have discovered that John Harvard owned lands within our Winchester limits, "butting on" Samuel Carter, on William Dade, on Edward Johnson, on Abraham Palmer, Walter Palmer, Ralph Mousell, and others, showing that he was an extensive landholder; and the mention of these names, familiar among our local pioneers, brings him within our field of historical study.

But to return, Mr. Frothingham says of Mr. Nowell that "he devoted his life to the public service and died poor." I cannot think the latter part of this statement

quite true. He might have been troubled to pay the taxes upon his large landed properties, and doubtless received little for his clerical services; yet from the inventory of his estate, I judge he would be called rich for the times. His house and orchard are set down at £140, consisting of about one acre "situated on Main Street, and bounded otherwise on Henley, Town Hill and the alley, descended by steps, running thence by Washington Street to Washington Hall."

When we consider that the average house and garden plots cost, at that time, only about £25, we cannot call him poor. Besides, according to Wyman, he had eleven "hay-lots" in 1635; he was granted "No. 4" of the ten-acre lots on Mystic side; he left six "cow-commons," valued at £18 (a cow-common was equivalent to about one acre and a half). His farm by North River is set down at £160; east field and marsh at £40; "great lot by Mystic Pond" at £60. In addition, his brother at Barbadoes owed him £20; and thus we have the amount of £592.[1] If he should be called a poor man, we can hardly understand why Rev. Zachariah Symmes should be called rich for the reason that his estate amounted to £681.

It is said that Mr. Nowell's last days were cheered by the effort of the General Court to requite him more adequately for his valuable services, and this may have given rise to the story of his poverty. The gift of two or three thousand acres of land in Worcester County was probably too late for his personal benefit, and his widow and children parted with it for about £40.

He died October 24, 1655. His widow, March 25,

[1] Equivalent to about $16,000 now.

1687, aged eighty-four. His age I have not been able to determine. Their children were: —

INCREASE, born November 19, 1630; died young.
ABIGAIL, born April 27, 1632: died young.
SAMUEL, born November 12, 1634; Harvard College, 1653.
ELEAZER, born November 16, 1636; died young.
MEHITABLE, born February 2, 1638.
INCREASE, born May 13, 1640.
MARY, born May 26, 1643.
ALEXANDER, born ——, 1645; Harvard College, 1664.

Of the five who lived to man's estate, Samuel was graduated at college while his father lived. According to Mr. Nowell's will, Increase, who was fifteen years old when his father died, was to be "brought up a seaman," and Alexander, at that time ten years old, and who had at that age doubtless indicated sufficient reasons, was "to study."

Samuel, the oldest son, received by the will twice as much as any one of the others. He became a preacher, but was never settled in the ministry. He went as chaplain with the expedition against the Narragansett Indians, and was in the "great fight"; was applauded by Mather in his "Magnolia" for his bravery.

Mather leads us to believe that he used other weapons than the sword of the Spirit.

Samuel Nowell was made freeman 1677, treasurer of the colony 1680, and seems, like his worthy father, to have been honored with various trusts by the town and the colony, and finally went to England to act with Mather, as agent of the colony, and died in London, 1685, aged fifty-one years.

As further testimony to the esteem in which Mr.

Increase Nowell was held by his contemporaries, it may be stated that during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the pastor of the church in Boston, then visiting England, his flock were left without a shepherd, and Governor Winthrop, Deputy Governor Dudley, and Mr. Nowell "prophesied" or exhorted as lay-preachers, by turns, till the arrival of the Rev. John Eliot, the famous apostle to the Indians, relieved them.

It ought also to be added that he filled the office of selectman, with the exception of one year, continuously for nineteen years.

In conclusion, the highest testimonials to his character and worth are found in the numerous offices and trusts with which his townsmen, and the colony as well, honored him while living, and the regard for him and his family manifested in the action of the General Court after his death.

Says Frothingham: "He was a rigid Puritan, who enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect and affection of his contemporaries." Another says: "He was eminent for his piety and learning." Another: "He was one of the men of renown that settled Massachusetts." And another: "He was honored and upright-hearted."

If the only shades upon his character were his "severe temper and stern intolerance," as evinced in the trial of Mrs. Hutchinson, we can plead the spirit of the age in which he lived, and the puzzling problem of Antinomianism, which they of the synod could only solve by sending the chief of the perplexing advocates into absolute banishment and disarming the remainder.

GEORGE THOMAS LITTLEFIELD.

WINCHESTER, December 4, 1884.

the 23 of the 4th month 1655.

I Increase Nowell of Charlestowne in New England planter being of sound mind and memory (at this present blessed be God) do make & ordaine this my last Will & Testam^{t}.

First — I Commend my Soule to Allmighty God my heavenly Father who hath freely loved it, and given his sonne to redeeme it by shedding his precious blood that he might cleanse it.

2. Next I commit my body to ye ground to be buried in a comely manner if the Lord please.

3. Next my debts Legacies & funerall charges being paid I give my Wife a full third of my estate and ten pound over:

4. Next I give my mother Coitmore five pound a small token of my love if living at my death.

5. Next my will is that my Sonne Increase, his owne inclination being to sea, be brought up a Seaman.

6. Next my will is that my Sonne Alexander if he incline to learning be brought up a scholler, if ye estate be able to beare it, & he prove towardly, & capable. if not in some other honest trade as my Executo^{r}s & overseers thinke meet.

7. My estate remaining after my debts & legacies are paid, my Will is to have it divided into six parts of which Samuel to have two parts. Increase, Alexander, Mehetable & Mary to have each one part. if any of them dye before they come to age, or be married, the surviv^{r}s to have the part belonging to them, my sonnes to have their portions at twenty one yeares of age, or at their marriage with their Mothers Consent which shall be first, my Daughters to have their portions at twenty yeares of age, or at their marriage with their Mothers Consent which shall be first.

9. Next I give to Mr Zachary Sims ye Pastor of Charlestowne forty shillings.

10. Next I give to Mr John Wilson Pastor of Boston forty shillings.

11. Next I give to Mr John Green ruling Elder in Charlestowne twenty shillings.

12. Next I give Ralph Mousall forty shillings.

13. Next I give to Robert Hale forty shillings.

Lastly — I ordaine & make my loving Wife Parnell Nowell &

my Sonne Samuel Nowell my Executo^{r}s, & Ralph Mousall & Robert Hale my overseers of this my last Will & Testam^{t} in wittnesse whereof I have hereunto set my hand: this 23th of y^{e} 4 m^{o} 1655.

by mee Increase Nowell.

At a County Court held at Charlestowne

25 $\frac{10}{mo}$ 1655.

Mr Zachary Simes Pastor of the ch: at Charlestowne, and Sarah the wife of Hugh Williams of Boston, Deposed in Court, that the above named Increase Nowell, Deceased, being of sound Judgement and good memory made this above written his last will and testam^{t}. to their best knowledge and understanding.

THOMAS DANFORTH, Recorder.

Extract from the Inventory of his Estate	£
" It: the great lott lying by Mistick Pond	60 "

MIDDLESEX SS., PROBATE OFFICE, February 26, 1885.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a copy of the will of Increase Nowell on file and of record in this office, and an extract from the inventory of his estate.

J. H. TYLER, *Register.*

The regular monthly meeting of the society for January was held at Harmony Hall, January 6, 1885. The hall had been secured for the society's meetings through the generous liberality of its President.

The evening was too short for the reading of all the papers prepared for the occasion, although it was convened at a very early hour.

The number and character of the donations required much time in their presentation and brief descriptive explanation.

The attention of the members was first called to the presentation of the blank forms to be used in the collection of genealogical material for the archives. These sheets, formed upon the model adopted by the New

England Historic Genealogical Society, were prepared with the best of typographical skill and adapted to binding in book form. They were the gift of James Alexander Dupee, Esq., who also presented in behalf of James B. Francis, Esq., of Lowell, an excellent and now rare topographical map, lithographed in 1835, exhibiting a bird's-eye view of the country between Boston and Lowell, with colored lines indicating the Middlesex Canal and the Boston & Lowell Railroad.

The mounting and framing of this map, neatly adapting it to display as a wall-picture, and its secure preservation, was the gift of Mr. Dupee, who, in making the presentation, addressed the society instructively upon the views of the projectors of this railway, who had regard to no other traffic for the road than that which concerned the terminal towns, Boston and Lowell, — the intervening territory being esteemed an unproductive wilderness. Neither the canal nor railway included in the estimates then employed as incentives or instruction any anticipations of their effect in the building up of beautiful towns upon their lines.

The enumeration of the donations, here inserted, indicates a mode of thoughtful industry in making collections which is within the means of most of our members.

1. Fourteen sheets of mounted autographs and written papers, adapted to binding in book form.

2. Three sheets similarly mounted, embracing matters pertaining to the "Winchester Library Association," for the years 1850 to 1853 inclusive and 1858.

3. Two sheets of "Dog Licenses," 1859, 1860.

These documents illustrate the important service which this much-abused friend of humanity is capable of rendering to history, in the record of what men and women are thus favored with canine attachments.

4. Four sheets of military papers, pertaining to the action of Winchester citizens in the incipient measures occasioned by the outbreak of our Civil War, 1861.

5. A number of the "Sonomia County Land Register, Santa Rosa, California."

6. The printed report of the Joint Committee on the Winchester Water-Supply, 1884.

7. A paper on "John Adams, the Statesman of the American Revolution."

8. Annual Reports of Winchester from 1869 to 1884, with only the years 1870–73 inclusive excepted.

9. Photographs of houses in "Driver's Lane" (Church Street), on land once owned by Increase Nowell, later by one of the Gardner family, and more recently by the Hon. Edward Everett.

10. A large lithographic view of "Woburn in 1820," with engraved key to the picture, attached. By Bowen Buckman, Esq.

The foregoing collection was presented by the President: —

From George P. May, Esq., of Boston, the Quartermaster of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, were received copies of the Proceedings of that company, including the Anniversary Sermons, for the 235th to the 246th anniversaries of the company, or for the years 1873 to 1884 inclusive. Also the Rules and Regulations of the company and List of Members.

From Stephen Thompson, a List of Members, Officers, and Professors, as well as the financial report, of the Royal Institute of Great Britain for the year 1882; and a Photograph of the birthplace of Count Rumford; and a Sketch of the Rumford Historical Association with list of Officers, By-laws, etc. This contribution has peculiar significance to the society from the fact of the Count's relation to our Winchester families.

From John P. Walker, Esq., of Providence, Rhode Island, the By-laws of the Providence Board of Trade; and the Proceedings of the Rhode Island Historical Society, for 1872–74 and 1883–84.

From John Dugan Twombly, a copy of the By-laws of William Parkman Lodge, 1865.

From Mr. Thaddeus Parker, of Winchester, now in the ninety-first year of his age, the old papers pertaining to his family history, including genealogical and military documents; also the original subscription paper with signatures of citizens and sums contributed for his relief at the time of the burning of his house in 1840.

The following papers were then read: —

HISTORY OF THE WINCHESTER SAVINGS BANK.

A PROPERLY conducted savings bank is an institution which is duly appreciated by those who are desirous of saving, from year to year, some portion of their earnings, upon which they can rely when sickness or advancing age deprives them of the power of laboring at their accustomed vocations.

Previous to 1870, a gentleman of this town, upon solicitation, accommodated parties by receiving such sums as were offered him, and holding the same until their wants required the return.

This money, but for him, might have been squandered and lost, simply because the depositors had not the capacity to invest and care for it themselves.

In the year 1879, this gentleman, with others, conceived the idea of forming a savings bank in this town and (against the advice of some who predicted that it would prove a failure, and would never be able to accumulate $10,000) they presented a petition to the Legislature for a charter. An act of incorporation was obtained and approved by the Governor, March 3, 1871. The parties named in the act were John T. Manny, A. K. P. Joy, Henry B. Metcalf, David N. Skillings, and Stephen Cutter. The first meeting of the corporators, with others whom they elected, was held July 7, 1871, for organization of the bank, and the following officers were chosen : —

President, David N. Skillings.

Vice-Presidents : Stephen Cutter, Frederick Winsor, Benjamin F. Ham.

Treasurer, John T. Manny.

Secretary, Charles O. Billings.

Trustees : John T. Manny, A. K. P. Joy, Henry B. Metcalf, James F. Dwinell, Thomas P. Ayer, Charles O. Billings, John R. Cobb, Henry Cutter, Charles E. Follansbee, Charles H. Dunham, Moses A. Herrick, William H. Kinsman, John C. Mason, Josiah F. Stone, Edmund Sanderson, H. K. Thatcher, Stephen Thompson, S. W. Twombly, Salem Wilder, D. Wyman Locke.

A small room in a house belonging to Stephen Cutter, Esq., on the right-hand side of Main Street, a short distance north of the railroad, was hired for the use of the bank. It was the same room in which were held the first meetings for the formation of the First Congregational Society in this town.

Upon opening the bank for business, August 26, 1871, it became at once evident that the community was ripe for such an institution. It had for its president one whose thorough knowledge of business and careful good judgment enabled the bank to gain the confidence of the people. The deposits have yearly increased since its organization, the amount to the credit of depositors being at the annual meeting in

1872 (8 months)	$34,242 46
1873	48,624 10
1874	61,819 01
1875	80,882 00
1876	103,647 31
1877	120,517 42
1878	125,934 19
1879	137,275 73
1880	162,835 51
1881	206,201 56
1882	247,691 03
1883	267,598 20
1884	294,410 36
1885 (January 1)	311,098 65

Belonging almost entirely to citizens of this town.

For two years after the organization of the bank, the treasurer performed his duties free of charge, but it was found that the increase in labor was too much

for any man to undertake gratuitously, and since 1873 he has been paid a salary not at all in accordance with the value of his services, yet such as he was willing to receive as compensation. No other officer of the bank receives any pay; and it was only during the past year that the increasing bodily infirmities of the treasurer made it prudent to employ an assistant to perform part of the clerical work.

In 1880 the small quarters occupied by the bank were found inadequate for the business, and it was fortunate that at this time the Brown & Stanton block secured the central and convenient room now occupied.

From a small beginning the bank has grown to be an institution of respectable size, and with careful management it may prove to become an indispensable necessity of this town.

The officers first elected in 1871 were continued from year to year, with slight changes in the board of trustees, by death and removals from town, until the bank as well as the whole community were called to mourn the loss, by death, of its honored president in the early part of 1880. Since which time the offices have been filled by many who took part in the organization of the bank, with the addition, from time to time, of such citizens as were willing to devote time to looking after its interests.

The present officers are: —

President, Thomas P. Ayer.

Vice-Presidents: Stephen Cutter, Frederick Winsor, and James F. Dwinell.

Treasurer, John T. Manny.

Clerk, William H. Brewer.

Trustees: Thomas P. Ayer, Elisha D. Bangs, George P. Brown, William H. Brewer, John R. Cobb, Charles H. Dunham, James F. Dwinell, Henry A. Emerson, Moses A. Herrick, James Houston, Stephen S. Langley, Freeman A. Loring, Francis H. Nourse, Handel Pond, George E. Rogers, D. Nelson Skillings, Edmund Sanderson, Edward Shattuck, Abijah Thompson, Stephen Thompson.

The bank has been very conservatively managed. It paid dividends of six per cent. per annum for five years, and two extra dividends.

Since 1876 its dividends have been five per cent. per annum, which is as high as the State law will now allow. A guaranty fund of $4,470.14 and a premium fund of $2,455 have also been established from the earnings of the bank, and the balance of the interest account, after payment of the last dividend, was $1,153.92.

A deposit of $200 made when the bank was started, and not disturbed, now amounts to $531.07.

There are one hundred and sixty-eight savings banks in this State, but fifteen of which have paid so high as five per cent. dividends for the year 1883. And but seven of the banks have paid so high as five per cent. for the two years previous.

Such, in brief, is the history of the Winchester Savings Bank. It has been the endeavor of its officers to secure safety for the funds of its depositors. The State laws in regard to savings banks are quite strict, and the list of securities in which they are permitted to invest

is very limited; but if perfect safety is secured for the principal, depositors must be content to receive what dividends the state of the money market will enable the bank to earn; and if, by faithful and careful administration of its affairs, its officers can continue to retain the confidence of the depositors, they will have received the satisfaction of having done something to advance the prosperity and happiness of this community.

THOMAS PRENTISS AYER.

WINCHESTER, January 6, 1885.

The other papers read at the January meeting are deferred to another issue of the *Record.* Their subjects were as follows: —

1. "Reminiscences of South Woburn, 1836–38: The buildings in Main Street, and their occupants." By O. R. Clark.
2. "The Rand Papers," relating to buildings old and new in Winchester, with photographic and other illustrations. By George D. Rand, architect.
3. "The Life of the Rev. Zachariah Symmes, Pastor of the First Church in Charlestown, and Ancestor of the families of that name in Winchester." By Luther R. Symmes.
4. "Winchester in 1640." By Abijah Thompson.

5. "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, including notices of such officers and members as belonged to Winchester families."

6. "Benjamin Franklin Thompson, and his relation to the character and growth of the village of Winchester." By O. R. Clark.

Volume I. *APRIL, 1885.* *Number 2.*

THE

WINCHESTER RECORD.

"Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, records, fragments of stone, passages of books, and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

PRINTED FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE

Winchester Historical and Genealogical Society,

WINCHESTER, MASS., BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

PRESS OF STANLEY & USHER, 171 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON.

In Exchange.
The Society

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty.

AN ACT *to incorporate the Town of Winchester.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows,— Section 1. All the territory now within the towns of Woburn, Medford and West Cambridge comprised within the following limits, that is to say, beginning on the south side of Mill Street, on the line of Woburn and Stoneham, near Jesse Fiske's house, thence running along said town line south westerly six hundred and sixty rods to the south easterly corner of Woburn; thence in precisely the same direction two hundred thirty seven and one half rods, thence in a straight line northerly, crossing Mystic pond, six hundred and eight rods to a point in the boundary line of West Cambridge on a direction which is one hundred rods to a point south westerly from the junction of said line with Woburn; thence north easterly along said line to the junction of Woburn, Arlington and West Cambridge; thence north westerly along Arlington line to a stone bound on said line near the southerly side of John H. Swan's barn, thence in a straight line to a point five rods south of the southerly side of Jared Pierce's barn by his dwelling, thence to a point on Main Street half way between the north side of Woburn Common and the house of South Woburn meeting house, thence easterly to a point in rods north of William Kennaston's house, thence about two hundred and fifty rods easterly to the point of beginning, is hereby incorporated into a town, by the name of WINCHESTER; and the said town of Winchester is hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, rights and immunities, and made subject to all the duties and liabilities which other towns are entitled and subjected to by the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 2. The inhabitants of the town of Winchester shall be liable to pay all arrearages of taxes legally assessed upon them before the passing of this Act, and other proportion of such State and County taxes as may be legally assessed upon them before the time of the next State valuation, said payment to be ascertained and determined by the respective town collectors of Woburn, Medford and West Cambridge, and to the passing of this Act, to the respective treasurers or collectors of said towns and all moneys now in the treasuries of said towns of Woburn, Medford and West Cambridge, so that may hereafter be received from taxes already assessed or directed to be assessed, shall be applied to the purposes for which they were raised and assessed on the towns at the time of this Act shall not have passed.

Section 3. The inhabitants of the town of Winchester shall be holden to pay their ratable proportion of all debts due from said towns of Woburn, Medford and West Cambridge and shall be entitled to receive their ratable proportion of the assets of all funds, property, and of all debts now owing and held by said towns of Woburn, Medford and West Cambridge respectively, and the town of Woburn, Medford, West Cambridge and Winchester shall respectively hold for the use of all persons who now are or who shall hereafter have a right to pass, under the will and testament of Jonathan Wyman, from a minor, or settlement within their respective limits, so long said towns or any of them shall not come in respect to a division of property, funds, debts, town purposes, or State or County taxes, the court of common pleas for the County of Middlesex shall, upon the petition of either town, appoint three competent and disinterested persons to act the parties and award thereon, and the award of any two of them being accepted by said court, shall be final.

Section 4. The justices of the peace within and for the County of Middlesex may issue their warrant directed to any principal inhabitant of the town of Winchester, requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof, qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at the time and place therein appointed, for the purpose of choosing all such town officers as towns are by law required to choose at their annual meetings. Such inhabitant, when so notified, shall preside at the choice of said officers in such meeting.—

Section 5. This Act shall not affect the Congressional Districts and Choices, but the citizens of Winchester shall in all Congressional elections, vote in the district wherein they do at present.— This shall take effect from and after its passage.

House of Representatives April 29th 1850.
Passed to be enacted, Nathan D. Wellington Speaker.

In Senate April 30th 1850
Passed to be enacted. Marshall S. Pitch President.

April 30, 1850

Approved. Geo. N. Briggs

Secretary's Office Boston, April 30th 1850.
I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Original. Attest.

W. H. Calhoun, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE

Winchester Record.

Vol. I. April, 1885. No. 2.

Certainly it is Heaven upon Earth to have a man's mind move in Charity, rest in Providence, and turn upon the poles of truth. — *Bacon.*

CAPTAIN EDWARD JOHNSON.

It was but twenty-seven years after the death of Queen Elizabeth, and only ten years after Bacon had given to the world that great work which revolutionized modes of thought, and had begun to realize his grand dream while writing it, — and it was at a period when the great struggle between an effete yet tyrannical conservatism and the rampant spirit of civil and religious liberty was at its fiercest heat, that the men who planted our Massachusetts Colony had reached mature age and imperious convictions.

Such times would make resolute men, if men at all, intensely earnest men, but not necessarily perfect men.

The historians treat our earliest colonists either with an admiration too reverent or a criticism too narrow, yet all agree in attributing the special excellences of our institutions, civil, educational, and religious, to the uncompromising principles and far-reaching foresight of these fathers of our great Republic.

The one of these fathers to whom this paper is devoted is CAPTAIN EDWARD JOHNSON, familiarly known to us as the "Father of Woburn."

His book, entitled "The Wonder Working Providence of Sion's Savior in New England," was not written with any such ambitious design as to lay a foundation for New England history, — although it has done this beyond question, — but simply to inform his friends and co-religionists in Old England of the exact conditions to which they were invited when advised to flee to New England from the civil and religious persecutions they suffered at home.

To this class Captain Johnson would present truthfully and fully the actual experience of the original settlers — their daily life and yearly changes, for the first twenty years of the Massachusetts Colony.

In this history his language is quaint, awkward, and when affecting classic illusions very absurd, yet his unstudied words are often very vivid pictures of the men, scenes, and events described.

As a historical work it is melodramatic and picturesque; and laugh at it as you may, your attention is riveted and you wonder that he could frame such devout moralizing, such painfully fulsome adulation, such wretched poetic efforts into narrative actually abounding in rare attractions, — fine touches of skill in describing, and humor in coloring, the matters of his observation.

The process of reaching a true appreciation of such a work is much like that required for the comprehension and enjoyment of the poet Chaucer. Words, spellings,

phases of thought, and even much of the material of illustration, now obsolete, must be regained by study before we can measure the merits of the composition.

Wholly untutored, incapable of the simplest rhetorical adjustment of his expressions, his words are often pictures which many a poet might emulate. His soul is full of the sublimest conceptions of "A Wonder Working Providence," and in his fervid admiration of the moral heroism of his coadjutors in his Master's cause, he resorts to "Meeter," — he never calls it poetry, — and here and there in his ill-constructed verses sparkles just an angle of a genuine poetic gem.

He was born in 1599, — a subject of Queen Elizabeth, — was a landholder in the parish of Herne Hill, Kent County, England, — his estate lying within one mile and a half of Canterbury, — and was a neighbor of the Rev. Zachariah Symmes, the ancestor of the Symmes families in Winchester.

He was designated "Mr.," a title then given only to persons of property and influence.

His will, on record in our probate office, describes the property in England of which he died possessed, together with that in Woburn, and his bequests inform us of his family at the date of the will — May 15, 1671.

He first came to this country in the company of Governor Winthrop. 1630, without his family, and without any apparent intent to settle in New England. He seems not to have had the religious motives common to the colonists as a body, but to have had an eye chiefly to the chances of trade with the Indians, as the furs of these forests had already found their way to the English markets.

He applied, however, for citizenship in Charlestown in the autumn of 1630, or, as the phrase then was, to be made a "freeman."

Very soon after his arrival we hear of him in the forests on the banks of the Merrimac and Piscatequa Rivers, making the acquaintance of the Indian chiefs, acquiring property in beaver and other pelts, and holding permission of Governor Winthrop thus to extend his trade.

Some time in 1631 he returned to England, leaving some portion of his acquired property in the hands of one William Almy; for which said Almy was subsequently required by the Charlestown authorities to give account. He appears to have taken no part in the affairs of Charlestown or the Colony. He now remained in England till the spring of 1636.

It was during this period that Archbishop Laud prosecuted his most violent measures against the Nonconformists.

Ministers were ejected from their livings and driven to collect their congregations in secluded places, to hold their religious services by stealth.

Captain Johnson sympathized with these persecuted pastors, followed them, and appears to have been converted to their faith and cause, and then determined to migrate with his family — consisting of wife and seven children — to New England; this time from religious motives.

He is designated Captain from having held that rank in England as a "Kentish Soldier," as he styles himself and takes pride in reiterating.

Soon after his arrival this second time, or August 8, 1636, he is sent, as assistant to the ambassadors of the General Court, to Canonicus, the important chief of the Narragansetts, to conciliate his favor and avert a threatened war.

Still he took no part in church or town affairs, although he was a citizen, — lived in "Crooked Lane," now Bond Street, Charlestown, — owned land at Mystic Side (Malden), and was evidently prominent in public regard, for he was appointed, with Edward Converse and others in the spring of 1640, a committee "for erecting a church and town at Woburn."

From this date onward his activity and efficiency rendered him a prominent personage in town and State. He was foremost in church and town affairs, the engineer and chief executive in both, the Chairman of the first Board of Selectmen, the first, and during his life the only, Recorder, the first, and as long as he lived the only, Deputy of the General Court from Woburn.

As a member of the General Court he held prominent positions upon nearly all of the most important committees.

He was the man, not to frame reports or dignify proceedings with courtly terms and polished language, but to bring his committee to prompt, judicious, and shrewdly defined conclusions for others to report in language better, doubtless, than his own.

A strife had long existed between the magistrates and the deputies as to the urgent need of a code of laws, the former being very naturally content to rule without a code, and the latter, quite as naturally, unwilling that they

should. Committee after committee had been appointed, whose work was frustrated, until Captain Johnson was put upon such a committee in 1648, when the work was speedily done. He devotes a chapter in his book to exultation that the thing so long desired was at length accomplished, yet he does not speak of what every one else knew, his own agency in the matter.

There is not space here to cite the various committees on which he served, — Mr. Poole traces them in the Colonial Records, — but some of them were of the very gravest importance to the existence of our civil freedom.

He was one, and evidently the most important, of the three to whom was entrusted the secreting and safe keeping of the Colony's Charter when its surrender was demanded by the Commissioners of Charles II. It was the map of his construction which was used to support against the King the claims of the Massachusetts Colony from the coast line, including Maine, westward to the "South Sea," as the Pacific was then called.

We find him commissioned to repair forts, lay out plantations, to examine some of the affairs of Harvard College, to regulate and reduce the expenses of the General Court, to establish terms for the union, offensive and defensive, of the Colonies, to prepare communications to the English Government relating to the controversies of the Crown and the Colony about the "Patent," and the several laws, privileges, and obligations of the Colony, with full powers to pledge the General Court, and other trusts indicating the high regard in which his intelligence, good sense, and courage were held.

In his private life without reproach, in his public a

tower of strength in times of perplexity and peril, esteemed wise in questions which embarrassed governors and magistrates, and faithful in every trust, he was, all in all, one of the most useful among the supporters and guides of our infant Commonwealth.

WINCHESTER, February 3, 1885. GEORGE COOKE.

NOTE. — No better service has been rendered to New England history than that of William Frederic Poole, Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, who has collated and critically studied the leading facts and given effectively the salient points of Johnson's life and writings. His edition of the "Wonder Working Providence" deservedly ranks among the most important books for historical reference.

WINCHESTER IN 1640.

THE description of this portion of the wilderness, its ownership by the Indians, the methods of its transfer to the fathers of the town, and the initiatory measures of its first settlement, are considered in a series of papers prepared by Abijah Thompson, and the following is a summary of No. I of these papers, read at the January meeting of the Society: —

The year 1640 is to Winchester what 1492 is to America, 1620 to Plymouth, and 1630 to Boston; and there is propriety in our claiming, to-day, the age of 245 years.

In the early part of 1640 this place was called, variously, Waterfield, Charlestown End, and Charlestown Village.

The region generally, till 1636, and the portion of it around the Mystic Ponds till April 15, 1639, had been the possession of Squa Sachem, Queen of the

Pawtuckets, or, as in one of her deeds, she calls herself, Queen of the Missticke.[1]

By her it was conveyed to the inhabitants of Charlestown, or to Governor Winthrop, Increase Nowell, and others, for Charlestown.

The portion of Waterfield, now Winchester, was undoubtedly well known to Captain Edward Johnson as early as 1630; for, with the permission of Governor Winthrop,[2] he had a trading-post on the Merrimac River, at the principal village of the Pawtuckets, now Lowell, and his route from Charlestown must have been through this valley of the Mystic.

A corroboration of this supposition is found in the fact that soon after his return from England (as in the preceding article) a committee of exploration, of which he was one, was sent from Charlestown to this region, and then followed negotiations with Squa Sachem, and land-grants were made to Increase Nowell, Zachariah Symmes, Ezekiel and Samuel Richardson, and others, who are found to have been landowners here at the date of the organization of Woburn.

From Captain Johnson's book, entitled "Wonder Working Providence," pages 80–84, we gather distinct views of the character of the wilderness itself as the explorers found it, of which the following extract affords a picture: —

"here is a Short Epitome of the manner how they placed downe their dwellings in this Desart Wildernesse, the Lord being pleased to hide from the Eyes of his people the difficulties they are to encounter withall in a new Plantation, that they might not thereby

[1] See The Winchester Record, pp. 19–21.
[2] "Winthrop," i, 84.

be hindered from taking the worke in hand; — the land they purchase of the *Indians*, and with much difficulties travelling through unknowne woods, and through watery scrampes, they discover the fitnesse of the place, sometimes passing through Thickets where their hands are forced to make way for their bodies passage and their feete clambering over the crossed Trees which when they missed they sunk into an uncertain bottome in water and wade up to the knees tumbling sometimes higher sometimes lower, wearied with this toile, they at the end of this meete with a scorching plaine yet not so plaine but that the ragged Bushes scratch their legs fouly, even to wearing their stockings to their bare skin in two or three houres; if they be not otherwise well defended with Bootes or Buskings their flesh will be torne: (that some being forced to passe on without further provision) have had the bloud trickle downe at every step . . . the Sun casts such a reflecting heate from the sweet Ferne whose scent is very strong so that some herewith haue beene very nere fainting although very able bodies to undergoe much travell . . . their further hardship is to travell, sometimes they know not whether, bewildered indeed without sight of sun, their compasse miscarrying in crouding through the Bushes."

Such were the features of the land to be traversed and the difficulties of the way in reaching the eligible portions of "Waterfield."

The following is another of Johnson's graphic pictures: —

"After they thus found out a place of abode they burrow themselves in the Earth for their first shelter under some Hill-side, casting the Earth aloft upon Timber; they make a smoaky fire against the Earth at the highest side, and thus these poore servants of Christ provide shelter for themselves their Wives and little ones, keeping off the short showers from their Lodgings but the long raines penetrate through . . . yet in these poor *Wigwames* they sing Psalmes pray and praise their God till they can provide them houses, which ordinarily was not wont to be with them till

the Earth, by the Lord's blessing, brought forth Bread to feed them . . . every one that can lift a hawe to strike it into the Earth standing stoutly to their labours and teare up the Rootes and Bushes, which the first year bears them a very thin crop . . and they have been forced to cut their bread very thin for a long season.

"But the Lord is pleased to provide for them great store of Fish in the Spring time and especially Alewives about the bignesse of a Herring many thousands of these, they used to put under their *Indian* Corne . . and assuredly when the Lord created this Corne hee had a speciall eye to supply these his peoples wants with it, for ordinarily five or six graines doth produce six hundred.

"As for flesh they look not for any in those times — unless they could barter with the *Indians* for Venison or Rockoons whose flesh is not much inferiour unto Lambe, the toile of a new Plantation being like the labours of *Hercules* never at an end."

The first entries in the Town Records of Woburn were made by Captain Johnson, in the form of a historical record of what occurred two years before the town was incorporated, and while the parties named were still residents of Charlestown.

The first of these entries is as follows: —

"1640. 14 of 3 mo." (May 14. — The year commencing with March.) — "A True Relation of the proceedings of Edward Connars, Edward Johnson, John Mousall, Mr Thomas Graues, Samuwel Richison and Thomas Richison, chosen by the Church of Charlestown for the erecting of a church and town, which accordingly, by great labor, was by them performed, and now called the Town of Woburne.

"In this year 1640, in the 3 mo., news was brought of the conveniency of land now adjoining to Charlestown. Forthwith a petition was framed to the General Court, then holden, for two miles of land square, to be added to the head line of Charlestown which accordingly was granted, and afterward increased to four miles square."

This increase was not granted, however, till the seventh of October following.[1]

Captain Johnson seems to have transferred these earliest records from some private memoranda of his own at the time he was chosen Recorder, December 8, 1640, and when it became his official duty to open the town book.

At the date of this actual entry, the new town is called, not "Charlestown Village," but Woburn.

The origin of this name is presumed by Mr. Sewall, in his "History of Woburn," to have been a desire to compliment the Hon. Richard Russell, a very popular addition to the Massachusetts Colony, the family seat of the Russell family in England being at Woburn in Bedfordshire.

The next day after the date of the first entry in the Records, we find the following: —

"15 of 3 mo — Mr. Increase Nowell (Magistrate) Mr. Zachariah Sims, (Minister) Edward Johnson, Edward Conuars, Ezekill Richison, Samuwel Richison and Robart Halle, together with Mr Hubard, artist, searched the land lying within the two miles square."

From this date onward, for nearly four months, nothing is entered upon the town records.

The survey of the wilderness by Mr. Nowell and others would naturally require much time and raise many questions to be discussed, especially such as related to the boundary lines of the land allotted by the General Court. And the next entry which follows reads: —

[1] Col. Rec. i, p. 306.

"6 of 7 mo. — Noble Captain Sedgwicke, Ensign Palmer, Thomas Lins, Edward Johnson, Edward Connars, John Mousall and others, went to view the bounds between Linne Village [now Reading] and this town," and this entry is next followed by "30 of 7 mo. — The parties aforesaid met at Linne and lay there all night. Next day, drew Linne men to the confines of their bounds, endeavoring to point the divisional line between their new town and this."

Here we leave them till the next meeting of the Association.

ABIJAH THOMPSON.

WINCHESTER, January 6, 1885.

NOTE. — Modern spelling and punctuation are observed, except in names and quotations from "A Wonder Working Providence."

REMINISCENCES OF SOUTH WOBURN, 1836–38.[1]

AT this period there was but little business and few streets. Main Street, the great road from Woburn to Medford was as it now is, with very few changes in its lines. The first house, as you leave the present Woburn line on this street, was the one still standing, and known as the Gilbert Richardson house; next to this, the old Samuel Davis house, standing where that of Mrs. Charles Russell now is; the next, south of the latter and on the opposite side of the street, was the old Caleb Richardson house, now occupied by Mrs. Josiah Stratton. This is one of the oldest houses in Winchester.

Mr. Richardson lived to a good old age, and was a most estimable citizen, although his activity was

[1] Read January 6, 1885.

impaired by the shock received at the sudden death of his twin-brother, Joshua Richardson, who was killed by the falling of the Clapp house, in Woburn, about the year 1818, a disaster in which many others were killed or wounded.

Near this was the house of Luther Elliott, whose mill was that on the place now occupied by the firm of Cowdery, Cobb & Nichols. (A mill which has an interesting history, dating back to the very early times of the settlement.)

The houses of Stephen, Henry, and Captain John and Sullivan Cutter came next — the latter, the large square house opposite the old mahogany-mill. John was the eldest of the brothers, and a merchant in the employment of the house of Benjamin Burgess & Sons, importers of West India goods in Boston. He died about 1843, and his widow is also dead; but a son, Joseph Augustus, is in business in New York City.

The old mill which stood where the mahogany-mill now stands, and which was owned in 1837 by Stephen and Henry Cutter, was previously owned by their father, John Cutter, and was built, I think, in 1810. Mr. Stephen Cutter, now living, was an excellent mechanic, and he first started in the old mill "veneer-sawing"; indeed, he almost alone built the first veneer-saw in New England.[1]

The invention was a French one. At first they were so careful of the invention, that few were admitted to see the operation of the saws, for fear of imitation.

[1] This is controverted in a paper of Mr. Harrison Parker, contributed at the March meeting, who gives a history of veneer-sawing in New England, and a exhibit of this important industry from 1830 to the present time.

For many years this mill was used for grinding grain and the turning of wood-work. In 1841 it was wholly destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in a few months, when it was operated by a new firm — Stephen and Henry Cutter, Oliver R. Clark, and Stephen Hall Cutter.

From this mill to the centre of the village there were then no houses, except the small one called the Hunnewell house, standing on the old county road, near the Woburn Branch Railroad. Not far from this date (1837) the road had been changed, and the causeway built from the foot of Mill Hill to near the house of Mr. Sullivan Cutter.

The only building in the centre was an old, long house, where Mr. Edmund Sanderson's store now stands, and the small depot. (See the following article.) Church Street was not then named; it was simply the "road to Cambridge"; and the only house on it was the Parker and Collins house, near where now stands that of Mrs. Dr. Chapin, with an old barn opposite, or where Mr. Palmer's house stands, near the railroad station.

Mr. Ebenezer Parker and his son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Collins, occupied the house and worked the farm connected, which included most of the land around that portion of the village.

In Main Street, from the depot and Gates, toward Medford, was an old house called the Abel Richardson house, which stood near the one built by the late Deacon B. F. Thompson. The most remarkable object about it was the magnificent elm — probably the largest

in New England. I have measured the tree: thirty-four feet around it, and more than eight feet in diameter. It was estimated to contain eighteen cords of wood, much of which was sawed and cut up at the Cutter mill.

A legend was current that, at the time of the movement of the troops to Lexington, a portion of them took the old road from Boston to Woburn and camped near this elm, tying their horses to it, and that the tree was at that time split, but bound together again by Miss Molly Abel — as the daughter of the owner was familiarly called — after the withdrawal of the troops; and that the tree, although the parts knit together, always retained the weakness occasioned by this injury, and it became necessary to bind it with iron as it grew larger. Finally, it became so dangerous that, for fear it would fall and crush his house, Deacon Thompson had it removed.

"The Abel,[1] whose house is here mentioned, was born October 23, 1736, and died on May 27, 1831, in his ninety-fifth year. He was a soldier in the old French War, 1758–60, and was at Lake George.

"The brick block of Brown & Stanton stands upon a portion of the land formerly owned by him. The famous elm stood just in front of the present Thompson house. The older citizens had traditions of the gathering of soldiers there, on their way to Cambridge, to join the army in the Revolution, and passing the night

[1] The Abel Richardson family — a numerous one — made large demands upon the Bible for names. Joseph, Esther, Reuben, Ruth, Abel, Caleb, Elijah, Mary, Jerusha, Josiah, Loamia, and Thaddeus are all found among them; and among Abel's children an Abel, a Mary, Lydia, Reuben, Isaac, and Enoch. ("Richardson Memorial," by Vinton.)

under this tree. The tree is probably alluded to in the diary of Judge Sewall, who speaks of meeting (1702) Mr. Converse,[1] the father, 'and discoursed him under a shady tree,' this place being probably Mr. Converse's house alluded to 1640, in the Woburn Records." [2]

The depot at the centre or at the Gates, — as then designated, — was at first a small shop, in which Mr. John Robinson, now of Woburn, made shoes. The first regular station-master was John Donohoe, the second, Captain Nathan Jaquith, who kept it for many years.

Captain Jaquith, the father of Mrs. Sherburne T. Sanborn, died a few years since, at the advanced age of ninety-four. He was a vigorous man for his age, and, I believe, walked from Winchester to Lowell after he was ninety years old. He was succeeded by Colonel Samuel B. White, father of our townsman, Samuel B. White. Colonel White built the house afterward owned and occupied by the late Admiral Thatcher, and also once owned and occupied the Black Horse Tavern.

OLIVER RICHARDSON CLARK.

DECEMBER 27, 1884.

The foregoing was supplemented by another member, who writes: —

WHAT I REMEMBER.[3]

THOSE "Gates" made a strong impression upon my mind. They were ponderous ones; and we boys would gather and watch for the nose of the iron horse as it

[1] Not Edward Converse, who died in 1663.
[2] From paper of Abijah Thompson on Abel Richardson's genealogy.
[3] Read February 3, 1885.

appeared from under the Mystic Station Bridge, on the south, or from the other bridge then standing at about the same distance, on the north. This was the signal for a scramble of the youngsters, who would rush to swing the Gates open, hold them till the train passed, and then, with a shout, close them again. In our estimation, this was a very important, as well as exciting, occasion.

It was long before the novelty of the train in motion wore off. The writer remembers driving with his father and four others to get a sight of the train in full headway; and it was no uncommon thing for people to travel many miles to see the steam monster.

The trains were few and far between, the engines small, and the cars built much like the old-fashioned stage-coaches, with doors opening at the side for entrance or exit; — the engineer, not protected as now by a cab, and the conductor and brakeman occupying seats upon the top of the car, unprotected from the weather.

The proceedings on arriving at the station were as follows: The conductor and brakeman would jointly apply the brake, which was done by pressing their feet upon the lever which came up through the foot-board where they sat; and, when the train was stopped, the conductor came down from his perch, went to the car which was to receive the passenger, opened it, and guarded it till the fare was paid, which at that time was fifty cents from the Gates to Boston, then allowed the passenger to enter, shutting the door securely, after which, he again mounted his perch, blew his whistle;

the engine responded with a snort, and the train started onward.

The offices of depot-master, baggage-master, and gate-tender were combined, in the days of Captain Nathan Jaquith; and to all this his natural activity and energy were quite equal; indeed, to half a dozen such stations at once. He was then past middle life, a solid and reliable man, affable in his manners, and highly esteemed by the railroad managers, and popular with the boys, who well understood, however, that it was highly dangerous to trespass upon the property he held in trust, or upon his ideas of propriety.

Having an eye to business he fitted the old house — which stood, not as represented in the preceding paper, but, as I remember it, about where the front fence of Mr. Arthur Fletcher's house now is, forming the corner of Church and Main Streets — for accommodating boarders; and, having purchased a horse that had belonged to old Dr. Plympton, of Woburn, and which was known as the "Old Doctor," and with it a new harness and a "bran-new" two-seated covered carriage, he first started the livery business in this village.

Happy was the boy who spoke in season to engage the "Old Doctor" for a drive-out with his "best girl."

There was another old house, — the one described in Mr. Clark's paper, — which I remember as standing just in front of what is now used as a tin-shop. This small house was purchased by Mr. Edward A. Brackett, moved to a place just south of the ground on which Dr. March's house now stands, and converted into a studio, — the first temple of art on our soil.

First Church, Winchester, Mass., 1840.

EXPLANATION OF THE ENGRAVING.

THE view of the First Church in 1840, here introduced, is a heliotype of an oil-painting, painted for Benjamin F. Thompson, by R. U. Piper, and which has descended to me. It represents the church (built in 1840, dedicated on December 30 of that year, and destroyed by fire in 1853) and a portion of the village of South Woburn, as viewed from the south side of the mill-pond. It embraces the position, proximately, of the first bridge (built in 1640) and of the Edward Converse mill, the history of which is given in the paper entitled "The Old Mill," by Arthur E. Whitney, read on March 3, 1885, and to appear in a subsequent number of the *Record*.

The houses in the view are first, on the left, the residence of Samuel Steele Richardson (see pp. 14–19); next beyond this is that built by Mr. Richardson, and first owned and occupied by Benjamin F. Thompson when he removed to this village, and now occupied by Mrs. Holbrook; and beyond this a small portion of the house built by James Bridge and, at the time when the view was taken, occupied by him as a dwelling-house and store. In front of the church are Lombardy poplars as they then stood, and in the rear the horse-sheds.

The buildings on the right are the dwelling-house and stable built by Mr. Thompson in 1841, and occupied by him till his death in 1863. Near the front corner of this house stood the far-famed elm (see pp. 54–56).

This last-named site, occupied in the time of the

Revolution by Abel Richardson, is assumed with much confidence to be precisely that of the "Edward Convers house, over against which 'Could Bridg' was built in 1640."

ABIJAH THOMPSON.

WINCHESTER, March 20, 1885.

WINCHESTER IN 1840.

Two centuries were nearly completed in the history of the "Church and Town, erected" by our fathers in Woburn, when a movement was made to transfer a portion of its prestige to this new village.

South Woburn seems to have possessed not even a schoolhouse till 1790, and, says Mr. Sewall, "though a public school was, some years, appointed to be kept there, it could be accommodated only in some private house, and that only for a few weeks in the course of the season. Other years, the children who attended school must be provided with a private one at the cost of their parents, or travel to the centre of the town, which is from one two miles distant."

Of the earliest agitation of the subject of regular public worship in this village, notice may be taken in another article; in this outline of Winchester in 1840, a few dates only, of the incipient measures to this end, will be mentioned.

A meeting of the members of the Woburn church, resident in South Woburn, was held "at the schoolhouse[1] in Ward No. 6," on March 3, 1839, resulting in

[1] This schoolhouse then stood near the northeast corner of the grounds of D. N. Skillings, and nearly opposite the Baptist church. It was removed and now stands in the rear of the Episcopal church and is occupied as a dwelling.

a petition that the subject might be considered by the church. This petition bears date March 10, and is signed by Deacon B. F. Thompson and twenty others.

The matter was brought before the church, on March 21, in a resolution offered by Deacon Thompson to the effect that another church should now be established; but much discussion arising, the resolution was withdrawn, and nothing in the form of assenting church action was done until November 2, 1840.

In the meantime the South Woburn Congregational Society was formed, and measures taken to secure a site and erect a church edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid on July 27, 1840.

A letter dated November 2, 1840, was addressed

To the Congregational Church, Woburn, Massachusetts: —

Dear Brethren and Friends, — We, the subscribers, deeming it our duty, as well as our convenience, to colonize and congregate in the South Village of this town for the purpose of worshiping the God of our fathers in the way we have been taught, request that you would give us a dismission from the body with which we are still happily united, to the end that we may be constituted the South Congregational Church in Woburn.

And we ask it, not from any dissatisfaction as it respects pastor, church, or congregation, for no dissatisfaction exists, as we hope there never may, but love, concord, and reciprocal kindness. But we make the request, *because* we are persuaded that the advancement of truth and righteousness will be promoted by this means, as more will be induced to attend the public worship of God and can attend it more conveniently; *because* this church is so large and efficient that we can well be spared and a large and flourishing church still remain; *because* the growing population of the town demands another place of worship, and the place we have chosen is suited to accommodate such increasing

population; *because* we think we can sustain the regular administration of the Word and ordinances, and leave ample means to sustain the same here. And because we think that both you and we can, to better advantage, enjoy the stated means of grace.

On these principles we present the preceding request, hoping and expecting that it will not only be kindly and cheerfully granted, but that the Christian love, brotherly kindness, fellowship, and goodwill, which we trust we feel, will henceforth be reciprocated.

To this eminently courteous and reasonable request no resistance could easily be made.

The signers to this request were one hundred in number, and the following is a transcript of the names in the order of their signing, supplying, as far as possible, the full names in cases where only initials are used in the petition itself.

In subsequent copying of such a list of names, changes by the marriage of women and in some instances also by individuals dropping or assuming a "middle name," historical accuracy is often impaired.

Ninety-five of the signers appeared at the organization of the church.

Nathan Brooks Johnson.
Benjamin Franklin Thompson.
Marshall Wyman.
Stephen Cutter.
Oliver Richardson Clark.
Nathan Jaquith.
Calvin Richardson, Jr.
Samuel Baker White.
Sylvanus Elliott.
George Sanderson.
Zachariah Symmes, 2d.
Francis Johnson.
Eli Kendall.
Samuel Steele Richardson.
Caleb Richardson.
John Hatheway Richardson.
Mathew Griswold.
Augustus Elliot.
Horatio Symmes.
Almira Johnson.
Mary Elizabeth Richardson.
Jerusha Richardson Symmes.
Lydia Symmes.
Mehitable Johnson.
Lucetta R. Hutchinson.
Abigail Brooks Cutter.

Adeline Wyman Cutter.
Adeline Augusta Cutter.
A. C. Richardson.
Lydia Abigail Richardson.
Mary Lawrence Richardson.
Lucy A. Wyman.
Esther Wyman Thompson.
Nancy B. Eaton.
Elizabeth Smith.
Betsey Hutchinson.
Sumner Richardson.
Joseph Brown Symmes.
John Cutter.
William Townshend Perry.
Thomas Richardson.
Jesse Richardson.
Loring Emerson.
Johnson Symmes.
Jefferson Ford.
Andrew N. Shepard.
Eliza Hall Richardson.
Clarimond Wyman Pierce.
Hannah Walker Thompson.
Nancy Symmes.
Betsey Chickering Symmes.
Mehitable Johnson, 2d.
Mary Cutter Hatch.
Julia Ann Kendall.
Julia Ann Cutter.
Polly Richardson.
Achsah Jaquith Littlefield.
Eliza Richardson.
Linda Richardson.
Maria Josephine Thompson.
Mary Symmes.
Caroline Elizabeth Smith.
Adeline M. Hutchinson.
Harrison Parker.
Francis Johnson, Jr.
Sullivan Cutter.
Alvah Hatch.
Samuel Stanley Wyman.
Abner Wade.
Rufus Wade.
Stephen Symmes.
Joseph Wyman.
John Fiske.
Esther Elliott.
Nancy W. Wyman.
Nancy Richardson Symmes.
Charlotte Symmes.
Susan Elizabeth Johnson.
Mary Cutter.
Martha Sellers Cutter.
Elizabeth Cutter.
Esther Jaquith.
Abigail Richardson.
Lydia Wyman Ford.
Sophia Spaulding Symmes.
Susan Hall Richardson.
Phebe Bell.
Nancy Eaton.
Sarah S. Pierce.
Lucy Wyman.
Delia Pierce.
Priscilla Reed Symmes.
Hannah Gardner Griswold.
Susan Parker Wyman.
Lydia Pierce Fiske.
Hepsibeth Eaton.
Hannah Maria Parker.
Tryphena P. Emerson.
Martha Gardner.
Stillman Pierce.

GEORGE COOKE.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

Appropriately to this portion of Winchester history mention may here be made of the memorial windows recently contributed and appropriately dedicated, on March 8, 1885, to the memory of some of these fathers, both of the church and town.

These beautiful monuments to the memory of the fathers are more than mere grateful tributes of affection. They present phases of history at once instructive, assuring, and conservative of all that is good in man.

The following correspondence will illustrate the manner in which these memorials, or several of them, have been provided, as well as the motives which found expression in this beautiful form ; the commemoration of the deceased officers of the church being a common impulse requiring only the convenient opportunity of expression.

WINCHESTER, May 1, 1884.

MESSRS. ABIJAH AND STEPHEN THOMPSON : —

Dear Sirs, — The First Congregational Society has voted to repair and beautify its house of worship and has chosen a committee with full powers to make the desired alterations and improvements.

The committee has decided to substitute cathedral glass for the dingy windows now in use.

This change will present a favorable opportunity to introduce memorial windows in honor of those who, as founders, benefactors, or officers in the church and society, have been distinguished in our history, and whose names it is highly befitting to inscribe durably upon the walls of our edifice.

The records of this church and society show that the names of Benjamin F. and Hannah W. Thompson were specially prominent and influential in the formation of the church, and that, by their gifts, labors of love, and hospitality, they contributed largely to the founding of a strong and prosperous church in this town.

He was an officer in the old historic church of Woburn, and was chairman of a committee to draft and present a petition that the members in this part of the town should be set off and organized as a new church.

It was largely due to his sound judgment and foresight that the fine location for the First Church was selected; and he, with others, wrought with shovel and cart to remove a high sandbank in preparing the ground for the foundations, as well as in the planting of the trees which now adorn the beautiful grounds.

As chairman of the building committee he, in an exemplary degree, devoted himself to the erection and furnishing of the first house of worship, and, in a similarly earnest and liberal spirit, after its destruction by fire in 1853,[1] bore a prominent part of the burden and care of the building of the present one.

At the organization of the church, chosen deacon, he was also elected the first superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

In view of such a record, the committee takes great pleasure in inviting you, in behalf of the church and society, to prepare, and place in the church, a memorial window in honor of Benjamin Franklin Thompson and Hannah W., his wife, having thereon such armorial device and emblems as you may deem suitable.

STEPHEN A. HOLT,
GEORGE D. RAND,
JAMES F. DWINELL,
HERBERT A. WILDER,
Committee.

[1] The present church was rebuilt on the site of the first in 1853-54.

STEPHEN A. HOLT, ESQ., *Chairman of Committee of Repairs, First Congregational Church:* —

Dear Sir, — Your letter is received, informing us of the desire that a memorial window, in memory of our father and mother, shall be prepared and placed in the church.

Our thanks are due for this invitation, as also for the kindly way in which you speak of the efforts of our father in the establishment and support of the church during his lifetime.

We well remember his labors, and perhaps it is not too much to say that we have always felt that, among the many who labored so well, he was foremost in the devotion of his time, means, and personal exertions.

Such a memorial as you propose we esteem a fitting one and cheerfully accede to your request, and will prepare a drawing of a window and submit to your committee for approval.

Yours respectfully,
ABIJAH THOMPSON.
STEPHEN THOMPSON.

WINCHESTER, May 5, 1884.

Similar correspondence followed with other families, which has resulted in the presentation of the beautiful windows now adorning the First Church.

Observing the order of their positions: —

I. THE THOMPSON MEMORIAL.

In the upper panel of this window encircled with wild flowers is a singing cherub with open book. Below a panel in arabesque, and a tablet on bronze ground.

In Memoriam.

1799 — BENJAMIN FRANKLIN THOMPSON — 1863

A MEMBER OF THE FIRST CHURCH WOBURN 1817-1840
DEACON OF THE CHURCH 1836-1840

AN ORIGINAL MEMBER OF THIS THE SECOND CHURCH 1840
DEACON OF THIS CHURCH 1840-1852
A DESCENDANT OF THE SEVENTH GENERATION OF
JAMES THOMPSON OF WOBURN 1642.

1804 — HANNAH WALKER — 1882

WIFE OF DEACON BENJAMIN FRANKLIN THOMPSON
MEMBER OF FIRST CHURCH WOBURN 1827-1840
MEMBER OF THIS THE SECOND CHURCH 1840-1882

II. The Cutter Memorial.

At the top is an open Bible, and below the words

In Memoriam.

Youth, manhood, and age, symbolized by the phases of the moon.

Tablet containing the following: —

1803 — ADELINE W. CUTTER — 1874

1805 — HENRY CUTTER — 1879

BECAUSE I LIVE YE SHALL LIVE ALSO John xiv 19

Above and below this lettering are spaces for additional names.

The entire window highly ornamented with emblematic figures and jewels.

III. The Symmes and Wyman Memorial.

At the top a cross and crown in jewels.

1780 — ZACHARIAH SYMMES — 1850
1786 — NANCY R. SYMMES — 1871
1806 — JOSEPH WYMAN — 1863
1810 — JERUSHA R WYMAN — 1881
1823 — HENRY W. HOWE — 1858

BE THOU FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH AND I WILL GIVE THEE
A CROWN OF LIFE Rev ii 10

This very beautiful window was contributed by Mrs. Nancy S. Howe.

IV. The Deceased Pastors.

In Memoriam

REV. GEORGE P. SMITH.

ORDAINED JUNE 17 A.D. 1841
RESIGNED MARCH 11 A.D. 1845
DIED SEPTEMBER 3 A.D. 1852

REV. JOHN M. STEELE

ORDAINED AUGUST 10 A.D. 1848
RESIGNED FEBRUARY 11 A.D. 1852
DIED APRIL 5 A.D. 1857

REV. REUBEN T. ROBINSON

ORDAINED OCTOBER 27 A.D. 1852
RESIGNED MARCH 27 A.D. 1871
DIED AUGUST 24 A.D. 1871

AND WHEN THE CHIEF SHEPHERD SHALL APPEAR
YE SHALL RECEIVE A CROWN OF GLORY THAT
FADETH NOT AWAY I Peter v 4

V. The Skillings Memorial.

This is wholly emblematical, illustrative of the conclusion of a useful life. The principal figure, life size, is that of a reaper bearing golden sheaves. The accessories are a female attendant, a harvest field, and younger reapers; the central figures as well as the background of scenery and sky being heavily plated with opal and antique glass and ornamented with jewels. The tablet has the single name

Skillings.

VI. In Memory of the Deceased Deacons of this Church.

BENJAMIN F. THOMPSON	ELECTED A.D. 1840	RESIGNED 1852
NATHAN B. JOHNSON	ELECTED A.D. 1840	RESIGNED 1852
MARSHALL WYMAN	ELECTED A.D. 1840	RESIGNED 1852
CHARLES W. WILDER	ELECTED A.D. 1852	RESIGNED 1854
ZEBADIAH ABBOTT	ELECTED A.D. 1852	DIED 1883
DAVID N. SKILLINGS	ELECTED A.D. 1873	DIED 1880

These windows, together with the remaining six, and the very beautiful one in the front of the church, — the latter contributed by Stephen A. Holt, — are from the establishment of Messrs. Redding, Baird & Co., Boston, and consist of combinations of antique, opal, and cathedral glass in geometrical designs, with figures and jewels variously displayed by plating and the adjustment of colors.

The following description of the first of these windows, from the pen of an art reporter, Mr. F. H. Buffum, is instructive as to the general character and tributary details of this mode of embellishing church architecture.

"Among the notably excellent windows in the edifice this one is conspicuous for its appropriateness and realization. The designer has worked up to his opportunity and the execution is excellent. This is one of the undoubted successes of Messrs. Redding, Baird & Co., of Boston. In the centre of the base is the memorial tablet resting upon and capped by appropriate panels. The tablet has a bronze ground and contains the following [see The Thompson Memorial above].

"The panel in the base above the tablet has a light purple tone and contains in artistic and antique lettering the words, 'In Memoriam.' The effect of this panel introducing to the eye the historical description is a marked success. Beneath the tablet is the lower panel of the window presenting an orange tone, the design being a beautiful piece in arabesque. The fitness of this conceit in harmony with the entire conception is striking. It is a beautiful combination of colors, dominated by an appropriate idea. The embellishment of the whole base of the window is in decorative jewel work. The border of the base is also in the same work.

"The upper portion of the window is almost a distinct conception to the eye by a happy border device, quite in contrast with the base border, yet the congruity of base and top, the harmony of the whole, is too apparent to admit of criticism. This upper window is made up of three panels and the border. The prevailing tint of the upper and lower panels is that of white opal. In the upper panel is an emblematic design, the Latin cross, made of square jewels in shaded amber, on a ground of scroll work studded with jewels — rubies, turquoises, and light emeralds. The middle panel is emblematic, containing a singing cherub with open book upon the same ground as above. The lower panel of the upper window has a conventional floriated centre, surrounded by scroll work. The happiest effect in blending and shading seen in this window is observed in the upper panel containing the cross. This effect is remarkable, and taken in connection with the elegant arabesque of the lower panel so distributes effects to the eye that the centre does not distract attention from the extremes.

"The upper and lower half of the window has each its own border, although the outer member of the whole border is one, being composed of olive opalescent glass, which serves admirably to 'bring in' the border colors and unite them with the panels. The whole window is also lined off with white opal fillets. The central field of the base border is in jeweled arabesque design, composed of antique and Venetian glasses, enclosed between two narrow pearly opal linings, just referred to. The upper part of the window is bordered with realistic flower work — the design being a brilliant display of wild flowers, which serves to enliven the whole window and bring out desirable contrasts while preserving the harmonies. As heretofore stated, this border has its outer member and fillet in common with the lower border. This flower design border crosses also between the upper panels and separates the two sections of the window.

"A near view of this window shows that in all its parts in the details of execution the work will bear the closest inspection, while at a distance the idea of the designer stands out in its best effects. The conception and the execution of this most worthy historical memento seem to leave nothing to be desired which is not attained."

GEORGE COOKE.

WINCHESTER, March 19, 1884.

HISTORY OF WILDWOOD CEMETERY.

PREPARED FOR THE SOCIETY.

THE history of Wildwood Cemetery is closely connected with the early history of the town of Winchester. The whole territory of Winchester was a part of the original land-grant to Charlestown by the General Court of Massachusetts in the year 1640.

The town of Woburn was incorporated in 1642 and included within its boundary what is now the northern and central portion of this town.

The history of Medford begins as early as 1630, but it was not "declared a peculiar town" until 1684. In 1754 Medford was enlarged by taking a part of Charlestown, which included land now in the southeastern portion of this town.

West Cambridge was incorporated in 1807 and was made from the northern part of Cambridge and Charlestown. West Cambridge was enlarged in 1842 and took more of Charlestown's land, some of which is included in our present township. It will be observed that the west-side hills of this town were a part of Charlestown up to 1842.

The name of the town of West Cambridge was changed to Arlington by act in 1867.

The Boston and Lowell Railroad was incorporated by the Legislature in 1830 and opened for travel in 1835. Consequent upon the construction and completion of this railroad "a village sprung up just eight miles from Boston." In 1840 it had grown to sufficient size to be designated as South Woburn Village.

The nucleus of this town, like many others in the vicinity, was the formation of a church parish. This question having been agitated, a meeting of the inhabitants was held May 12, 1840, to consider its advisableness, and on May 19, 1840, the South Woburn Congregational Society was organized, by about one hundred members, who seceded, under the leadership of Deacons Benjamin F. Thompson, Nathan B. Johnson, and Marshall Wyman, from the First Church in Woburn.

Immediately a movement was made to build a house of worship, which was dedicated December 30, 1840. This building was altered and enlarged in 1852. It was destroyed by fire, March 20, 1853, whereupon the present edifice was built and dedicated October 11, 1854.

The corporate name of the parish was changed by authority of the Legislature in 1856 to the First Congregational Society of Winchester.

On September 28, 1844, the church parish voted "to lay

out the parish land back of the meeting-house into lots for burial-places, and sell the same to individuals." Benjamin F. Thompson, Loring Emerson, and Harrison Parker were elected a committee on the same.

There was a meeting of the inhabitants of South Woburn and vicinity in the vestry of the South Congregational Church, November 26, 1849, to consider the subject of petitioning the Legislature for an act of incorporation into a separate town. John A. Bolles was chairman and David Youngman secretary. The petition to the Legislature for the incorporation of the town of Winchester was presented in the Senate through the Hon. Charles Choate, of Woburn, on January 19, 1850. After strenuous opposition, the act was passed by both branches of the Legislature and received the signature of Gov. George N. Briggs on April 30, 1850.

The town was named for Col. William P. Winchester who gave the "sum of three thousand dollars to be appropriated to the erection of a town-house or any other proper object of municipal expenditure." The money was received at the town meeting on May 27, 1850, and deposited by Henry Cutter in the Woburn Agricultural and Mechanics' Association "until some legal action should be taken by the town."

At the town meeting on June 17, 1850, it was voted that the Selectmen keep this money where it had been deposited, "until wanted for the purpose originally intended by the donor." The death of Colonel Winchester occurred August 6, 1850, and was announced in town meeting August 19, 1850. Resolutions of respect and sympathy to his family were adopted.

At that meeting the vote whereby the Selectmen should be the custodians of the fund was rescinded, and it was voted "that the donation of Col. William P. Winchester be placed in the hands of three trustees, to be loaned by them, to the best advantage, on good security."

Benjamin F. Thompson, Charles Kimball, and Henry Cutter were chosen as the trustees.

The town voted, on April 7, 1851, that a committee of ten be chosen to purchase a lot of land for the use of the town as a cemetery, and also to prepare rules and regulations for the same and report to the town.

The committee chosen were John A. Bolles, Charles Kimball, Marshall Wyman, Harrison Parker, Gardner Symmes, Charles Russell, Loring Emerson, Nathan B. Johnson, Charles Goddard, Aaron D. Weld.

At a town meeting, on May 26, 1851, a special committee, consisting of William A. Dodge, John A. Bolles, and Alvan Cheney, reported that it was necessary for the town to buy a fire engine, and the town voted "that the same committee be authorized to purchase an engine similar to the description in the report, and that a portion of the Winchester Fund be appropriated for the same." On September 15, 1851, it was voted that, instead of paying for the fire engine out of the Winchester Fund, it be paid for out of the town funds. At the meeting on April 7, 1851, John A. Bolles, on the part of the Cemetery Committee, presented the following report, which was accepted and adopted: —

[See Town Clerk's records, vol. i., fols. 104 and 105.]

REPORT OF THE CEMETERY COMMITTEE CHOSEN APRIL 1, 1851.

Your Committee would respectfully report: That they have purchased for a cemetery a lot of land, containing about ten acres, situated west of the canal and over against Wedge Pond. The price of the lot and of the right of way from Church Street over the new road and bridge constructed for this purpose by Mr. Gardner Symmes is two thousand dollars. To fence the lot and prepare it so far as is needful for present use will require the outlay of another thousand dollars. To meet this payment and outlay, your Committee recommend the temporary appropriation and use of the fund given to the town by its benefactor, the late Colonel Winchester. Your Committee are of the opinion, however, that arrangements may be made for a speedy return of this fund to the town. The sale of burial-lots and of the choice of lots in the new cemetery will do much toward this desirable object. One half of the old cemetery is town property, is occupied by very few graves, and can be

sold for a considerable sum. If the other half of the old burial-ground can be obtained by exchange of lands of the parish and proprietors, that, also, might be advantageously disposed of for the same purpose. In this manner, as your Committee believe, the Winchester Fund may ere long be repaid so as to be available for other municipal purposes. We ask, therefore, for power: First, to receive the Winchester Fund, and expend it in paying for the new cemetery and preparing that cemetery for use; second, to negotiate with the parish and proprietors of burial-lots in the old cemetery for an exchange of lots and the transfer of the dead to the new cemetery; third, to sell the town's interest in the old burial-grounds and also the land thus obtained by exchange; fourth, to dispose of lots and choice of lots in the new cemetery, under the rules and regulations hereinafter suggested. Your Committee recommend that, at the Annual Town Meeting in 1852 for the choice of officers, and in like manner, in every third successive year thereafter, there shall be chosen by ballot a Cemetery Committee of five persons, who shall have power to fill vacancies in their own number, who shall have charge and superintendence of the cemetery, and shall remain in office until their successors are chosen. In the meantime, it is recommended that the present Committee should be continued in office, and have power to fill vacancies in their number, until said annual meeting. We respectfully recommend the adoption of the following

Rules and Regulations for the Cemetery.

The Cemetery Committee shall have the general charge of said cemetery, with power to sell burial-lots at public or private sale, and in the town's name to execute and deliver all needful conveyance thereof, and to apply the proceeds of such sales to the improvement of the cemetery, or to such use as the town may direct, subject to these and such other regulations as the town may adopt; the said Committee may establish and enforce all rules needful for the preservation and appropriate use and condition of the cemetery. All deeds of lots in the new cemetery shall reserve to the town the right by its Cemetery Committee to enter the same at any time and remove therefrom any tree or shrub that may threaten injury to adjoining lots or avenues, or damage or inconvenience to passengers, and also to remove any structure, which, in the unanimous opinion of said Committee, is offensive or improper. Such deeds shall also express, as condition thereof, that no owner of any lot shall alter the grade or elevation, or sell any grave or right of burial therein, or remove therefrom any tree, without permission therefor from the Committee. In accordance with these suggestions, your Committee recommend the adoption of the following vote: —

Voted, That the Cemetery Committee chosen by the town April 7, 1851, be, and they are, hereby authorized to receive from the present

holders thereof, the money presented to the town by the late Colonel Winchester, and the interest thereon, and to expend the same in payment of the new cemetery and in fencing and preparing the same for use, in such manner as the majority of said Committee shall deem judicious, and also to sell and convey burial-lots and rights in the old cemetery, to dispose of all lots and rights thus acquired, and of the town's interest in the old cemetery, as they may find expedient, and to apply the proceeds of any, or all, of the sales aforesaid, to the improvement of the cemetery, the payment of the Winchester Fund, or such other use as the town may direct.

The original Committee of ten citizens, appointed to purchase and lay out a cemetery, reported to the town, March 1, 1852, that they had exercised the powers conferred upon them at the meeting on September 15, 1851, and had paid for the cemetery lot and had partially constructed it. Their report was accepted and the town adopted the system of having five persons on the Committee, which has continued since. At the same meeting it was voted "that the Cemetery Committee be clothed with all the powers conferred by the town upon the Cemetery Committee of last year by their vote of September 15, 1851."

Very many votes, in regard to exchange of land, were passed and rescinded by the parish and the town until 1855, when the price and boundaries were agreed upon. The Town Treasurer reported, March 5, 1855, that he had given the parish a deed, and received one from the parish.

It is evident that the first desire of Colonel Winchester in giving $3,000 was for a town-house. He died in less than three months after his donation. It is said that he had intended to give more money. However that may have been, the amount given was much too meagre to build a town-house, and the town could not afford to build one. The letter accompanying the gift stated that it was "to be appropriated for the erection of a town-house, or any other proper object of municipal expenditure," and so the town voted that the whole fund and the accumulation, which had amounted to $222.36, be used for the cemetery, which has

been used in accordance with the first vote passed. During the first five years of the existence of the town, $2,965.15 was spent in the construction of the cemetery. From 1857 to 1877 very little improvement was made, as only $26 was expended. In 1877 there was $160.25 expended in grading new lots to sell. In 1878 more lots were graded and the dell near the entrance gate was partially constructed, $549.84 being spent. In 1879 the sum of $439.94 was expended in making the pond in the dell, and constructing the Soldier's lot and the little park on Mount Hope. In 1880 there was $115.55 paid for making new burial-lots. In 1881 the lots between the toolhouse and J. F. Stone's lot were made, and from the Stone lot northward on the east side of Margin Avenue there was a deep hollow filled. The yellow loam in the avenue in front of these lots was excavated and put on top of the gravel that had been teamed, and the excavation in the avenue filled with sand and top-dressed with blue gravel. This work cost $974.12. Any one who remembers the place as it was will appreciate the improvement. There was also $213.26 paid for preparing thirteen flower-beds, filling them with shrubs, and setting out vines. Nearly all the shrubs are now alive. In 1882 the lots that had been filled the previous year were covered with good loam and sown to grass, and the rest of the yellow loam was taken from the principal drives and walks, which occasioned filling with gravel, and thereby making the driveways passable in the spring and autumn months. The payments for improvements that year, exclusive of the new receiving-tomb, were $853.35. In 1883 there was $284.03 expended in making walks and grading. In 1882 the Committee obtained permission from the town to reconstruct, alter, or enlarge the receiving-tomb, as in the judgment of the Committee it was required. It would be indelicate to explain the then necessity of immediate action. A new tomb was constructed to meet the requirements of many years to come, being somewhat larger than was originally intended, at a cost of

$1,672.90, which has been previously explained in the Town Report and the action of the Committee approved. The next year $500 was paid for the wing walls to the tomb.

The loss in the fund is $195, occasioned by the failure of the Mercantile Savings Institution of Boston.

On April 4, 1884, the town voted "that the Cemetery Committee be directed to expend no part of the fund now in its hands for the improvement of the cemetery, until further action of the town, and that the Cemetery Committee pay over to the Town Treasurer the balance of the Winchester Fund in said Committee's hands."

Statement of the Winchester Fund to April 19, 1884: —

Dr.			
Original fund,			$3,000.00
Interest received,			3,620.03
Lots sold,			6,944.44
Wood and stone sold,			350.08
Cr.			
Land purchased,		$2,000.00	
Construction of cemetery and old tomb,		6,368.23	
Ornamental flower-beds and trees,		213.26	
New tomb,		2,272.47	
Lots purchased,		256.36	
Loss in Mercantile Institution for Savings,		195.00	
Grading and care of private lots: —			
Paid out	$1,765.03		
Received,	1,755.87		
Expense,		9.16	
		$11,314.48	
Balance paid to Town Treasurer, April 9, 1884,		2,600.07	
		$13,914.55	$13,914.55

Wildwood Cemetery was consecrated on September 15, 1852, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the order of exercises was as follows: —

I. Invocation, by Rev. Reuben T. Robinson.

II. Original Hymn, written for the occasion by F. A. Durivage.

III. Prayer, by Rev. N. A. Reed.

IV. Original Hymn, written for the occasion by Mrs. H. J. Lewis.

V. Address, by Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D.D.

VI. Hymn, Montgomery.

VII. Prayer, by Rev. R. H. Neale, D.D.

VIII. Benediction.

Rights of burial are sold by deeds of lots in accordance with a plan made by Amasa Farrier, and recorded in Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Southern District, Book of Plans, No. 4, and contains the usual restrictions of such interments.

The following is a list of the lots in numerical order, and the registered owners on February 28, 1885. The numbers marked thus (*) are not for sale because they have been made into ornamental plots. The numbers marked thus (* *) are not for sale because the Committee have not decided what disposition is to be made of them.

No.	*Owner.*	*No.*	*Owner.*
1	Small, S. C.	12	Sanborn, S. T.
2	Shepard, Harriet W.	13	Symmes, John.
3	Cushman, Mial.	14	Payne, H. A. S. D.
4	Davis, Samuel H.	15	Patch, Cyrus.
5	Dwinell, James F.	16	Cutter, Martha, and E. Hunt.
6	Dwinell, James F.	17	
7	Newman, James.	18	Chafee, William G.
8	Kelley, Philip.	19	
9	Wyman, Martha S.	20	
10	Buckman, Nancy.	21	
11	Draper, L. L.	22	Wentworth, Wm. G.

No.	*Owner.*
23	Blood, Cyrus W.
24*	
25*	
26*	
27	Peabody, Silas.
28	Dwinell, James F.
29	Dwinell, James F.
30	Sleeper, Horace L.
31	Richardson, F. S. and Z.
32	Boyce, Eli J.
33	Jaquith, Mrs. E.
34	Webb, Robert.
C	
35*	
36*	
37*	
38*	
39*	
40*	
41*	
42*	
43*	
44*	
B	West, Thomas F.
45	West, Thomas F.
46*	
47	Stone, William A.
48	Lawrence, Peleg.
49	Harriman, Carrie M.
50	Abbott, Zebediah, estate of.
51	Stone, Josiah F., estate of.
52	Stone, Josiah F., estate of.
53	Baxter, Mrs. Mary.
54	
55	
56	
57	
58	
59	
60	
61	Fletcher, Stillman.
62	Grave A, Curry, Hamilton.
,,	,, B, Curry, Hamilton.

No.	*Owner.*
62	Grave C, Curry, Hamilton.
,,	,, D.
,,	,, E.
,,	,, F.
63	,, G.
,,	,, H.
,,	,, I.
,,	,, J.
,,	,, K.
62	,, L.
,,	,, M.
,,	,, N.
,,	,, O.
,,	,, P.
,,	,, Q.
63	,, R.
,,	,, S.
,,	,, T.
,,	,, U.
,,	,, V.
64	Rice, Sam'l M., estate of.
65	Prouty, Gardner.
66	Gleason, Nancy.
67	Wyman, Stanley S.
68	Judkins, Jerome B.
69	Ross, James.
70	
71	
72	
73	Maxwell, Wm. D.
74	Gove, Sorel.
75	McKenzie, Wm. S.
76	Kendall, I. Holmes.
77	
78	Seaver, Silas S.
79	
80	Dotten, Thomas P.
81	Hallam, Henry.
82	
83	Nichols, Stephen.
84	Wilder, C. W.
85	Sanderson, Edmund and Geo.
86	Richardson, Caleb.

No.	*Owner.*
87	Stevens, Chas. W.
88	Ralston, Wm. H.
89	Mead, Sam'l H., Jr.
90	Lindsey, Ellen L.
91	
92	Skinner, Edward V.
93	Taylor, Samuel W.
94	
95	
96	
97	
98	Rogers, Theodore.
99	Symmes, J., and A. T. Todd.
100	Butters, Cyrus.
101	Symmes, Lydia W.
102	Symmes, Lydia W.
103	Hutchinson, Lucetta R.
104	
105	
106	
107	
108	
109	Buxton, John.
110	Redfern, B. W.
111	Baker, Fred W.
112	McIntire, Charles.
113	Grafton, Samuel G.
114	Weld, Aaron D.
115	Usher, John G.
116	Huse, Joseph.
117	Watson, Simon N.
118	Walker, Josiah, & C. N. Cram.
119	Baldwin, Charles A.
120	Cutter, Sullivan.
121	Robinson, R. T.
122	Cram, John A.
123	Holton, Thomas S.
124	Kimball, Ozro.
125	Wright, B. F.
126	
127	Clark, S. D.
128	Waide, Henry J.
129	Oliver, Matthew.
130	Moore, George D.
131	
132	
133	
134	
135	Shattuck, Joseph.
136	Dupee, Charles H.
137	
138	
139	
140	
141	
142	Hanson, Joel F.
143	Langley, Stephen S.
144	Cox, A. C.
145	Fifield, Daniel.
146	Locke, Oliver J.
147	Brookings, Henry S.
148	Kelsey, James.
149	Houston, James.
150	Youngman, David.
151	Simpson, Samuel A.
152	Conant, Charles E.
153	Locke, Jonathan.
154	Follansbee, Chas. E.
155	Smith, Samuel,
156	Dodge, James H.
157	Thyng, Sarah H.
158	Dodge, Mrs. W. B.
159	Batchelder, D. H.
160	Bond, S. Edgell.
161	Safford, Joseph A.
162	Collins, George A.
163	
164	
165	
166	
167	
A	A. K. P. Joy.
168	Lawrence, Mrs. Franklin.
169	Ayer, Chas. H.
170	Pennington, Edmund.
171	Adams, John W.

No.	*Owner.*
172	McConville, Joseph.
173	Lawrence, Geo. C.
174	Brown, Geo. P.
175	Prince, James H.
176	Sharon, Joseph D.
177	Matten, Wm. and Alfred.
178	Richardson, Nathaniel A.
179	Fisk, John.
180	Wyman, Marshall.
181	Thompson, B. F.
182	Johnson, Nathan B.
183	Cutter, Stephen.
184	Cutter, Stephen.
185	Cutter, Henry.
186	Thompson, Abijah.
187	Cobb, Ambrose D.
188	Carleton, Wm. H.
189	Locke, D. Wyman.
190	Andrews, Hiram.
191	Locke, Asa.
192	Locke, Josiah.
193	Locke, Asa, Jr.
194	Adams, Wm.
195	Woods, Jonas.
196	
197	Wrigh, John A.
198	Sherburne, J. M.
199	
200	Kinsman, W. H., and A. G. Sawyer.
201	Emerson, Henry A.
202	Emerson, Thomas, Executor.
203	Winn, Alanson.
204	Johnson, Francis and Warren.
205	Johnson, Jos. and Francis H.
206	Skillings, D. N.
207	Emerson, Loring, estate of.
208	Emerson, Lincoln and H. A.
209	
210	Fitzgerald, Mrs. Margaret.
211	
212	Brookings, A. I.
213	Howe, George.
214	Quimby, Alicia O.
215	
216	
217	
218	Jackson, Frank A.
219	Skillings, D. N.
220	Skillings, D. N.
221	Skillings, D. N.
222	Skillings, D. N.
223*	
224*	
225*	
226*	
227	Skillings, D. N.
228	Brown, Henry T.
229	Metcalf, Ellen E.
230	Dunham, C. H.
231	McDonald, James.
232	Davenport, Charles.
233	
234	
235	Brackett, Walter F.
236	Sutcliff, Matthew.
237	Tenney, Thomas P.
238	Lindley, Lucy W.
239	Richardson, S. S.
240	Kallock, Robert.
241	Partridge, A. C.
242	Cate, Nathaniel H.
243	Cheney, Alfred.
244	Chaloner, B. C.
245	Bell, Aaron C.
246	
247	Blaisdell, Albert.
248	Church, Sarah F.
249	Fletcher, Asa.
250	Twombly, Eliza D.
251	Cook, Asenath.
252	Whitney, Joel.
253	White, Samuel B.
254	Steele, M. M.
255	Steele, M. M.
256*	

No.	*Owner.*
257*	
258*	
259*	
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261*	
262	
263	
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265	Shattuck, Mrs. G. W.
266*	
267*	
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269*	
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274*	
275	
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280	Elder, Samuel J.
281	
282	Eustis, George H.
283	Eldridge, J. L.
284	Parker, Edmund.
285	Phelps, Esther A.
286	Lawson, William.
287*	
288	Fletcher, Parker.
289	Mace, Daniel.
290	Baker, K. W.
291	Taylor, Alvin.
292	Shattuck, William W.
293	Hatch, Ira G.
294	Kenworthy, Wm.
295	
296	
297	Ward, Salem T.
298	Nowell, Joseph S.
299	

No.	*Owner.*
300	
301	
302	
303	
304	
305	
306	Crawford, Robert.
307	Saxton, D. H.
308	
309	
310	
311	Sharon, Mary Ann.
312	Pratt, Obett, Jr.
313	Sharon, Joseph D.
314	(1-2) Sanborn, Frederic B.
	(1-2) Sharon, Eliza M.
315	Patterson, Leonard.
316	Fawcett, Amos.
317	Carr, John.
318	
319	
320	Johnson, Josephus.
321	White, Chas. S.
322	Clapp, James.
323	Steele, S. G., and A. Clapp.
324	Holton, Samuel S.
325	Holton, Samuel S.
326	Goddard, Charles.
327	Clapp, Maria B. and Ruth H.
328	Lyman, Annie.
329	Curry, E. A.
330	
331	
332	Hayward, A. H.
333	Richardson, John S.
334	Stone, Joseph.
335	Stone, Joseph.
336	Holton, Lemuel.
337	Clark, Jonathan.
338	Farnham, Mrs. Sam'l T.
339	Coates, John H.
340	Pratt, William.
341	Black, Palmer J.

No.	*Owner.*
342	Danforth, M. G.
343	Shannon. Cordelia.
344	
345	Kusack, Thos. W.
346	Beattee, William.
347	Hunnewell, Joseph.
348	Pearson, J. W.
349	Maxwell, Nath'l R.
350	Chapman, Abner.
351	Cheney, Alvin.
352	Pierce, Sewall W.
353	Nowell, Horace.
354	Lunt, J. C.
355	Scribner, A. P.
356	Shepard, Henry M.
357	Makee, James.
358	Dewey, F. F.
359	Burnham, Richard.
360	Rand, William M.
361	Collamore. Theodore.
362	Storey, John.
363	Hutchinson, Thos. O.
364	Bailey, Leonard.
365	Bridge, James.
366	Weir, Henry.
367	Brook, Simon O.
368	Law, Thomas T.
369	
370	
371	
372	Purington, Joseph.
373	Stone, Asa L.
374	Spinney, Mary A.
375	Newman, Wm.
376	Locke, Oliver J.
377	Stanton, H. K.
378	Richardson, Samuel.
379	Richardson, Samuel.
380	Stanton, Jacob C.
381	Chisholm, Francis.
382	Symmes, Nancy.
383	
384	

No.	*Owner.*
385	Symmes. Horatio.
386	Bancroft, Cyrus.
387	
388	Richardson, William.
389	Parker, E., and T. Collins.
390	
391	
392	Kendall, Samuel.
393	Butler, Maj. Geo.
394	Butler, Maj. Geo.
395	Butler, Maj. Geo.
396	Spicer, Capt. W. F.
397	Butler, Maj. Geo.
398	Butler, Maj. Geo.
399	Butler, Maj. Geo.
400	Parker, Harrison.
401	Hatch, Horace.
402	
403	
404	
405	
406	Wetherbee, Ariel.
407	Chapin, Dr. Alonzo.
408	(1-2) Jaquith, Nathan.
	(1-2) Richardson, John A.
409	Roberts, John C.
410	Johnson, Artemas N.
411	Brown, Charles.
412	
413	
414	McElliney, Andrew.
415	Rowe, Alonzo E.
416	
417	Mason, John C.
418	Norton, Alfred.
419	Abrahams, Benj.
420	Johnson, Seth.
421	Hunt, A. D.
422	Gilson, John.
423	Hawes, R. C. and D. W.
424	Griswold, Matthew.
425	Lowe, W. W.
426	Blaisdell, Albert.

No.	*Owner.*
427	Godder, Louis.
428	
429**	
430**	
431**	
432**	
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434**	
435**	
436**	
437**	
438**	
439**	
440**	
441**	
442**	
443**	
444**	
445**	
446	Crozier, Mrs. Mary.
447	Metcalf, Robert C.
448	Cutter, Charles A.
449	McConville, Joseph.
450	Whitten, Henry C.
451	Stratton, George G.
452	Vinton, Alfred C.
453	Sharon, John S.
454	Kinney, Geo. C.
455	Pressey, Charles.
456	Wyman, Wm. A.
457	Johnson, James C.
458	Swan, P. W.
459	Wilder, Salem.
460	Cole, J. Foxcroft.
461	McLellan, Helen L.
462	Redfern, Charles E.
463	Snow, Caroline F.
464**	
465**	
466	Chase, Mrs. Ann C.
467**	
468**	

Very many of the unsold lots are on ledges of hard stone and cannot be used for interments.

The records of the Cemetery Committee show that there have been 910 bodies interred.

On March 27, 1876, the town voted to accept an act of the Legislature whereby "any person holding, occupying, or interested in any lot in the public burying ground, may deposit with the Treasurer" of the town "any sum of money not exceeding $500, for the perpetual care of the lot." The town voted that the sum should not be less than $100, or more than $500, and that the amount deposited shall be fixed by the Cemetery Committee.

LIST OF PERMANENT FUNDS FOR CARE OF LOTS.

Lot No. 118, Josiah Walker and C. N. Cram, deposited February 25, 1878, $200.

Lot No. 160, Sarah D. L. Bond, heir of S. E. Bond, deposited July 10, 1878, $100.

Lot No. 148, Ann A. Kelsey, deposited July 16, 1879, $150.

Lots Nos. 183 and 184, Stephen Cutter, deposited October 23, 1879, $200.

Lots Nos. 51 and 52, Estate of Josiah F. Stone, deposited March 24, 1881, $200.

Lot No 251, Mrs. Asenath Cook, deposited August 24, 1881, $100.

Lots Nos. 45 and B, Thomas F. West, deposited December 21, 1881, $100.

Lot. No. 8, Estate of Philip Kelley, deposited May 16, 1882, $100.

Lot No. 461, Helen L. McLellan, deposited April 21, 1882, $100.

Lot No. 146, Oliver J. Locke, deposited September 15, 1883, $100.

Lot No. 382, Nancy S. Howe, deposited July 2, 1884, $200.

Lot No. 13, John and William B. Symmes, deposited December 13, 1884, $100.

Lots Nos. 101 and 102, Estate of Betsy C. Symmes, deposited January 12, 1885, $100.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO HAVE SERVED ON THE CEMETERY COMMITTEE.

First Year of Service.	NAMES.	No. of Years.
1851	John A. Bolles, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854.	4
1851	Charles Kimball, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860.	10
1851	Marshall Wyman, 1851.	1
1851	Harrison Parker, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857.	7
1851	Gardner Symmes, 1851, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860.	7
1851	Charles Russell, 1851.	1
1851	Loring Emerson, 1851.	1
1851	Nathan B. Johnson, 1851.	1
1851	Charles Goddard, 1851.	1

First Year of Service.	NAMES.	No. of Years.
1851	Aaron D. Weld, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862.	12
1852	Oliver R. Clark, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871.	20
1858	James A. Woodbury, 1858, 1859, 1860.	3
1861	S. T. Sanborn, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880.	20
1861	Luther R. Symmes, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875.	15
1861	H. K. Stanton, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877.	17
1863	Stephen Thompson, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875.	13
1872	Mial Cushman, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1880.	8
1876	Abijah Thompson, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881.	6
1876	George P. Brown, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882.	7
1878	Henry F. Johnson, 1878, 1879, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884.	6
1879	George G. Stratton, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884.	6
1881	Henry A. Emerson, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884.	4
1882	Charles E. Redfern, 1882, 1883, 1884.	3
1883	David O. Blanchard, 1883, 1884.	2

HENRY F. JOHNSON.

WINCHESTER, February 14, 1885.

TABLE SHOWING DATE OF HIGH AND LOW WATER MARK IN EACH YEAR SINCE 1875.

Stopped running over at wasteway.		Lowest point. Date.		Ft.	In.	Commenced running over.		Below overflow. Number of days.	Time from lowest point until full again.
June 1,	1875	Oct.	1	2	1	Feb. 15,	1876	260	138
May 1,	1876	Nov.	1	3	2	Jan. 10,	1877	255	71
June 1,	1877	Oct.	4	3	10	Dec. 4,	1878	187	61
May 15,	1878	Oct.	3	4	10½	Jan. 15,	1879	245	104
June 10,	1879	Sept.	17	3	7	Jan. 30,	1880	234	135
June 2,	1880	Sept.	28	3	10	Jan. 30,	1881	242	124
May 2,	1881	Oct.	30	5	2	Feb. 16,	1882	290	109
June 13,	1882	Sept.	2	4	6	April 24,	1883	315	234
May 28,	1883	Dec.	18	6	7	Feb. 28,	1884	276	72
May 29,	1884	Nov.	23	3	6	Feb. 18,	1885	265	87

WILLIAM T. DOTTEN.

RECORD OF RAINFALL IN THIS VICINITY.

Yr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1875	3.24	3.62	5.76	4.46	3.89	7.73	3.84	3.50	3.32	5.06	5.62	0.97	51.01
1876	1.625	3.67	8.72	4.37	2.83	1.09	8.675	0.865	4.49	1.905	6.64	2.12	47.00
1877	3.065	0.765	6.72	3.445	3.17	1.69	2.30	5.94	0.39	7.61	7.11	0.89	43.09
1878	5.67	5.72	3.86	5.69	0.69	2.67	3.66	7.57	3.12	4.76	5.61	4.65	53.67
1879	1.82	2.73	3.52	4.645	1.86	3.985	2.385	5.485	1.60	0.765	2.765	3.74	35.30
1880	2.615	4.23	2.49	2.18	2.02	1.49	7.235	3.635	1.425	2.695	1.905	2.50	34.42
1881	6.325	3.05	4.49	1.54	2.595	6.52	2.92	0.57	2.025	1.185	3.145	3.385	37.75
1882	3.93	6.39	2.66	2.13	4.58	2.06	2.77	1.05	8.45	1.45	1.76	2.26	38 89
1883	2.29	3.16	2.17	2.42	3.60	1.62	2.54	0.85	1.44	4.20	1.98	3.36	29.63
1884	5.04	4.97	4.30	3.12	3.00	2.05	3.41	5.07	1.28	2.51	1.98	4.69	41.42

LUTHER R. SYMMES.

EXPENDITURES.

From Town Report, 1885. Prepared by HENRY F. JOHNSON.

Year.	Schools.	New School house.	Highways and Bridges.	Fire Department.	Poor.	Library.	Cemetery	Miscellaneous.	War Expenses.	Construction of Water-Works.	Maintenance of Water-Works.	Interest.	State and County Tax.	Total.	Year.
1851	$1,764.20	$1,030.00	$64.00		$112.98			$1,144.55					$279.35	$4,395.98	1851
1852	2,402.89	6,038.06	547.24	$1,416.60	210.11			914.86				$696.50	649.34	12,875.60	1852
1853	2,971.66		2,785.55	66.78	275.34			1,832.68				534.00	991.34	9,457.35	1853
1854	2,862.90	1,818.91	1,843.40	221.62	655.83			652.75				1,034.40	991.35	10,081.16	1854
1855	2,561.86	895.93	1,853.72	137.99	627.19			1,463.45				889.28	1,181.03	9,410.45	1855
1856	3,901.45		1,054.03	97.95	332.94			1,126.33				970.54	1,181.03	8,664.27	1856
1857	3,124.10		1,702.48	122.56	415.24			1,599.84				835.79	1,252.03	9,052.04	1857
1858	3,312 04	2,006.19	992.44	1,562.47	345.23			1,861.77				887.64	1,881.56	12,850.34	1858
1859	3,314.07		796.69	263.46	478.75		$175.15	1,598.39				769.15	1,136.18	8,531.84	1859
1860	3,478.78		1,201.73	276.82	430.06	$217.93	175.58	1,528.40				690.75	1,128.26	9,128.21	1860
1861	4,007.82		1,669.38	348.07	707.89	190.33	190.80	2,757.09	$736.74			585.50	1,119.46	11,576.28	1861
1862	4,548.54		2,421.91	63.31	632.53	98.71	117.19	1,717.12	13,143.92			982.21	2,324.30	13,642.56	1862
1863	3,617.71		925.04	136.80	877.38	150.82	99.30	1,932.85	9,268.38			976.75	4,342.78	26,200.25	1863
1864	3,993.72	1,389.31	7,639.23	138.33	821.40	126.89	122.50	1,874.49	17,713.35			1,410.18	5,368.78	26,153.71	1864
1865	4,310.97		2,109.43	127.75	1,061.55	194.19	96.95	2,820.33	1,909.00			1,872.14	5,367.05	35,673.71	1865
1866	5,183.92	3,951.00	2,971.34	68.99	1,140.03	174.40	104.95	2,265.23				1,7 5.41	7,920.71	27,394.98	1866
1867	6,551.13	35,275.35	3,885.61	519.38	945.63	163.36	129.64	3,109.90				2,087.51	5,540.87	55,211.38	1867
1868	8,453.12		4,123.96	868.60	1,019.03	242.44	164.95	3,813.08				2,908.62	8,600.17	30,193.97	1868
1869	8,496.93		2,934.08	549.90	990.45	304.74	308.52	3,381.89				3,058.07	4,266.61	24,291.19	1869
1870	9.236.70		5,082.18	856.45	1,199.02	342.45	303.50	3,319.34				2,811.06	5,135.91	28,286.61	1870
1871	9,336.33		4,390.10	1,622.79	1,863.19	541.88	255.60	4,725.40				2,711.67	5,135.91	30,582.87	1871
1872	10,444.20	3,705.71	12,514.36	3,692.44	1,203.53	371.58	286.15	4,603.68				2,435.60	5,135.91	44,393.16	1872
1873	11,598.43		17,076.45	8,863.42	1,583.79	457.47	942.75	7,128.96				2,702.02	6,888.23	57,241.52	1873
1874	12,978.15		17,725.92	9,389.79	2,043.29	868.57	743.54	7,216.21		$26,917.24		3,710.30	7,699.36	89,232.37	1874
1875	11,849.34	2,200.00	30,611.49	3,269.57	2,449.77	853.83	544.52	7,830.85		98,597.84		7,260.02	7,343.54	172,810.77	1875
1876	14,754.82	9,462.24	19,168.67	5,642.20	1,967.66	904.14	514.92	12,448.70		37,394.38	$2,878.22	15,695.02	7,157.06	127,358.03	1876
1877	12,734.19		9,245.28	2,977.93	2,139.01	948.34	278.97	8,165.95		5,782.77	998.93	16,243.91	6,094.66	65,609.91	1877
1878	13,575.31		6,773.46	2,964.12	2,688.58	1,134.84	612.52	6,244.64		2,764.11	2,073.97	16,149.12	5,972.33	60,897.91	1878
1879	11,618.30	1,499.50	6,594.01	2,956.21	2,859.61	977.61	599.67	5,707.95		977.27	1,329.09	15,128.87	4,323.13	54,571.22	1879
1880	11,888.62		6,416.99	3,232.83	2,361.50	1,201.85	721.27	4,699.37		2,799.18	1,505.12	14,590.72	3,068.13	52,485.58	1880
1881	13,489.54		6,517.59	3,425.12	2,353.04	1,093.95	693.95	5,654.07		11.704.90	1,478.95	14,379.81	5,656.96	66,447.88	1881
1882	14,473.40		6,480.18	3,472.46	2,965.63	1,249.83	1,075.77	6,261.35		32,671.86	1,802.67	15,099 39	5,656.96	91,209.50	1882
1883	14,935 49	3,619.56	7,508.29	3,647.26	2,979.68	1,093.81	1,266.48	7,884.77		27,486.85	2,004.44	16,081.29	6,911.96	95,419.88	1883
1884	15,751.32		6,428.10	3,455.97	3,263.72	1,532.26	1,263.29	8,904.18		3,381.98	2,289.52	16,491.68	5,664.95	68,426.97	1884
1885	16,991.80		5,615.26	3,859.01	3,686.70	1,657.99	902.34	9,037.51		2,810.74	2,527.60	16,049.31	6,424.00	69,562.26	1885
	$284,313.75	$69,891.76	$203,670.49	$70,313.45	$49,677.18	$17,097.08	$12,635.68	$147,227.93	$42,711.39	$253,289.12	$18,888.51	$199,834.23	$149,791.14	$1,519,321.71	

WINCHESTER INCORPORATED.

THE first public movement in regard to a new town was made November 26, 1849, when a meeting of the inhabitants of South Woburn and vicinity was held in the vestry of the Congregational Church, "to take into consideration the subject of petitioning the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation into a separate town, or do anything in relation to the same."

John A. Bolles, Esq., was moderator. A committee was appointed from the various sections of the proposed town for the purpose of investigating the propriety and practicability of a separate town organization.

December 3, 1849, the committee reported favorably. The report was accepted and a committee appointed to draft a petition to the Legislature.

December 7, 1849, the committee reported the draft of a petition, which was accepted, and a committee was appointed to obtain signers thereto. Messrs. S. S. Richardson, Oliver R. Clark, and John A. Bolles were chosen to present the same to the Legislature.

December 24, 1849, a committee was appointed to select a name for the town and insert the same in the petition, which had received 176 names.

A great deal of difficulty was experienced in agreeing upon a name, but the committee finally decided upon calling the town "Winchester," because it was intimated that by so doing it would probably receive a handsome donation from Colonel W. P. Winchester.

The petition was presented to the Legislature January 19, 1850, and referred to the Committee on Towns.

While it was pending, remonstrances were presented, and referred to the said committee, from Luke Wyman and eighty-nine others of West Cambridge; from Dana Fay and fifty-three others of Woburn; from John Symmes and nine others of Medford; also the Selectmen and ninety-three others of Medford.

At a town meeting held in Woburn, February 7, 1850, it was "voted that the town is willing that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted on just and equitable terms, to be agreed upon by a committee from each part of the town."

After a protracted hearing before the committee of the Legislature, at which the petition was strongly opposed, a bill was reported.

Divers additional petitions and remonstrances in regard to this matter were introduced and laid upon the table after the bill was reported, — "And there probably never has been a case of the kind accompanied by such constant, earnest, and wholesale lobbying."

The bill passed both branches and was signed by the Governor, April 30, 1850.

May 7, 1850, the first town meeting was held and officers chosen.

EDWIN A. WADLEIGH.

WINCHESTER, March 3, 1885.

A LIST OF THE SELECTMEN OF THE TOWN.

PREPARED BY ALBERT AYER, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF SELECTMEN.

THE following list embraces the names of the selectmen first chosen and their successors, to the present time, with the dates of their first election and subsequent elections against each name.

1850. Nathan Brooks Johnson. 1851.
1850. Loring Emerson. 1851.
1850. Charles McIntire. 1851, 1852.
1852. Asa Locke. 1853.
1852. Gardner Symmes. 1853.
1853. Aaron D. Weld. 1857, 1860.
1854. Charles Kimball. 1855, 1856, 1859.
1854. Nathaniel A. Richardson. 1855.
1854. Oliver Richardson Clark. 1855, 1856, 1857, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868.
1856. Luther Richardson Symmes. 1857, 1858.
1858. Cephas Church. 1859, 1862.
1858. Samuel W. Rice. 1859.
1860. Sherburn T. Sanborn. 1861.
1860. Wallace Whiting. 1861.
1861. Thomas Prentiss Ayer. 1862.
1862. Hatevil K. Stanton. 1868, 1873.
1863. Josiah Franklin Stone. 1864, 1871, 1872, 1875, 1876, 1878.
1864. David Nelson Skillings. 1865, 1866.
1867. John T. Manny. 1868, 1869, 1870.
1869. John C. Mason. 1870, 1871.
1871. Daniel Wyman Locke. 1872, 1873, 1877, 1878.
1872. John Reed Cobb.
1873. John T. Wilson.
1874. Samuel S. Holton. 1875, 1876.
1874. Albert Ayer. 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884.
1874. Henry A. Emerson.
1874. Asa Fletcher.
1874. Robert Cowdery.
1877. Warren Johnson. 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884.
1879. Charles Harrison Dunham. 1880, 1881, 1882.
1883. Henry C. Miller. 1884.

WINCHESTER, February 10, 1885.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

THE first active movement which led to the formation of this society was made by a few women who, when the right was granted by the Legislature, had qualified themselves to vote in the town elections for members of the School Committee.

As soon as they began to exercise this privilege and, consequently, to think more than before about the conduct of the schools and what it was possible to do for their improvement, they felt the need of some association whereby work in this direction could be facilitated, and in the fall of 1881 held several meetings to consider the project of forming a School Suffrage, or perhaps a general Woman Suffrage Society.

Meanwhile, other thoughtful women, not interested in woman suffrage, but moved by the spirit of co-operation and mutual help, which so animates society at the present time, were earnestly desiring a union for thought and self-improvement, and for the advancement of social, intellectual, and benevolent purposes.

After much consideration, it was decided by those who had called the above-named meetings, that "the greatest good to the greatest number," which was the hearty desire of all, was promised by an association in which all could join who desired the progress of women and the promotion of the best interests of the community.

Accordingly, a meeting was held on Monday, December 19, 1881, "for the purpose of organizing a Women's

Club for Mutual Improvement," at which twenty-two ladies were present.

At a second meeting, held on December 27, the Constitution was adopted and officers chosen, and with the new year "The Fortnightly" began its work.

The meetings of The Fortnightly were held during the first year in the parlors connected with Harmony Hall, but since February, 1883, the large hall has been occupied. The regular meetings occur on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, from October to May inclusive.

At each meeting half an hour is given to business, admission of new members, reports of committees, suggestions for work, and consultation upon matters of general interest. From half-past three the chairman of the special committee for the afternoon conducts the meeting. The subject chosen is usually presented by means of an essay or address, which is often followed by a discussion or conversation in which all are desired to participate. The meetings have been frequently addressed by ladies and gentlemen from out of town, several times by gentlemen of Winchester, and for many of the afternoons the ladies of the club have prepared original papers or interesting selections.

The wide range of the topics which have thus come before the meetings is shown by the appended list.

It has been from the first one aim of this society to make itself felt as a source of active good in the community. With this end in view it has from time to time appointed committees to co-operate with The Winchester Union, The Law and Order League, and The Village Improvement Society.

In the spring of 1884, at the request of the trustees of the public library, a committee of five from The Fortnightly was chosen to help in selecting books for the library, especially in the departments of fiction and juveniles. In the fall this committee was increased to ten, two being gentlemen chosen by ladies.

In the summer of 1884 the society assumed the care of furnishing a table with home-made jellies, preserves, and pickles, for the fair to be held in Boston, in December, in aid of the New England Hospital for Women and Children. Solicited by members of The Fortnightly, the people of the town contributed generously, and the table was a substantial help to the fair.

The movement to establish the evening school, which has been such an undoubted success in town the past winter, was inaugurated by The Fortnightly, and the school was carried on under the care of a committee of its ladies, heartily aided by the School Committee and other ladies and gentlemen.

An earnest effort has been lately made by this society to have drawing and sewing taught in the schools of the town ; petitions, numerously signed by the parents, asking for the introduction of sewing, have been presented to the School Committee.

In March, 1882, an interesting course of four lectures, upon Chemistry, was given at Harmony Hall, by Mr. Isaac J. Osbun, of Salem, under the auspices of The Fortnightly. The subjects were: "A lump of salt," "A pound of sugar," "A loaf of bread," "A cup of tea."

Once each year The Fortnightly has invited its

friends to a social entertainment; in October, 1882, and November, 1884, to tea-parties in Harmony Hall, and in October, 1883, to a reception held at the house of Mrs. Rand, to welcome home its President, Mrs. Winsor, after her visit to England. Another social meeting is preparing for April, 1885.

That the time was ripe for this organization seems to have been amply proved by the constantly increasing membership, by the unflagging interest shown by its members, and by the cordial recognition given The Fortnightly by other associations in town.

Quite as true now as at the time it was written is the following extract from the first annual report of The Fortnightly, made by the Secretary in June, 1883: —

"To all interested in the existence of our organization and consequently in its continuance and prosperity, it must be a gratification to know that harmony and good feeling have at all times prevailed, not only in the public meetings of the club, but in the private councils of the Board of Management. No circumstance gives better guaranty for the future life of The Fortnightly than this: that in spite of the many shades of opinion which are here represented on politics, religion, and the great questions of the day, no personal predilections have ever been allowed to interfere with the harmonious and united action of its members."

OFFICERS FOR 1882–83.

Mrs. Annie B. Winsor, President; Mrs. Martha J. Rand, Vice-President; Mrs. M. F. B. Shepley, Secretary; Mrs. Annette M. Hall, Treasurer.

Directors: Mrs. Pleasantine C. Wilson, Mrs. Ella W. Gray, Mrs. G. S. Littlefield, Mrs. Inez M. Holcombe, Mrs. Martha S. Metcalf.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance: Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Mason.

Literature: Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Manny, Miss Baldwin.

Social Science: Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Parkhurst, Mrs. Pierce.

Education: Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Pressey, Mrs. Twombly.

Domestic Economy: Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Thompson.

Art: Mrs. Rand, Mrs. Sergeant, Mrs. Webb.

Meetings in charge of Finance Committee were addressed by Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, of Cambridge, upon the subject of Money; Mr. C. B. Patten, of Boston, upon Banks and Bank Defalcations; Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Winsor read selected articles upon Finance in the unexpected absence of Mr. Billings, of Boston, who was to have spoken upon Banks and Banking.

Literature Committee: The Literature of the Age of Queen Anne, papers prepared by Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Manny, Mrs. Holcombe, and Mrs. Folsom; American Literature, essay by Mr. F. B. Sanborn, of Concord; American Literature of the Colonial Period, papers prepared by Mrs. Swett, Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Pressey, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Metcalf; Newspaper Literature for Children, an essay by Miss Sprague, of Boston; Life and Writings of Marcus Aurelius Antonius, an essay by Rev. Theo. C. Williams.

Social Science Committee: The Dangers besetting Young Girls, an address by Mrs. Lamson; Coffee Houses, a talk by Mr. Charles Ware, of Boston, paper by Mrs. Twombly, and a story by Mrs. Winsor; Temperance, a paper by Mrs. Gregory and short address by Mrs. Leavitt; Social Usefulness of Woman, address by Mr. Ward; Special Avenues of Social Usefulness, Rev. Julius H. Ward.

Education Committee: The Public Instruction of our Children, an address by Mr. Hubbard, of the State Board of Education; The Industrial Education of Girls, an address by Mrs. A. M. Diaz, of Boston; Is it Expedient to open the Higher Institutions of Learning to Women? an address by Miss Mary Eastman, of Tewksbury; Does Physical Culture enter largely enough into the Education of our Children? papers by Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Blood, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Holbrook, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Parkhurst, Mrs. Webber, and selections read by other ladies.

Domestic Economy Committee: Woman's Duties at Home, a paper by Mrs. E. F. Gray; The Training of Boys; The Development of Character in Schools, an address by Mrs. A. M. Diaz; Domestic Problems, selections read by Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Gray.

Art Committee: Keramic Art, papers by Mrs. Rand and Mrs. Sergeant; reading and singing by Miss Wilder and Mrs. Robinson; specimens of Keramic Art, both American and foreign, were exhibited; A Continuation of Keramic Art, with more specimens, and papers by Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Webb, and Mrs. Nowell; Wood-engraving, papers by Miss Wilder and Mrs.

Elder; Life and Works of Michael Angelo, papers by Mrs. Kingsley, Mrs. Langley, and Mrs. Gregory; engravings and photographs in illustration of the subject.

OFFICERS FOR 1883–84.

Mrs. Annie B. Winsor, President; Mrs. Martha J. Rand, Vice-President; Mrs. Catherine A. Folsom, Secretary; Mrs. Sarah M. Wells, Treasurer.

Directors: Mrs. P. C. Wilson, Mrs. M. S. Metcalf, Mrs. M. S. Gregory, Mrs. A. N. H. Webber, Mrs. M. F. B. Shepley.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Education: Mrs. R. C. Metcalf, Mrs. Joy, Mrs. Parkhurst.

Social Science: Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Skillings.

Art: Mrs. Rand, Mrs. Sergeant, Mrs. Webb.

Finance: Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Pierce.

Literature: Mrs. Shepley, Mrs. Kingsley, Miss Wilder.

Domestic Economy: Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Twombly.

Meetings in charge of Education Committee were addressed by Miss Hyde, of Framingham, upon The Development of Character in Schools; by Mrs. Walton, of Newton, upon Education of the Indians; by Mrs. Carroll, of West Newton, upon Education of the Feeble-Minded.

Meetings in charge of Social Science Committee were addressed by Mrs. Sawyer, of Jamaica Plain, upon

Opportunities for Culture; by Mrs. Spaulding, of East Boston, upon Intemperance; by Miss Abby W. May, of Boston, upon Woman's Work and Responsibilities in Connection with Public Schools.

Meetings in charge of Art Committee were addressed by Mr. George D. Rand, upon Development in Domestic Architecture (illustrated); by Mr. Rand, upon Stones of the Parthenon (illustrated); by Mrs. Winsor, upon English Cathedrals (illustrated by diagrams and photographs); and by Miss Parsons, upon Church Architecture (with drawings).

Meetings in charge of Literature Committee were addressed by Mr. Parker, of Cambridge, upon Plato and other Greek Philosophers, and by Professor Siedhof, of Boston, upon Lessing.

Meetings in charge of Domestic Economy Committee were addressed by Dr. Mary J. Safford, of Boston, upon Economy of Time in Domestic Life, and by Miss Maynard, of the Boston Cooking School, upon Domestic Cooking.

Meetings in charge of Finance Committee were addressed by Mr. White, of Danvers, upon Civil Service, and by Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Pierce, upon Finance in its Bearing upon Poverty.

OFFICERS FOR 1884–85.

Mrs. Annie B. Winsor, President; Mrs. Mary L. Coit, Vice-President; Mrs. C. A. Folsom, Secretary; Mrs. M. J. Rand, Treasurer.

Directors: Mrs. C. K. Swett, Mrs. L. Y. Pierce, Mrs. E. B. Seymour, Mrs. E. E. Pressey, Miss N. B. Harrington, Miss S. M. Nowell.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Literature: Mrs. Swett, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. McKenzie.

Domestic Economy: Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Parkhurst.

Education: Miss Harrington, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. S. U. Thompson.

Social Science: Miss Nowell, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. McCall.

Art: Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. F. F. Parker, Miss Parsons.

History and Travel: Mrs. Coit, Mrs. S. S. Thompson, Mrs. Manny.

Current Events: Mrs. Pressey, Mrs. C. T. Shepard, Mrs. J. R. Holbrook.

Finance: Mrs. Rand, Miss Wilder, Mrs. Gray.

Literature Committee: The Literature of the Elizabethan Period, papers by Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Holbrook, and Mrs. McKenzie, and recitations from Shakespeare by Mrs. Gregory; Conversation and Conversationists, an essay by Rev. Dr. McKenzie.

Domestic Economy Committee: Health as a Branch of Household Economy, an address by Dr. F. Winsor; Corals, a lecture by Mr. Van Vleck, of Boston University (illustrated by specimens and diagrams).

Education Committee: Industrial Education, papers by Mrs. Gregory and Mrs. Brackett (with specimens of sewing and carpentering done by school children); Manual Training in connection with the Public Schools, an address by Mr. D. B. Hagar, of the Salem Normal School.

Social Science Committee: Free Trade, addresses by Mr. W. L. Garrison, of Boston, and Mr. J. A. Dupee;

Woman Suffrage, an address by Mrs. Lucy Stone, of Boston.

Art Committee: Selections read by Mrs. Winsor, upon Musical Expression and How to Understand Music, followed by a full programme of music rendered upon the piano by Miss Hamlin and Miss Spicer. A Description of the Cologne Cathedral, by Rev. Mr. Seymour, is announced for May meeting.

History and Travel Committee: Mexico: its History, Art, and Scenery, a paper by Mrs. Sargeant, and address by Mrs. Dupee (specimens of pottery and needlework). Persia, sketch of its early history, Mrs. H. Parker. Talk upon Life in Modern Persia, Mr. Robert Coit, announced for April.

Current Events Committee: First meeting. — Papers by Miss Lord, Mrs. Ham, Mrs. Parkhurst, and Mrs. Pressey, and an address by Mr. Dupee. Second meeting. — Papers by Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Brackett, and Mr. Parkhurst.

Finance Committee: The Financial History of the United States, papers by Mrs. William Twombly, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Rand, Mrs. Shepard, and Mrs. Mason.

SARAH M. NOWELL,
For Board of Management.

WINCHESTER, March 24, 1885.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This organization shall be called "The Fortnightly."

ART. 2. The object of this Association is to become an organized social centre for united thought and action.

ART. 3. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and six Directors.

ART. 4. The officers shall constitute a Board of Management, who shall have entire charge of the affairs of the Association.

ART. 5. To become a member it is necessary to be proposed by a member, to be accepted by the Board of Management, to sign the Constitution, and pay the required fee.

ART. 6. The fee for membership shall be ONE DOLLAR for each financial year.

ART. 7. Any member of the Association may be removed by the written request of a majority of the Board of Management, when in their judgment the best interests of the Association require it.

ART. 8. The Board of Management shall have the right to fill vacancies in their own number.

ART. 9. The annual meeting shall be the fourth Monday in May.

ART. 10. The financial year shall begin with the annual meeting.

ART. 11. Amendments to the Constitution and By-laws must be presented to the Board of Management and accepted at any meeting of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the members present; notice of the intention to amend having been previously given.

ART. 12. The officers of this Association shall be chosen annually.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. The Board of Management shall meet once a month.

SECT. 2. Six shall constitute a quorum.

SECT. 3. The President may call a special meeting of the Board of Management.

SECT. 4. The Secretary shall notify members of special meetings, and officers of meetings of the Board of Management.

SECT. 5. The presiding officer at each meeting of the Association shall give notice of the time of the next meeting, and the subject to be considered.

SECT. 6. Special meetings may be called by the President or Secretary, at the request of two members of the Board of Management.

Sect. 7. Meetings shall be of two hours' duration.

Sect. 8. Members not paying their annual fee at or before the first meeting in November shall no longer be considered members after four weeks' notice being given to each delinquent member.

Sect. 9. *Standing Committees.* — There shall be a Finance Committee, who shall have charge of all financial duties; a Committee on Social Science; a Committee on Art; a Committee on Literature; a Committee on Education, and a Committee on Domestic Economy. Each Committee shall consist of three persons, to be appointed by the Board of Management. The Chairman of these several Standing Committees shall be members of the Board of Management.

Sect. 10. Any member, by paying ten cents each, may bring one or more friends to any meeting of the Association, unless at a previous one it has been voted to the contrary.

Sect. 11. It shall be the duty of each Committee, in turn, to present a paper (or an equivalent) for the benefit and consideration of the Club. The Committee shall be responsible for the subject to be presented, said subject having been first approved by the President.

Sect. 12. Each Committee may call upon other members of the Club for assistance, and they may also avail themselves of any talent outside the limits of the Club, when for any reason it may be deemed expedient by the Board of Management.

Sect. 13. The Finance Committee shall be subject to the advice and control of a majority of the members of the Club in any transaction involving an expenditure of more than ten dollars.

Sect. 14. Any proposals for membership shall be accompanied by a written application, signed by the person desirous of becoming a member of the Club, which shall give the name and residence, and express a willingness to do what she can to help in the work of the Club.

Sect. 15. One Director shall hold the office of Assistant Secretary.

LIST OF PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE FORTNIGHTLY.

Mrs. Catherine Abbot (Cram) Folsom.
Mrs. Pleasantine (Cushman) Wilson.
Mrs. Almira Amanda (Coffin) Rowe.
Mrs. Lydia Lucetta (Hutchinson) Blood.
Mrs. Martha (Stone) Metcalf.
Miss Luthera Teele.
Mrs. Ellen E. (Smith) Manny.
Mrs. Martha A. (Powers) Sharon.
Mrs. Clara A. (Brown) Joy.
Mrs. Sophia (Underwood) Thompson.
Mrs. Ella Frances (Willard) Gray.
Miss Almira Harrington.
Mrs. Martha J. (Crossman) Rand.
Mrs. Mary Fessenden (Barrows) Shepley.
Miss Caroline Peabody Baldwin.
Mrs. L. Elizabeth (True) Mason.
Miss Esther Frances Wilder.
Miss Sarah March Nowell.
Mrs. Mary Davis (Allen) Nowell.
Mrs. Ann Bent (Ware) Winsor.
Mrs. Mary Frances (Tenney) Smith.
Mrs. Emma (Wilder) Parkhurst.
Mrs. Mary Maria (Holton) Twombly.
Mrs. Georgiana (Stevens) Littlefield.
Mrs. Martha (Gale) Webb.
Mrs. Annette M. (Hitchcock) Hall.
Mrs. Inez (Maynard) Holcombe.
Mrs. Eva Malvina (Fuller) Twombly.
Mrs. Mary (Childs) Robinson.
Mrs. Elizabeth (Patten) Pressey.
Mrs. Esther M. (Treadwell) Whitney.
Mrs. Sarah Adelia (Newton) Norman.
Mrs. N. M. Flagg.
Mrs. Elizabeth (Folger) Brackett.
Miss Fannie L. Belleville.
Mrs. Sara B. (Page) Wilder.
Mrs. Marion (Baldwin) Baldwin.
Miss Lucy Perkins Howard.
Mrs. Lynthia J. (Young) Pierce.
Mrs. Clara (Ellis) Eustis.

Mrs. Eleanor St. Barb (Tracy) Eustis.
Mrs. Clementine (Keyes) Swett.
Miss Josephine Keyes.
Mrs. Abbie N. (Hoxie) Webber.
Mrs. Georgia (Drew) Merrill.
Mrs. Sarah J. (Munroe) Parker.
Mrs. Julia R. (Wellington) Holbrook.
Mrs. Sarah (Morrill) Wells.
Mrs. Harriet Augusta (Brown) Kimball.
Mrs. Sophia Farnum (Blake) Cushing.
Mrs. Marion C. (Wallace) Conant.
Mrs. Ella J. (Shaw) Usher.
Mrs. Bessie (Shepley) Sergeant.
Mrs. Sarah Fisk (Snow) Thompson.
Mrs. Ella Maria (Day) Fitch.
Mrs. Ellen E. (Morse) Metcalf.
Mrs. Sarah Josephine (Crosby) Shattuck.
Mrs. Alice (Lowell) Skillings.
Mrs. Clara (Thayer) Shepard.
Mrs. Viola (Cole) Paine.
Mrs. Mary Lucia (Cooke) Kingsley.
Mrs. Mary Ella Patterson.
Mrs. Hannah I. (Littlefield) Stoddard.
Miss Maria Antoinette Parsons.
Mrs. Eugenia Eliz. (Parker) Palmer.
Mrs. Fanny (Fletcher) Parker.
Miss Elizabeth Dwight Chapin.
Mrs. Lydia M. (Lackey) Holbrook.
Mrs. Mary Morse Wadleigh.[1]
Mrs. Ella J. (Hanson) Langley.
Mrs. Jean Huldah (Stevenson) March.
Mrs. Charlotte Barker (Dingley) West.
Mrs. Carrie H. Locke.
Mrs. Mary (Stone) Gregory.
Mrs. Lora Altine (Woodbury) Underhill.
Mrs. Mary F. Webb.
Mrs. Susie Caroline (Nason) Bailey.
Mrs. Ella B. (Buss) Seymour.
Mrs. Adaline (Barnard) Church.
Mrs. Rebecca Foster (Merrill) Cobb.
Miss Elizabeth Emery Marston.
Mrs. Adelaide L. Maxwell.
Mrs. Louise (Claussen) Belcher.

[1] Deceased.

Mrs. Ella Esther (Thompson) McCall.
Mrs. Sarah Emeline (Sanderson) Emerson.
Mrs. Mary Lyman (Chandler) Coit.
Mrs. Ada Eudora (Vase) Reynolds.
Mrs. Elizabeth (Stanwood) McKenzie.
Mrs. Alice R. (Crosby) Tappan.
Mrs. Emma (Carter) Symmes.
Miss Georgianna Doane Holton.
Mrs. Sarah Anna (Ireland) Kendall.
Mrs. J. H. Winn.
Mrs. Sarah Webster (Ford) Lunt.
Miss Nancy Brewer Harrington.
Mrs. Harriet Husted (McLellan) Redfern.
Miss Fanny E. Lord.
Mrs. Emma C. (Bean) Whitcomb.
Mrs. Sarah (Hickey) Brown.
Mrs. Harriette N. (Russell) Hawley.
Mrs. Catherine Kingsbury (Bacon) Ham.
Mrs. Lydia Emeline (Kendall) Sanderson.
Mrs. Ednah J. (Sargent) Quimby.
Mrs. Eliz. Jane (McCleary) Greely.
Mrs. Marietta (Coburn) Ayer.
Mrs. Nellie (Johonnott) Kellogg.
Mrs. Amelia Sophina (Folsom) Marsh.
Mrs. Harriett Newell (Sykes) Mansfield.
Mrs. Harriet (Burdette) Wills.
Mrs. C. P. Hadley.
Mrs. Lilla (Thomas) Elder.
Miss Mary Sinclair Spurr.
Mrs. Lydia C. (Marvin) Lyon.
Mrs. Martha (Hersey) Gale.
Mrs. Alice Landon (Libbey) Walbridge.

CLIPPINGS.

"To-day becomes historic to-morrow."

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Historical and Genealogical Society. — Meeting on the first Tuesday in month at Harmony Hall.

ABIJAH THOMPSON, Pres.
GEORGE COOKE, Secretary.

Wm. Parkman, Lodge, F. & A. M. Meeting second Tuesday in month. J. Herbert Dwinell, Master; Wm. F. Fitch, Secretary.

American Legion of Honor. Meeting first and third Thursday evenings in month. Thos. S. Spurr Commander; J. W. Richardson, Secretary.

Knights of Honor meeting second and fourth Thursdays in month. Dictator, J. P. Boutwell; Reporter, W. V. Smalley.

Reform Club. Meeting every Sunday at 4 p.m.

W. C. T. U., meeting second and fourth Fridays in each month.

At a regular meeting O'Connell Court, No. 22, M. C. O. F., the following officers were installed:—

Chief Ranger, J. Bowler.
Vice-Ranger, J. F. Holland.
Treasurer, D. Rooney.
Fin. Sec., P. W. Reardon.
Rec. Sec., Charles Warrall.
Senior Con., L. Lawless.
Junior Con., P. Noonan.
Inside Sentinel, P. Foley.
Outside Sentinel, M. O. Mealy.

Installing officers being D. D. and C. C. R. James B. Buckley and H. C. J. Hurley, of Malden.

United Order of the Golden Cross— Abajona Commandery, No. 223, Winchester, Mass.

D. W. Dunton, N. C.
H. W. Hight, K. R.

Regular meetings, first and third Tuesdays in every month.

Winchester Village Improvement Association.

President, S. W. Twombly.
Secretary, E. A. Smith.
Treasurer, C. F. Lunt,

Annual meeting third Wednesday in September. Exec. Com., public and social meetings during the year.

Winchester Mutual Benefit Association.

President, D. N. Skillings.
Secretary, W. A. Snow.
Treasurer, G. F. Hawley.

Annual meeting March 19, and quarterly meetings June, September, and December 19.

Summary Report of the Weather, 1884.

Zero, January 6th, 4 below; 7th, 3 below; 8th, zero; December 19th, 4 below; 20th, 16 below; average, 5 below.

7 A.M., 17 days from zero to 10 above.

7 A.M., 106 days below freezing.

Average below freezing, 74 days.

Coldest July month for the past 10 years.

12 M., 119 days from 70 to 80.

12 M., 52 days from 80 to 94.

15 days average from 70 to 84.

Warmest September month for the past 9 years.

Last Spring frost, May 30th, ground froze.

Summer frost June 15.

First fall frost October 9th, ice 1-4 inch thick.

Clear 140 days, partially clear 123 days, cloudy 102 days, sleighing 50 days, fall of snow 5 feet, snow 30 times, fall of rain 2 feet 2 1-2 inches, rain 59 times, largest fall of rain 2 4-5 inches in 18 hours, June 26; thunder showers 9. The most cloudy days for 10 years past.

N. H. HAYNES.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Congregational church. Pastor, Rev. Charles R. Seymour. Sabbath services 10.30 A.M. Sunday-school 12 M. Evening service 7.00. Vesper service once a month.

Prayer and conference Wednesday at 7.45 P.M.

Baptist Church. Pastor, Rev. J. F. Fielding. Sabbath services, 10.30 A.M. Sunday-school at 12 M. Evening service at 7 P.M., except third Sunday in month, when Sunday-school concert is held. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 7.45. Church covenant meeting Friday evening before first Sunday in month.

Methodist Church. Pastor, Rev. John H. Mansfield. Sabbath services 10.30 A. M.; Sunday-school 12 M. Praise and prayer-meeting at 6.45 weekly prayer-meeting Wednesday at 7.45; Class-meeting on Friday evening at 7.45.

St. Mary's Catholic Church. Pastor, Rev. P. J. Daly; Curate, Rev. Richard Burke. Sunday services: low mass at 8 A.M.; high mass at 10.30 A.M. Sunday-school 2 P.M. Vespers, 3 P.M.

Unitarian Society. Services at 10.30 A.M.; Sunday-school at 12 M.

Church of the Epiphany, Episcopal. Rev. Charles Morris Addison, Rector; Mr. Carlton Mills, Assistant. Sunday-school at 3 P.M. Service at 4 P.M.

A Remarkable March.

MARCH, thus far, has been a remarkably cold month, and unless the weather is wonderfully mild during the few days remaining, it bids fair to go upon record as the coldest March since the United States Signal Office was established in this city. The mean temperature for the past twenty-one days is only about 23, while the average mean of the month for thirteen years is 34.2. The month has not only been remarkably cold, but it has also been remarkably dry, notwithstanding the fact that snow

or rain has fallen on ten days of the past twenty-two. The total precipitation has been but 0.72 inch, melted snow and rain, while the March average is 4.96 inches. Unless very heavy storms should occur this average will scarcely be approached. One of two things is certain, namely: that the present month will prove to be either the coldest or the dryest March on record; and it is possible that it may prove to be both.

THE School Board held its regular meeting last Saturday evening. Abijah Thompson and others petitioned for new schoolhouse to be erected near the junction of Church and Bacon Streets. The Superintendent was present at the meeting and represented the necessities of a speedy enlargement of the High School building. The school needs more room and alterations of accommodations. The cost of the improvements is estimated at $3,000. Young's Government Classbook was substituted for Martin's, in the High School, and Walker's Physiology for Hutchinson's. Miss Lizzie A. Burbank, of the Mystic School, has resigned on account of ill health. The annual report of the Superintendent was accepted and ordered to be printed.

THE art critic of the *Boston Courier*, on making his report on the annual exhibition of the Paint and Clay Club, now in progress at the Boston Art Club Gallery in Dartmouth Street, for last Sunday's issue of his paper, says this of an esteemed citizen of Winchester: —

"J. Foxcroft Cole seems to have chosen his five contributions with a view to showing of how varied methods of treatment he is capable, and gives us five successes in different lines. 'October' is in his best mood, broad and harmonious in treatment and color, while both 'Spring' and the 'Abbajona River' are of poetic beauty.

"Mr. Cole was one of the three lucky ones who sold pictures on the opening of the exhibition."

Death of Mrs. A. B. Dascomb.

JANUARY 7, 1884.

MRS. STELLA NUTTING DASCOMB, wife of the Rev. A. B. Dascomb, pastor of the Congregational Church, Bellows Falls, Vermont, and formerly of the Congregational Church, Winchester, was widely known and highly esteemed in this community. The family home, at which she died, was in Westminster. The *Bellows Falls Times*, in speaking of her, says: "The most intense anxiety prevailed throughout this community for several days, as she was considered in a critical condition. She had suffered for a long time from a tumor, which was removed on Sunday last. She leaves a husband and six children, whose loss cannot be measured by words." Though devoted to her household, where the light of her noble life and Christian example will con-

tinue to shine, yet she was eminently energetic and faithful to the duties of a pastor's life.

Each of the churches over which they have been settled will cherish her memory affectionately and long. "Her life was rounded to completeness long before its end."

"Softly, from that hushed and darkened room,
Two angels issued, where but one went in."

It is very grateful to all of us who hold Mr. and Mrs. Dascomb in most affectionate esteem, that in the parish to which they removed from Winchester (after the partial recovery of Mr. Dascomb's health), they found so pleasant a field of Christian usefulness and such appreciative friends. In his bereavement very many mourn.

Rev. A. B. Dascomb.

THE numerous friends of the Rev. A. B. Dascomb, in Winchester, will be interested to know that he is writing very racy and genial letters from the South, where he is wintering for his health, to the *Bellows Falls Times*.

His sudden transition from icy New England to the atmosphere of blooming flowers, his observations of Savannah and the schools of the American Missionary Association, and his boating by the inland route to Fernandina, Florida, are very graphically described, and with an animation which is a very strong indication of returning health and vigor.

MR. JAMES A. DUPEE gave an interesting and instructive lecture before the "Young People's Society" of the Congregational Church, in the vestry, Monday evening. His subject was Mexico. Mr. Dupee is an agreeable and entertaining speaker. He has moved into his new and elegant residence in Rangeley and taken up his permanent residence among us.

Birthday Anniversary.

AMONG the old and highly respected residents of our town is Mrs. Mary Sharon, mother of J. D. Sharon, whose eighty-fifth birthday occurred last Sunday. She is in full possession of all her faculties, but has been prevented, by physical inability, for several years from going out of the house. She has always taken a deep interest in the Unitarian Church, and was the earnest supporter of a Unitarian Sunday-school in the town years before the present society was established. As a simple recognition of this anniversary season, notice was taken of the event in the Sunday-school in remarks by the pastor, Dr. Winsor, and Mr. Wadleigh; and, after the close, the pastor and quite a number of the small children, their teachers, and others, called upon the old lady with their greetings, the children each bearing a flower to her. They then sung several of their little hymns and recited some pieces, and the old lady was very much pleased and affected by this impromptu gathering.

LAST Monday evening the Young People's Association of the Congregational Church was entertained by a lecture by Joseph H. Tyler, Esq. Subject: "Acadie." Mr. Tyler, with his family, spent a few weeks in Nova Scotia during the past summer and found much to interest him in localities made famous in Longfellow's "Evangeline: a Tale of Acadie." The lecture was highly appreciated by both old and young. It was illustrated by maps, and frequent quotations from the poem gave opportunity to show what observation and study of a locality and landscape and people will add to poetic narration.

Winchester Village Improvement Association.

A SOCIAL meeting of the Winchester Village Improvement Association was held in Harmony and Masonic Halls, Thursday evening, January 29.

About one hundred and seventy members and friends of the association met in Masonic Hall. After an hour of informal reception the company adjourned to Harmony Hall to partake of a supper provided by Mr. I. N. Andrews, of the Coolidge House, Boston. President Twombly called the company to order, and invited Rev. Mr. Marsh to invoke divine blessing. Supper being finished, the president called to order again, and gave an address of welcome, explaining the work of the association during the past year, and introducing the following order of entertainment:

Solos by Miss Annie Ellis, of Woburn, Mrs. Walter W. Locke and Mr. Harry P. Ayer; Miss Carrie Pond, accompanist; which highly pleased the audience.

Mr. Albert Ayer spoke for the Selectmen.

Mr. E. A. Wadleigh for the School Committee.

Mr. J. F. Dwinell for the Water Board.

Rev. Mr. Fielden for the Clergy.

Mrs. J. P. Gregory for The Ladies' Fortnightly.

Mr. Samuel J. Elder for the Legislature.

All of whom were listened to with a great deal of interest.

The meeting was favored with the presence of the Hon. Henry B. Metcalf, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, a former well-known and highly esteemed citizen of this town, who made a very interesting address.

A NEW LAWYER. — Andrew Woods, who, since his graduation from college, taught in our High School, has passed a successful examination for admission to the legal fraternity, and was admitted to the Bar last Tuesday morning in the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County. We congratulate our young fellow-townsman on his preferment.

"CLIPPINGS" from newspapers, especially those of local circulation, such as the *Middlesex Journal*, *Woburn Advertiser*, and *Winchester Star*, and others, form a department of the Society's plans in respect to the preservation of historical material relating to Winchester. This department is in charge of Mrs. Martha J. Rand, who, upon her return from the South, will be grateful for the receipt of clippings by others interested.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

At the regular meetings in February and March the following papers were contributed : —

1. The Brooks Farm and its Occupants from 1715 onward, with an extended notice of Governor Brooks. By Luther R. Symmes.

2. Winchester in 1640 (second paper). By Abijah Thompson.

3. Life and Character of Edward Johnson. By George Cooke.

4. The Richardson Reunion in 1869. By Sumner Richardson.

5. What I Remember. Supplementary to paper printed on pages 56–60 of the *Record*. By Abijah Thompson.

6. Mahogany and Veneer Manufactures in Winchester. By Harrison Parker.

7. The Old Mill : its history ; and the leading facts of Edward Converse's life. By Arthur E. Whitney.

8. Original Roads in Winchester. By Luther R. Symmes.

9. Solomon Lawrence Fletcher. By O. R. Clark.

10. The Mysterious Cellars on the Hanson Farm. By Mrs. S. S. Langley.

11. Extracts from the Genealogy of Richard Gardiner, solving the mystery of the cellars.

12. Gleanings, pertaining to early history.

13. Record of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the Swan Family, from 1640 to 1884, by Montressor S. Seelye.

14. Inventory of the Estate of Ebenezer Converse, son of Edward, containing mention, in 1766, of "Ridge Hill" and "Wedge Pond Hill," and otherwise important in indicating the Converse possessions.

15. Descriptions of Real Estate in Winchester in 1798, prepared for this society by William R. Cutter, Librarian of Public Library, Woburn,[1] and illustrated by the excellent map of Mr. H. W. Munn. By William R. Cutter.

16. Compendium of "Business in Woburn in 1800," published in the *Woburn Journal*. By William R. Cutter.

17. The History of Wildwood Cemetery, prepared for this Society, and embodied in the report of the Cemetery Committee to the town, March 23, 1885. By Henry F. Johnson.

To the above papers are also added a statement of the annual expenses of the town of Winchester from its incorporation to the present date, prepared as a historical document. Prepared by Henry F. Johnson.

Also a statement showing the record of the stage of water in the Highland Reservoir for the ten years of its history. Prepared by William T. Dotten.

Also a record of rainfall for the same period. Prepared by Luther R. Symmes.

These three statistical statements are contributed to the Society, and are the same contained in the Town Report for 1885.

The following letter explains the nature of the privileges of the Society in the care of its books, maps,

[1] From the Wyman Collection of MSS.

pictures, and other contributions to its library and archives: —

WINCHESTER, January 5, 1885.

MR. THOMPSON: *Dear Sir.* — At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library, held this evening, it was *Voted*, "That the request of the Directors of the Winchester Historical and Genealogical Society in regard to the use of some now unused portion of the library rooms be granted, with the understanding that such use is to be during the present library hours only, and may be terminated at the pleasure of the trustees of the library."

The trustees are thus cautious in granting the use of the library because they are doubtful about their right to do so.

The trustees are thoroughly in sympathy with the objects of your Society, and, personally, will do all they can to further its interests.

You will find room for cases and desks on the west side of the room. I shall be glad to attend to any minor details you may desire. Yours very truly,

R. METCALF, *Secretary.*

Other correspondence communicated: —

LOWELL, Mass., February 6, 1885.

GEORGE COOKE, Secretary W. H. and G. Society: *Dear Sir.* — Please express to the members of the Winchester Historical and Genealogical Society my high appreciation of their kindness in electing me an honorary member.

If at any time I can furnish information of interest to the Society, I trust they will not hesitate to call upon me.

Faithfully yours,

JAMES B. FRANCIS.

A gift to the Society from Mr. Francis is described on page 31 of the *Record*.

Other letters accompanying gifts or communicating information were received from James B. Francis,

George D. Rand, Charles S. Storrow (engaged in the construction of the B. & L. R. R.), Edwin A. Wadleigh, Henry Rolfe, Rev. Anson Titus, of Amesbury, Mrs. Ann B. Winsor, president of The Fortnightly, and others, which our space will not admit in this number of the *Record.*

LIST OF DONATIONS FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

1. A collection of articles of Winchester intelligence, contributed by the donor to a Woburn newspaper for seventeen years, from 1860, and uncut newspapers with such communications weekly, from 1877 to the present time, by Edwin A. Wadleigh.

2. Photograph of the ancient homestead of the Samuel Richardson descendants, by Sumner Richardson.

3. Three photographic views, framed together, of the Royal Institute of Great Britain, chiefly founded by Count Rumford (Benjamin Thompson, of Woburn), by Stephen Thompson.

4. Public documents and copy of the first printed voting-list of Winchester, framed, by the Selectmen.

5. View of Black Horse Tavern, with topographical chart of the farm connected, supposed to be the work of Charles McIntire, Esq. (Selectman in 1852), by James F. Dwinell.

6. "The Magazine of American History" for 1883, by George D. Rand.

7. The book of the Symmes Genealogy, by Edmund A. Symmes.

8. The history of William Parkman Lodge, by George Cooke.

9. The January, 1885, number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register.* Autographs of Governors Marcus Morton, 1840, George N. Briggs, 1847, Emery Washburn, 1854, and John A. Andrew, 1861, attached to commissions of Benjamin F. Thompson as justice of the peace. Also a list of the births, marriages, and deaths of Thompsons, from 1640 to 1884, engrossed by Montressor S. Seelye. Also printed programmes of exercises at the laying of the corner-stone of the First Church in South Woburn; same at the ordination of George Phillips Smith, June 17, 1841; of William T. Eustis, April 8, 1846; of John M. Steele, August 10, 1848; same at the installation of Charles R. Seymour, October 30, 1879. Also proceedings of an ecclesiastical council held at South Woburn on January 21, 1845. Also an elegant copy of Poole's edition of "A Wonder Working Providence" of Edward Johnson, by Abijah Thompson.

10. Three printed papers on local historical societies, by Rev. Anson Titus.

11. Copy of will of Increase Nowell, attested, by Joseph H. Tyler.

12. A Washington brooch, worn by Solomon L. Fletcher, by Charles F. Lunt.

13. Official badge of the Washington Monument Association, by W. H. Hutchinson, Washington, D. C.

14. Badge with portraits of Washington, 1776, and Lincoln, 1865, combined, by Mrs. John. P. Walker, Providence, R. I.

15. Six volumes of books, by John P. Walker, Providence, R. I.

16. Map of South Woburn properties prior to 1800, by H. W. Munn.

17. Photograph of Washington Monument, February 21, 1885, by Abijah Thompson.

18. Fac-simile reprint of the *Ulster County Gazette* of January 4, 1800, in mourning, and "the announcement of the death of Washington to Congress by Mr. Marshall"; also an account of his "Entombment"; by Abijah Thompson.

Volume I. *JULY, 1885.* *Number 3.*

THE

WINCHESTER RECORD.

"Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, records, fragments of stone, passages of books, and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

PRINTED FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE

Winchester Historical and Genealogical Society,

WINCHESTER, MASS., BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

PRESS OF STANLEY & USHER, 171 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON.

In Exchange.
The Society

THE

Winchester Record.

VOL. I. JULY, 1885. NO. 3.

"HOC est
Vivere bis, vita posse priore frui."
MARTIAL EPIG.

"THE present joys of life we doubly taste,
By looking back *with pleasure* to the past."

According to the Constitution adopted by the *Historical and Genealogical Society* of Winchester, it closes its year of work with the May meeting and resumes it in October. As this number of the *Record* goes to press, some kind of *résumé* of the work already done, as well as a word or two of editorial comment upon the line of action developed (rather than maturely planned) during the part of the year now passed, seems here appropriate.

It is one of the provisions of our By-laws that a historian shall be chosen at each annual meeting whose duty it shall be to prepare a history of the Society for publication. For this official duty the Society must first possess a history which only time and somewhat ripened work can supply. The duty of such historian it would be improper for the editor of the *Record* to assume.

The publication of this magazine, like many other things which have occurred in connection with the work of the Society, was not contemplated at the outset, and is to be simply reckoned as one of the practicable modes of gathering, for the historian's greater convenience, the materials

from which an intelligent selection may be made or lines for more methodical work projected.

There have been thus far contributed, at the six meetings of the Society, about fifty historical papers, some of which, in whole or in part, have been printed in the *Record*, and others are in process of preparation for the press. This is, in itself, indicative of interest in the work, but perhaps a still more decisive evidence of this interest appears in the readiness which has been manifested to undertake investigations requiring the devotion of much time and much laborious research, and leading up to the more thorough knowledge of both the past and present of the town we live in.

Other tokens of the interest felt in the Society's work have appeared in the form of contributions, too numerous to be named here, of books, pamphlets, engravings, photographs, autographs, manuscripts, interesting relics, etc., to its archives, all of which possess a historic value, analogous, at least, to that of the heirlooms which age universally enhances.

That the Society in its infancy should escape criticism as to its methods should not be expected; nor should some features of its action be misunderstood. We do not constitute ourselves an authority, or in any sense a tribunal, for determining the accuracy of historical facts. The aim of the Society is simply to gather and preserve material in aid of the best history that can be written by competent persons. Again, it is not the past alone which it deems worthy of its historical study, but the institutions of the present, in all their relations to the progressive history of the town; the families of the present whose biographical and genealogical statistics may be stored in our archives for future use, for their own benefit, and such public utility as circumstances may develop in family history; and the *spirit* of the present faithfully portrayed against the day when the controversies

and passions involved shall have cooled and the significance of public or private action can be calmly and impartially defined.

With this general view of the work as projected, we have solicited, and successfully as we think, papers upon the earliest history of this territory, and at the same time reminiscences from the oldest of our citizens, some of the former being as yet not printed, and the latter when printed, subject to corrections by reminiscences of others; also papers upon our prominent institutions, social, religious, educational, and civil, as they now exist.

Much very valuable work upon these topics is already, and very worthily, completed, as the readers of the *Record* may judge, and much more is in process of preparation for the Society's purposes.

One branch of interesting work projected, and promised at our early meetings, has been suspended in consequence of the absence from town, during the winter, of Mr. George D. Rand, our highly esteemed citizen and architect. It gives us pleasure to welcome his return to resume his work of delineating artistically the interesting features of our beautiful town.

The sentiment quoted at the head of this editorial, from the Epigrams of Martial — the inimitably terse expression of which in the original some of our readers will enjoy — is one to which many others besides the superannuated will always respond. "It is to *live twice*, to be able to enjoy the earlier life."

It is one of the purest instincts of childhood to listen to stories from their elders and about their elders, and many, as they grow older in years, survive the discipline of the "Gradgrinds," and the exactions of business or dissipating influences, so far as to find great pleasure in connecting, affectionately and admiringly, the parental past with all that constitutes the pride and joyousness of the living present.

With the thoughtful, the present is always recognized as the outcome of the past.

GEORGE COOKE.

WINCHESTER, May 1, 1885.

The following well-known lines most gracefully express both the humorous and sentimental aspects of times the old among us love to remember and the young to hear about, though a growler may rarely be found to deride them as "musty." G. C.

THE TIMES.

[AUGUST 19, 1847.]

THE times — the times — I say the times,
Are getting worse than ever!
The good old ways our fathers trod
Shall grace their children never;
The turnip-top and pumpkin-vine,
The produce of his toil,
Have given place to flower-pots,
And plants of foreign soil.

Farewell, the pleasant husking-night,
Its merry after-scenes,
When Indian-pudding smoked beside
The giant pot of beans;
When lasses joined the social band,
Nor once affected fear,
But gave a pretty cheek to kiss
For every crimson ear.

Affected modesty was not
The test of virtue then,
And few took pains to swoon away
At sight of ugly men;
For well they knew the purity
Which woman's life should own
Depends not on appearances
But on the heart alone.

Farewell, the jovial quilting-match,
The song and merry play,
The whirling of the pewter plate,
The many pawns to pay,
The mimic marriage brought about
By leaping o'er the broom,
The good old play of blindman's-buff,
The laugh that shook the room.

Farewell, the days of industry;
The time has glided by,
When pretty hands were prettiest
At making pumpkin-pie;
When waiting-maids were needed not,
And morning brought along
The music of the spinning-wheel
And milkmaid's careless song.

ZECHARIAH SYMMES.

Rev. Zechariah Symmes was born at Canterbury, England, April 5, 1599. He was the son of Rev. William, and grandson of Mr. William, Symmes, who lived in the reign of "bloody" Queen Mary, 1553 to 1558.

Zechariah entered Cambridge University when he was eighteen years of age, and took his first degree in 1620. In 1625 he removed to Dunstable, England, where he was rector for eight years. He then migrated to America, Mather says, "on account of his continued troubles with the Bishop's Courts."

He arrived at Charlestown, with his wife and seven children, in the ship Griffin, September 18, 1634. This ship brought about two hundred emigrants, among whom were William and Anne Hutchinson. Mr. Symmes and his wife were admitted to the church in Charlestown, December 6, 1634. On the 22d of the same month a Fast Day was appointed with reference to the occasion and he was elected

their Teacher. He was admitted Freeman of the Colony May 6, 1635. Not long after his settlement he became involved in the celebrated controversy with Mrs. Anne Hutchinson and the Antinomians.

Of his wife, Edward Johnson writes, in "The Wonder Working Providence": "Among all the godly women that came through the perilous seas to war their warfare, the wife of this zealous teacher, Mrs. Sarah Sims, shall not be omitted. This virtuous woman, endued by Christ with grace fit for a wilderness condition, her courage exceeding her stature, with much cheerfulness did undergo all the difficulties of those times of straits" — "with great industry nurturing up her ten children in the fear of the Lord."

In 1636 Mr. Symmes became pastor of the Charlestown Church. "He knew his Bible," says Cotton Mather, "and was a preacher of what he knew, a sufferer for what he preached."

The town of Charlestown gave him a tract of three hundred acres situated at the northern end of Mystic Pond, and in his will dated January 20, 1664, he calls this land "my farm near Woburn."

In 1643 the town also granted him three hundred acres in the "land of Nod," now Wilmington.

He continued pastor of the Charlestown Church till his death, February 4, 1670, at the age of seventy-one years and ten months.

The three hundred acres which he called "his farm near Woburn" are now included in the town of Winchester. The accompanying plan, copied more than thirty years ago by Miss Mary Wright from a plan in the Probate Office, shows the boundaries of the farm. Beginning at the head of the Mystic Lake, where the Abajona River enters it, the line follows the southerly bank of that river to the easterly corner of Samuel Gardiner's farm; then turning northwesterly by a rail fence and stone wall (a short distance

west of the house of J. F. Cole, on Everett Avenue), to where Church Street crosses the old Middlesex Canal; thence by the centre of Church Street to the High School; thence northeasterly, passing near where Edward Converse lived in 1640 * (his house was on the lot where C. N. Dodge now lives), and thence crossing the Abajona near the house of Henry W. Symmes, and crossing Main Street about three hundred feet south of the old Black Horse Tavern, and along the northern side of Prospect Street, to near the house of M. A. Herrick, and thence southerly by an old wall that formerly divided the farms of Samuel Thompson and Capt. John Le Bosquet (said wall about four hundred feet northeast of the house of Mr. Oliver L. Wellington): thence by this wall to a point in the land of Mr. Marshall Symmes, thence southwesterly to Symmes Corner and by Grove Street to the turn in the road about five hundred feet beyond the house of Mr. Charles N. Bacon, thence to Mystic Lake about five hundred feet north of the stone bound between Medford and Winchester marked No. 7.

LUTHER R. SYMMES.

WINCHESTER, January 6, 1885.

REMINISCENCES OF SOUTH WOBURN, 1838–39.

III.

IN a previous communication I have mentioned the Abel Richardson Mill (where Whitney's now stands). It was torn down and a new one built on the same site in 1838–39, by Samuel S. Richardson. Quite a variety of business was carried on in it. Sash and blind making by Mr. Leonard

* The position of the house of Edward Converse in 1640 is a mooted question, yet in a future number of the *Record* strong reasons will be given for its location near the bridge by Whitney's Mill and about where the residence of S. S. Richardson was afterward built, more recently known as the Mead house, on Main Street. G. C.

Gilson, Mr. Gardner Symmes, and, I think, also by Mr. John Symmes, Jr.

In this mill building Mr. Amos Whittimore put in one of the first, if not the very first, machine for pegging shoes. It was a new invention and attracted much attention at the time. Whether Mr. Whittimore made a success of his invention I know not, as he soon after removed to Cambridge and I lost sight of him. He was an ingenious mechanic, and, I think, a grandson of the famous inventor, Whittimore, who devised the machine for making cards.

Soon thereafter, or about 1842, Mr. Harrison Parker commenced *sawing* veneers in this mill;[1] a little later *cutting* them by a process entirely new. This was probably the first cutting of veneers in Massachusetts, and the machine of Mr. Parker one of the best ever invented. The mill was, a few years later, destroyed by fire, and rebuilt by Mr. Parker. (Burned January 18, 1845.)

Among the old houses, in 1838, on Main Street, southerly from the mill, was that of Mr. Zachariah Symmes, still standing and occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Henry W. Howe. Next to this, and also on the east side of the street, was the house of Mr. Jesse Wyman, near that which is now occupied by J. C. Stanton, Jr. At the junction of what was then called Richardsons' Row (now Washington Street) with Main Street stood the house of Deacon Nathan B. Johnson, and near his house the blacksmith's shop, which was occupied by Major Francis and the deacon, Nathan B. Johnson.

This shop was one of the most famous in the region, much work being done in it for the Boston & Lowell Railroad Company; and the fame of Deacon Johnson as a skilful workman was extensive. It was a pleasure to us to pass this shop of a winter's evening and see the glowing fires in full blast. Continuing southward we come to a store, afterward bought

[1] Mr. Parker bought the mill in April, 1843, and moved his machinery into it.

and converted into a dwelling by Mr. Jefferson Ford, and next the house of Joseph B. Symmes, and then the old Black Horse Tavern, with its ample stables and pleasant grounds. This tavern was formerly in great repute for its excellent suppers, and it was a favorite drive with the Bostonians to the Black Horse and back, including the supper. But its glory was now on the decline, the railway providing substitutes for the forms of business which constituted the support of the tavern, and soon afterward it was closed. Opposite the blacksmith's shop spoken of, and on the westerly side of Main Street, were the houses of Major Francis Johnson, John Symmes, Sr., Horatio Symmes, and Mrs. Lucetta R. Hutchinson.

On the east side, south of the Black Horse Tavern, came the Thompson house and farm (see article in this number, "The Baldwin Apple"), and the Le Bosquet House, lately owned by Marshall Symmes, and recently demolished.

This brings us to Symmes Corner and the houses of the three brothers Symmes: Deacon John, Marshall, and Edmund. Deacon John carried on the business of wheelwright in all its parts, and Marshall Symmes the blacksmithing and the ironing of carriages. No men ever had a better reputation for strict honesty than these three brothers. Deacon John was nominated for the first Board of Selectmen in Winchester, but declined on account of his age and health. He was a deacon in the First Congregational Church in Medford (Unitarian). Probably no man of his day was more respected, — always a peacemaker, and his judgment sought by all his acquaintances.

Leaving Symmes Corner we return to Richardsons' Row, commencing at its junction with Main Street at Deacon Nathan B. Johnson's.

One of the houses we next find in going northward was called (perhaps derisively) "Lamb Tavern," now wholly extinct. It stood nearly opposite the house now

owned and occupied by A. K. P. Joy, and was occupied by various families. Continuing northward you next found on the left an old schoolhouse[1] and next to that, a house then occupied by Phebe Bell, now owned and occupied by Henry Stone, and upon the same side was the house of Mrs. Nancy Eaton, mother of the late Mrs. J. B. Judkins, and opposite to this the house of Calvin Richardson, Jr. The same house was later owned and occupied by the late Samuel Kendall, brother of the Hon. Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General under President Jackson, and now occupied by Salem T. Ward. These last-named houses were built, I think, by Col. Samuel B. White.

The next in order was the Jarvis house, owned and occupied by the Hon. William C. Jarvis, who represented the town of Woburn in 1830, and had been speaker of the House of Representatives in 1823, 1824, 1826, and 1827, representing some other town than Woburn during the time. He was an able man, and at one time a candidate for governor, but failed of election. After he left South Woburn he lost reputation from intemperate habits, and committed suicide some years thereafter.

The principal houses then standing in the "Row" were those of Mr. Samuel Symmes, later belonging to Mr. Andrew Todd; the Eaton house, now Mr. Joseph Stone's; the Jesse Richardson house, now Mr. Nathaniel A. Richardson's; the Calvin Richardson house, now that of Mr. John S. Richardson; the Samuel and Zachariah Richardson houses; and ending with the Deacon Jeduthun Richardson house, and owned by Deacon Luther Richardson.

Most of these were farmhouses and their owners gained their livelihood by farming, yet to most of them was attached a small shoemaker's shop, in which the farmers and their sons, during the winter months, manufactured shoes. Many of the leading manufacturers of shoes in Woburn and

[1] See note on page 60 of *Record.*

surrounding towns had their first training in these small shops.

It was customary to work until 9 P.M. from October 1 to April 1. The old blacksmith's shop being in full blast and the old mill and the shoeshops brightly lighted till that hour.

OLIVER R. CLARK.

APRIL 22, 1885.

CORRECTIONS.

IT is a felicity that errors in historical statements serve to quicken the efforts of critical readers to correct them, and thus awaken more energetic investigation than might otherwise be made. In the notice of the disastrous fall of the Clapp house (*Record*, p. 53), the time of the event is given as "about 1818." Our vigilant friend and Honorary Member of this Society, William R. Cutter, of the Woburn Library, writes: "The correct date of this event was July 14, 1807. A cotemporary newspaper states that two were killed on the spot, and one died the night following, and sixteen were more or less seriously wounded. The actual deaths from this casualty were four. For literature, see *Columbian Sentinel*, Boston, July 18, 1807; *Woburn Journal*, February 6, 1869, August 8, 1874, and April 25, 1884; *The Clapp Family Memorial*, Boston, 1876, under the account of Maj. Jeremiah Clapp, the owner of the house; the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, October, 1880, etc. The hour of the calamity was six P.M., of Tuesday, July 14, 1807. The disaster occurred at Central Square, Woburn."

With respect to the "legend" spoken of on page 55, namely, that "at the time of the movement of the troops to Lexington a portion of them took the old road from Boston to Woburn, etc.," it is not asserted that the legend was reliable as history, but that such a "legend was current" (say in

1834). The following suggestions of Mr. Cutter are, however, none the less valuable. "It is impossible," he says, "that these British could have been a part of the fighting force sent on April 18 or 19, 1775, to the engagement at Lexington and Concord. The troops engaged in that action on the British side did not go to the battle from this direction, nor did any of the British force come into the vicinity of Winchester nearer than Arlington, unless brought as prisoners after the engagement.

"My theory is, if they were in Winchester at all, that they were simply a patrol of special police to prevent the tidings of the expedition being carried among the provincials. (See History of Arlington, p. 59, for facts which illustrate this position.)

"These were British officers (not privates). The committees named (p. 59) adjourned to meet at Woburn (at probably the Black Horse Tavern, Winchester), on the 19th. These officers, accompanied by their servants were mounted on horseback; Watson and Devens (p. 59) first, after leaving Wetherby's in Arlington, ride in Devens's chaise at sunset, April 18, down Arlington Avenue toward North Cambridge, Watson's house being on the way to North Cambridge, where it still stands. Devens belonged on the Charlestown peninsula.

"They soon meet on the road the great party of the British police patrol, all mounted on horseback (the same who had that day dined at Cambridge — old Cambridge, probably). Devens and Watson rode some way after they had met this party, then, turning back, caught up and rode 'through them' and went and informed the three members, their associates, remaining at Wetherby's for the night. They stopped there till the British party came up and rode by. Devens then rode home unmolested to Charlestown, after leaving Watson at his house by the way. The road to Charlestown leading that way at that period, as it had done long previous to that.

"That party of British officers (p. 60) seems to have continued on toward Lexington and Concord. Their further adventures are narrated by the historians of those towns. A similar party of British mounted police may have come to Winchester for a similar purpose, the night before the battle, taking 'the old road from Boston to Woburn,' by the way of Medford.

"They probably had information of the adjournment of the 'Committee of Safety' to Woburn, and were watching, if not pursuing, them.

"George R. Baldwin, of Woburn, is reported as saying that his father said that the Black Horse Tavern in Winchester 'was the noted resort for the provincial gatherings.' Committees, etc. (per Rev. L. Thompson).

"John Robinson, referred to on page 56 of the *Record*, died very recently in Stoneham."

WILLIAM R. CUTTER.

WOBURN, April 16, 1885.

OLD WOBURN HOMES.[1]

IT would doubtless be interesting to many of the older people of Woburn if the old homes of their memory, or of tradition, could be reproduced, at least long enough to be once again looked at and photographed, as they were in the "long ago." Some can remember many of those venerable buildings that long since disappeared. Happily a few yet remain. Of these the present writer received from a friend, during the past year, a dozen or more of fine photographs which had just been taken by our Woburn artist, Mr. Strout. Most of them are views of the old homes of different generations and branches of a single family.

But the sight of these well-known houses, thus pictured,

[1] Written by Rev. Leander Thompson; first published in the *Woburn Journal*.

was a strong reminder of many others, well remembered, but now gone, and still others of which all that is remembered is the dilapidated cellar and adjacent well, and perhaps also the name of the occupant which, in many cases, is now extinct in our town. In North Woburn alone there have been, within fifty or sixty years, some eight or ten such sadly suggestive ruins. Doubtless there are, or have been, many more throughout the town. With no expectation of exhausting the subject and, indeed, with but little expectation of doing more than introducing it, the writer has been led, little by little, to jot down the following notices: —

One of the oldest houses in the town, still occupied, is probably that in Cummingsville, formerly known, for many years, as the Simonds house, but recently as the Cutler house. We have no means of determining its exact age, but, from all we can learn, we infer that it must be more than two hundred years. In 1759 it was owned by Benjamin Simonds, and for some time a few adherents of the old English Episcopal Church met there for worship. It was for many subsequent years the home of the Simonds family, and, later, of Simon Barnard, whose wife was a Simonds. The small, old-fashioned, diamond-paned window in the back side of the house, but looking toward the road, remained in its place long after similar windows, once common, had disappeared. The house is a genuine antiquity.

But little now remains of the old Locke house at the "West Side." During the last fifty years or more of its existence it was known as the Fox house. It was built at a very early date by Dea. William Locke, Sr., who, having been born in Stepney Parish, London, December 13, 1628, was left an orphan, and brought, when a boy in his seventh year, to this country by a relative in 1635. He at length married, and built the house remembered by many now living, probably not far from 1655. He had a numerous family of ten children, one of whom, bearing his own name, sus-

tained, for some years, jointly with his father, the office of deacon in the old church. The author of "The Book of the Lockes" says: "The house and the surrounding lands descended to his son Ebenezer and from the latter to his son Samuel (whose oldest son, Samuel, became President of Harvard College in 1770). It is probably here that Samuel, the father, kept an Inn many years, until 1742, when he moved to Lancaster. Samuel sold the estate, October 21, 1741, to Samuel Wyman, 3d,[1] for £900. Dea. Samuel Wyman gave the property to his son Joseph, who sold it to Col. Loammi Baldwin, Sr., by whom it was conveyed to Thomas Fox and his son, the late Capt. William Fox," the father of Warren Fox, now living.

The old Converse house on Salem Street, not far from Walnut Hill railway-station, though it has lately disappeared, well deserves mention here. At a reunion of the Converse family a few years ago, it was stated by the owner, Mr. Sherman Converse, that the house had been in the Converse family 142 years, the first owner being, so far as known, William Dean and the probable age nearly two hundred years. After passing through the hands of different owners for many years, it was finally sold to Josiah Converse, in 1734. The house was taken down a few days after the reunion, in 1876, and a new one erected on the same site by the owner.

By far the most imposing, best preserved, and modern-looking house among the oldest houses in town is the Baldwin mansion at North Woburn. It is also probably the oldest of those now habitable. It was built by Henry Baldwin, one of the first settlers of Woburn, in 1661, and is therefore now 225 years old. It has been carefully preserved in each of the generations of the family. Like all old houses that are kept habitable and comfortable, it has undergone changes and repairs from time to time, but has all along

[1] Great-grandfather of the writer of this notice.

been the Baldwin home. The original Henry who built the house was a man of note as well as the ancestor of distinguished descendants. He was of the Board of Selectmen, a man of ample means, and, from 1686 till his death in 1698, a deacon of the church. The present owner and occupant during a part of each year, George Rumford Baldwin, now in his eighty-eighth year, is his great-great-grandson.

Across the street from the Baldwin mansion and nearly opposite, once stood the house of the distinguished Pierce family. The ruined cellar, which remained till within a few years, is now nearly obliterated. Several generations of the family there had their home. And it is a noteworthy fact that, in six generations, the oldest son has borne the name of Josiah, and all have been men of much more than usual strength of intellect and character. The second Josiah married the widow of Benjamin Thompson, and mother of Count Rumford. The third, a half-brother of the Count, married the only daughter of Daniel Thompson, the martyr-hero of Lexington and Concord. He was for many years a partner in business with his intimate friend and nearest neighbor, Col. Loammi Baldwin, Sr., the partnership continuing long after the Pierce family left Woburn and settled in the town of Baldwin, Maine. His son, Josiah, was the late distinguished Judge Pierce, of Gorham, Maine. The oldest son of the Judge, the Hon. Josiah Pierce, has been for many years, and is still, a distinguished lawyer in London, England. In 1855 he was sent as United States Secretary of Legation to Russia, where he spent several years, and in 1865 received from the Emperor the order of knighthood. His oldest son, the sixth Josiah Pierce, is rising as a civil engineer, in one of the great United States surveys in the far West. He is still a young man. Other members of the family, in each generation, have been distinguished. And for one who remembers the old house, or even the cellar of the house in North Woburn, which furnished a home for

three of the six generations in which Josiah was the leading name, and probably at least two others still earlier, a sort of sacred interest lingers around the spot.

Among the oldest homes of Woburn, of which any persons now living retain a recollection more or less distinct, was the Burbeen house, which occupied the site of the present Unitarian parsonage on Main Street. It was very old, as the oldest people now living remember it, and was said to have been once a garrison-house. The Burbeen family, who occupied it one hundred and fifty years ago, and had probably occupied it long before, was one of a good deal of note, though the name was long since extinct in our town. Rev. Timothy Walker, born in Woburn, July 27, 1705, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1725, married, November 12, 1730, Sarah, daughter of James Burbeen, the occupant, at the time, of the old house, and became the first minister of Pennycook, later Rumford, and now Concord, New Hampshire, November 18, 1730. Their only son, bearing his father's name and subsequently known as Judge Walker, married Susanna Burbeen, the daughter of his mother's brother, Rev. Joseph Burbeen, who is believed to have succeeded his father in the old home. A daughter of Rev. Timothy and Sarah Burbeen Walker became the wife of Benjamin Thompson, afterward Count Rumford, and a sister of Judge Walker's wife, Esther Burbeen, after being left the widow of Jesse Wyman, married Samuel Thompson, Esq., of North Woburn. It is a singular circumstance that a son of Samuel Thompson, by a previous marriage, Leonard Thompson, Sr., married a daughter of the widow Jesse Wyman before his father's marriage to the widow, so that both the late Col. Leonard Thompson's grandmothers were the wives of his grandfather Thompson.

With the exception of the family of the late Col. Leonard Thompson, it is not known to the writer that there is now left in Woburn a single descendant of any name of

the old and honored Burbeen family. In Concord, New Hampshire, there are still some who have descended from the Burbeen through the Walker and probably other families. And it is an interesting fact that the old house, built by Rev. Timothy Walker, at the north end of Main Street in that town, more than one hundred and fifty years ago, and said to be the oldest house in New England north of the present city of Haverhill, Massachusetts, is still in excellent condition and occupied by Hon. Joseph Burbeen Walker, a great-grandson of the minister. Of his three children, the name of one embraces the name of Rumford, and that of another the old time-honored name of Burbeen.

Many still living remember the "Black Horse House," once a tavern, as it was from fifty to sixty years and more ago. Though once in Woburn, it is in Winchester now. Will not some *savant* of the latter town look up and give us the history of the house? Without attempting to fix its age, the present writer can only say that, according to an old tradition in his own family, Ruth Thompson, who married Noah Wyman, in 1755, more than one hundred and thirty years ago, became at that time an occupant of that house, where the worthy couple lived for many years subsequently, he dying in 1789.

Another much older, but if an old tradition is reliable, a still remembered, house in the present town of Winchester was once known as the "Converse house." It stood on or very near the site of the house of the late Dea. Benjamin F. Thompson, and near it, on the opposite side of the street, was the old Converse mill. The house and the wide-spreading elm-tree near it have a history the details of which cannot here be given. In some of its later years this ancient dwelling was occupied by Abel Richardson, whose wife, before her marriage, was known at North Woburn as Molly Thompson. If the old story was a true one, that the house was built by Edward Converse, one of the first and foremost

settlers of Woburn and was the first house erected in town, its history must have an interest unequaled by that of any other.

Some persons yet living remember a low and insignificant-looking house that once stood near the corner of the present entrance to Park Street and quite near the present Baptist Church yard. But little is known of its history except that it was very old and was once the home and bakery of Capt. Joseph Bond, the father and grandfather of the famous bakers of that name in Wilmington, Boston, New York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere. Capt. Joseph Bond, early in the present century, removed to Wilmington, where he spent the evening of his life and where he died many years ago. One of his sons engaged extensively in his father's business in that town, and he in turn was succeeded by his sons, only one of whom now remains in Wilmington. Another son of Capt. Joseph Bond married, in 1808, a daughter of Sheriff Abijah Thompson, of North Woburn, and subsequently became widely known in New York and vicinity as the man who introduced there the then famous Boston bread.

Among the old homes, though not the oldest, in North Woburn, is that now known as the Rumford house. It was built by Capt. Ebenezer Thompson, according to one good authority, in 1714. There is, however, some reason to believe that the exact year cannot now be fixed. It is safe to say that the house is now not far from one hundred and sixty-five years old. In the west lower front room the future scientist, Count Rumford, was born, March 26, 1753, and there four, perhaps five, generations of descendants from the original occupant, Ebenezer Thompson, have had their home. During the last eight years, the house has been owned by the Rumford Historical Association, under whose direction it has been extensively repaired and a part of it made a depository of relics of days gone by, the room in which

Count Rumford was born being reserved for, and at present occupied by, the Rumford Library.

The last house on the road from Woburn to Wilmington, known many years ago as the Tay Tavern, was one of the oldest in North Woburn. It is still well remembered as standing where now stands the house occupied by the late Ruel Carter. From sixty to seventy years ago, William Tay kept there a public house for the accommodation chiefly of boatmen and others employed on the Middlesex Canal, which passed quite near the house on the opposite side of the street. In later years it has sometimes been called Kendall's Tavern. But the house must have existed long before it was occupied even by William Tay. There is an old tradition that it was the home or one of the homes of the Tyng family, once a leading family in Woburn and said to embrace the ancestor of the distinguished family of that name in New York. A piece of land in the vicinity of the house is still known, among the older people of the village, as the "Tyng Lot." The William Tay above mentioned should not be confounded with the older and much more famous man of that name who was prominent as a town officer and noted for his bravery in the opening struggles of the Revolutionary War. He is said to have lived in the ancient house, still standing and still occupied, in which the late Capt. Stephen Nichols lived for many years, and where he died long since. Of the age and history of the house, aside from these items, not much is known to the present writer.

In the early history of North Woburn there were three related families by the name of Snow, a name long ago extinct in the place. They were a highly respectable family, and no less than four Thompsons, including two brothers, found their wives in it. Of the house of one of the Snows, nothing is now known with certainty. Of that of a second, only the dilapidated cellar is now remembered as being where the house of John O. Page now stands on

Pearl Street. Of the home of the third, the writer has a distinct recollection as a strong, solid old garrison-house, long known as the Snow house, but in its last years as the Reed house, a Reed who married into the Snow family having succeeded it in the occupancy of the house. This house also stood on the present Pearl Street and upon the site now occupied by the house of Uriel Sevrens. That old house has for many long years been a landmark in the domain of the writer's memory.

The Tidd house, on Pearl Street in North Woburn, is one of the oldest still in use in town. At least five generations of the Tidd family have lived there, and many families of other names. Like most of the houses of its time its rear roof sloped originally near to the ground; but this was long since raised so as to admit of second-story upright rooms. The present owner, though not the occupant, Jonathan Tidd, the fourth in a direct line of Jonathans, thinks the house must have stood nearly two hundred years. Before it was occupied by the first Jonathan Tidd, great-grandfather of Jonathan and Marshall now living, who was born in 1724, a family bearing the name of Baker is said to have lived there. Jonathan Tidd married Surviah Baker, a daughter of this family, about 1746 or 1747, and became the first occupant of the house bearing the name of Tidd, his eleven children being born there. In 1768, one hundred and seventeen years ago, he took his son Jonathan, when eleven years old, to a distant pasture, dug up an ash and an elm, and bringing them home, the father with the trees on his shoulder, and the boy carrying, in like manner, the iron bar and hoe, planted them before the house, even then by no means new. That elm still stands, one of the largest, finest, and most wide-spreading in town. Twelve years later, in 1780, the boy Jonathan, when twenty-three years old, married Rhoda, the oldest daughter of Sheriff Abijah Thompson, and took his wife to the old Tidd home, where

his children also were born, as were, afterward, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The present occupants of the venerable old house bear another name.

For various reasons the home of Dea. Samuel Thompson (more familiarly known in the past as Samuel Thompson, Esq.) on Elm Street, in North Woburn, is worthy of our notice. The original house was built by his father, probably in 1730. It then had an old-fashioned roof, sloping, in the rear, nearly to the ground. There his three sons, Samuel, Daniel, and Abijah, and other children, were born. He died in consequence of a serious injury received in moving timber, in 1748, and the care of a numerous family fell upon his oldest son, Samuel, then less than seventeen years of age. He, however, was wonderfully discreet and singularly successful in making his way. He at length married, in 1753, when twenty-two years old, and in his famous diary kept for many years he writes, under date, June 24, 1764: "My house was raised." This does not mean that he built a new house at that time, but that he raised up the back part, so as to have rear rooms and chambers corresponding to those in front, and put a new roof over the whole. A small wing on the north end, and an addition to the old wing on the south, have since been added. In that old house, one hundred and fifty-five years old, but still in good repair and occupied, six generations of Thompsons have lived. It is now owned by Jonathan Thompson, great-great-grandson of the original occupant. In 1764 two elms and one buttonwood-tree were set before the house by Samuel Thompson, Esq., and subsequently an ash. In the autumn of 1874 three of these trees, after standing one hundred and ten years, were cut down. The fourth and largest still remains, one hundred and twenty-one years old, and tall and majestic as ever.

Sheriff Abijah Thompson, a brother of Dea. Samuel, soon after returning from the old French war, in which he was engaged with his brother in 1758, married, and built, prob-

ably in 1760, his first house, which is still standing at the junction of Elm and Ward Streets. There his two oldest children were probably born. The house is now owned and occupied by the widow of the late Ruel Carter. Soon after leaving, in 1777, the Revolutionary Army, with which, like his brother Samuel, he was also connected, he buried his wife, and, a year later, married again. About the time of this last marriage, probably in 1778 or early in 1779, he built the much larger house on Elm Street, which has ever since been especially associated with his name. Here five of his seven children were born. Here, besides his pressing duties as sheriff, he kept a public house, which, being then on the great thoroughfare from Boston through Woburn to the more northerly towns, was widely known and much frequented by travelers. Here four of his children, after marrying, lived, one after another, and each for several years in a part of the large house with him, and here he died, January 16, 1811. The house, now about one hundred and seven years old, after being the home of three generations of Thompsons, was for many years owned by the late Oliver Fisher, and is still the home of his widow and daughter; her son-in-law, George Perry, with his family, also occupying a part of it. A row of trees, which once stood before it, long since disappeared, as did also the shop a few rods north of it. Of the long row of Baldwin apple-trees behind the house, and extending north and south, noted for many years as "the second generation" from the original tree in Wilmington, not one is now left, the last one having been blown down when full of fruit some fourteen or fifteen years ago.

Daniel Thompson, the martyr brother of Samuel and Abijah, all of whom were in the battles of Lexington and Concord, lived in the house, now on the corner of Main and Clinton streets, opposite that of Jonathan Thompson, at Central Square. It is not known in what year the house

was built, but, as he married in October, 1760, and is believed to have taken possession of it at that time, it was probably built in the early part of that year. Previous to the Revolutionary War, he was one of the Royal Governor's Guards. In the early morning of the 19th of April, 1775, hearing of the march of the British troops toward Concord, he instantly mounted his horse and rode to the North Village, a mile distant, to alarm his relatives and friends, and then hurried to the scene of battle. The full story cannot here be told. His dead body was brought back to the home he had left but a few hours before, and, amid the distractions, amounting almost to delirium, of his wife and three children, was buried in the oldest of our cemeteries, the funeral services having been very largely attended in the church. It has been said that, until within a few years, the stains of the blood that oozed from the dead body of this early victim of the American Revolution were visible on the floor of the room in which it was laid. In 1783 his widow, assisted by her husband's brother, Samuel, settled up her affairs in Woburn, left the home that had been so fearfully desolated, and accompanied her only daughter, who then married Josiah Pierce, Esq., to Baldwin, Maine. Her oldest child, Dr. Isaac Snow Thompson, had previously settled in Maine, and the younger son, Daniel, settled in Vermont.

Of the fortunes of that house, still in good preservation, since those days of terror, the writer knows but little. Among his own early recollections is that of seeing there the late Capt. Isaac Richardson who occupied the house for many years and had a numerous family. His mother was a Thompson from North Woburn, but whether this fact had any connection with his succeeding to the family residence of Daniel Thompson, the present writer knows not. Captain Richardson has been dead many years.

When these sketches of old Woburn homes were begun, the writer had no plan and no intention beyond a second

article. But the subject has grown, and it is yet far from being exhausted. Time and room will be taken, at least for the present, for only one more.

A few feet north of the house of the late Capt. Joseph Gardner and now occupied by his son-in-law, Rev. Allen Lincoln, at the "West Side," there once stood a very large house, which was entered by a massive double front door with a heavy brass knocker without and a strong cross-bar within. In its best days it had an unusual amount of architectural ornament and must have ranked, in imposing appearance, far above the majority of Woburn homes. It was the house of four, probably five, generations of Wymans, descendants from John, who, like his brother Francis, was one of the first settlers of Woburn. In at least four of these generations the name of the patriarch was Samuel. And among these Samuels, Dea. Samuel Wyman was prominent, both in town and church affairs. He was succeeded by his son Samuel, the grandfather of the present writer.

The writer well remembers going there, when a small boy, to visit his grandmother, then a widow. Instead of a carpet, unknown in those days, the white floor of the great square family room was sanded. In one corner, extending diagonally from floor to plastering overhead, was the "buffet," a word rarely heard now, and this, from top to bottom, was filled with various utensils of pewter, mostly plates of different sizes, which shone like polished silver. That pewter, sometimes mistaken by young eyes for a more precious metal, was the standing wonder of the grandchildren. And more than all did they look, with a strange sort of awe, at the ancient English clock in the opposite corner. It had one of those human-looking faces or assemblage of faces, which seemed always to look and sometimes to wink at one. Moon and stars silently told their story and moved on. The second-hand and minute-hand and hour-hand and month-hand all seemed to be at their business, and all

faithfully, though noiselessly, accomplishing the work assigned them. But all is silent there now. The great old house, built probably more than two hundred years ago, was long since swept away by the onward march of affairs. Probably not a vestige now remains, nor anything to so much as hint that so many generations of a once well-known and influential family there had their home.

Across the fields westerly toward what is now known as Cambridge Street, though considerably back from and below it, stood an ancient house with which the associations of the writer are still more intimate. It was not so large and not so imposing as its neighbor, the Wyman house. Standing a few rods east of the present Weston house and a short distance down the hill, it was for many years the home of one branch of the Fowle family. James Fowle, Esq., born in 1720, prominent in town affairs, and town clerk for thirty-four years, lived and died there. His father probably, and his grandfather possibly, lived there before him.

As Dea. Samuel Wyman was the writer's great-grandfather in one line, so James Fowle, Esq., was his great-grandfather in another. And that same old grandmother, whom he used to visit in the Wyman house, at length moved into the Fowle house, which she inherited from her own father. There, in the last three years of her life, when she needed constant care, the writer, with the family to which he immediately belonged, also lived. He can never forget the quaint antiquity of that house — old, but to him new and very strange. Too young then to appreciate the thronging associations that gathered around the house of so many Fowles, several of whom had made a decided mark, he has found memory since to be full of suggestion. The only son of James Fowle, Esq., bearing the same name, was also town clerk for many years, and his son, Marshall Fowle, succeeded him and retained the office nineteen years, until his death, in 1833.

Before closing this account of one of the oldest homes of the Fowle family, it may be proper to mention an old family tradition, perhaps almost a family secret. The old grandmother, mentioned above, had a sister Mary, the oldest daughter of James Fowle, Esq. This daughter, in 1772, became the wife of Col. Loammi Baldwin, of North Woburn. Before his marriage he was accustomed, in his visits to her, to go on horseback, leaving the horse tied near the house. On one of these occasions, after a rather lengthy visit, he left the house to return home, when, to his great amazement, he discovered that the horse had lost his saddle. After considerable search, the missing article was descried astride the ridgepole of the house, it having been placed there, evidently with great painstaking, by some wags who thought they understood their own business, if not his. The tradition does not inform us whether the horseman got his saddle that night, or how he performed his three miles' journey home. That old house, too, of which a perfect picture still lingers in the writer's mental eye, long since disappeared.

Many of our older people remember the "Black house," which once stood on the spot now occupied by the residence of Daniel Kimball, Esq., on the way from North Woburn to Central Square. We have no means of determining when or by whom it was built, but it must have been very old when torn down. As early as 1769 and probably considerably earlier, it was occupied, according to an old tradition, by Dr. John Hay, at one time of Reading. In that year the young Benjamin Thompson, so celebrated afterward as Count Rumford, studied anatomy and physiology under Dr. Hay's instruction with a view to qualifying himself for the practice of medicine. Several years later, Isaac Snow Thompson, the oldest son of Daniel Thompson, the martyred hero of Lexington, studied medicine with Dr. Hay and, after settling as a physician in the State of Maine, married Charlotte, the doctor's daughter. In its later history the "Black house"

was occupied by Nathan Parker, one of the victims of the Clapp house disaster in 1807. He had probably lived there for some years before his sudden death, as his widow and daughters did for many years after that event. The widow finally married a Crosby of Billerica, and of her five daughters three married men well known in Woburn, and two, after reaching womanhood, died, unmarried, of consumption. Whether the house had once received a coating of black paint that gave it its sombre name, or not, the writer cannot say. But its very dark appearance certainly made that name no misnomer.

The writer remembers many more old Woburn homes, some of which still remain, though most of them do not. There was the old Silvanus Wood house on Cambridge Street, between Cummingsville and the "West Side," the home of Thomas Douglass, somewhat famous, long before Wood's occupancy. There was, and is, the "Zeb. Wyman" house and store, facing the "Common," and very old. There is the "Bartle Richardson" house, corner of Salem and Bow Streets, said to have been once a part of the very old Converse house that used to stand near it. There is the Daniel Johnson house on Main Street, where now stands the house of Daniel Richardson, with the same old tree of the olden time before it; the John Flagg house, where now is the house of his grandson, B. F. Flagg, on Burlington Street, near Cummingsville; the Tottingham house on the corner of Main and Kilby Streets; the Lilley Eaton and the "Gov." Brown houses at North Woburn, the former still standing and occupied, and others too numerous to mention. The names of Flagg, Page, Edgell, Wyman, Richardson, Fowle, Eaton, Miller, Keimer, Eames, Ames, Munroe, Lyman, Cummings, Reed, Kendall, Parker, Pierce, Coggin, Johnson, Wright, and others are associated with many ancient dwellings besides those already noticed. But, though the writer remembers them all, he knows too little of their history to be

able to suggest anything of special importance. If what he has attempted, though imperfectly, in these sketches of the old homes shall stir others to continue the same sort of work and do it better, he will feel fully rewarded for his pleasant labor.

WOBURN, March 10, 1885.

WINCHESTER IN 1798.

EXTRACTS from paper contributed by William R. Cutter, Librarian of the Public Library of Woburn, and read at the March meeting of the Society.

"In reading the papers of the Winchester Historical Society, I was struck by Mr. Oliver R. Clark's description of houses and inhabitants, about the year 1835, or at the time of the building of the Boston & Lowell Railway, when the incentive was given to the formation of a village in that part of Woburn. I was induced to look back to a period forty years prior to Mr. Clark's, or to 1798, — a period when changes were few, and concerning which, happily, several documents have been preserved which throw light upon the houses and inhabitants of the territory now Winchester at the beginning of the present century.

"The 'Wyman Collection of Manuscripts,' belonging to the Woburn Public Library, is a large collection relating to Woburn, given to the library by Mr. Nathan Wyman, for many years town clerk and postmaster. This collection of manuscripts contains nearly 4,000 papers, with about two dozen manuscript books, principally account or memorandum books, and the information which this my paper contains, respecting the estates herein named, is obtained from one of these books.

"With the data before us, it seems only necessary that some one should trace the several titles to these estates back

to their original ownership, to obtain a tolerably clear view of their history from the earliest times to a point conveniently near the present for the investigations of any one interested in regard to either the families or the properties involved.

"The first parish in Woburn in 1800 embraced what is the present town of Woburn and the present town of Winchester, in large part. The second parish was the present town of Burlington, and, at the time we speak of, each parish was subject to a separate enumeration.

"We have not space to speak of the enumeration made in 1798 in detail, and shall use abbreviation wherever it is practicable, giving valuations in dollars only, and according to this example: "6 acres 15, 90," the "15" intending dollars and "90" the total valuation in dollars.

"The figures in brackets at the beginning of each paragraph denote the page or pages of the book where the items are found.

"This list of real estates was originally prepared with a view of being used in procuring statistics for the assessment of the direct tax of the United States Government, in 1798, and the original book from which our selections are now made is largely in the handwriting of Dea. Jeduthun Richardson, one of the assessors of said tax, and a Winchester resident.

"Among the items required, the lists were to specify in respect to dwelling-houses, their 'situation,' their 'dimensions or area,' their 'number of stories,' the 'number and dimensions of their windows,' the 'material of which they were built,' etc., all to be taken on the first day of October, 1798. Many of these particulars were soon afterward repealed, and the lists sent were materially modified.

"My young friend, Mr. H. W. Munn, has copied an outline map, upon which I have placed figures illustrating, in a rough manner, the approximate location of the several estates named.

"The impression is that the enumeration made was never entirely completed, but for what there is of it gratitude is expressed."

Our space limits us to the following selections from Mr. Cutter's list. The entire list is filed with the Society and can be consulted by all interested to trace the sources of their present real-estate titles. The map referred to is framed and displayed upon the walls of the Society's rooms, and will be found an efficient aid. G. C.

[6.] CAPT. JOSEPH BROWN.

Died April 16, 1808. Aged 53. G. S. Wob. 2d. B. G.

One dwelling, 25 feet by 33; area 825 square feet. 16 windows; 105 square feet of glass. The front 2 stories, the rear 1. One woodhouse, 36 feet by 9, with 40 perch of land on which the house and woodhouse stand. One "shay" house, 20 feet by 12 800

One barn, 24 feet by 28; a shed by said barn, 12 feet by 8, with one quarter of one acre of land on which they stand. One blacksmith's shop, 84 feet by 26 150

Two acres of land adjoining the same, bounded south on Zechariah Symmes, east and north on Paul Wyman, west on the road. 30 gained 300

Three acres and three-quarters, bounded south on Paul Wyman, west on the road. 25 75

THE DEAN HOUSE.

One dwelling-house, called the Dean [house], 34 feet by 18; area 612 square feet. 6 windows; 39 square feet of glass. The land only on which the house stands 200

Seventeen acres of land, bounded south on Samuel Thompson, north on Richard Boylston, west on the road. 20 . . . 340

[12.] SIMON CARTER.

One dwelling-house, 30 feet by 15; area 450. Two stories high. In good repair. 9 windows; 68 square feet of glass. The land on which the house stands 350

One farm, with a good barn, 44 by 32. Barn 100

Forty-five acres good land; south on Bill Russell, north on Daniel Wyman. 28 1,260

One lot, called Price Lot, containing 5 acres white pine woods. 8 40

[14.] BENJAMIN CONVERS.

Died March 6, 1824, in his 93d year. G. S. Book 2d. B. G. Wob.

One dwelling-house, 36 feet by 17; area 612 square feet. Five windows; 23 square feet of glass. The house 2 stories. The land only on which house stands. (In margin.) The house not tenantable 60

One farm containing 24 acres of land; bounded east on the river, southerly on the heirs of Timothy Symmes, west on Wedge Pond, north on the great road. 20 480

Barn, 40 by 28 35

Thirty-five acres of pastureland, bounded east on Daniel Wyman, south on Daniel Reed, north on Winter Pond, northeast on Paul Wyman. 12 420

Eleven acres of woodland, known by the name of The Mennery [P. Henry] Lot. 14 154

[46.] FREDERICK JOHNSON.

One house, 25 by 11, one story high. 2 windows; 29 square feet of glass, with 9 acres of land; hard land; south on the road, north on Captain Adams's heirs. 10. 19 40

One piece of land, called The Little Orchard. 18 59

JAMES DUTTON, OWNER; FRED. JOHNSON, OCCUPANT.

One piece of pastureland, 45 acres; good lands; bounded north on Daniel Reed's, called The Great Pasture 780

[53.] JACOB PEIRCE.

Peirce died October 2, 1825, in his 70th year. G. S. Wob. 2d. B. G.

(Estate, in part only.) One farm, 90 acres, bounded northwesterly on Colonel Baldwin, north on Benj. Fowle and John Fowle, and Mr. Adams's farm and Nathaniel Brooks, (east) south on William (Bill) Russell, in part on a county road. 16 440

Thirty-five acres of pastureland, bounded southeastwardly by said road, westerly on Daniel Reed, north on Benjamin Convers. 15 525

Ten acres of land, bought of Paul Wyman, bounded westwardly on the said road. 14 140

[64.] JOSEPH RICHARDSON.

One house, 28 feet by 15; area 420 square feet. 3 windows; 13 square feet of glass. House one story. (In margin.) Half acre of land, with six acres of land; bounded east on the country road 50

One gristmill, grinds all the year 250

(Erased.) Cornmill, one pair of stones 340

CALEB AND JOSHUA RICHARDSON.

One shoemaker's shop, 10 feet by 13. 7 windows; 22 square feet of glass; one half-acre of land 100

Joshua Richardson was killed on July 14, 1807, aged 30 years, by the fall of the Clapp house frame at Central Square, Woburn. "This sudden death was occasioned by the fall of a house-frame," etc. G. S. Wob. 2d. B. G.

[71.] JEDUTHUN RICHARDSON (Dea.).

Died October 11, 1815, aged 78. G. S. Wob. 2d. B. G.

One house, 40 feet by 30; area 1,200 square feet. 22 windows; 16 square feet of glass. The house 2 stories in front, 1 in the rear, with 40 square perch of land adjoining said house; bounded east on a town road 600

One barn, 40 feet by 30, old and poor 50

One barn, 40 feet by 30, built nine years 75

Two sheds, one 30 feet by 10, the other shed 30 feet by 10, gristmill 250

One shed by the barn 52 feet by 10.

The two following estates are probably in or near East Woburn and adjoining to Juduthun Richardson's lands: —

[73.] ZECHARIAH RICHARDSON.

Died November 22, 1804, aged 85. G. S. Wob. 2d. B. G.

(Lands only given here.) One farm, containing 120 acres; bounded south partly on Juduthun Richardson; partly on the

road, partly on Nathan Richardson; west on said Jeduthun Richardson; northwardly, partly on said Juduthun Richardson and partly on the heirs of Jonathan Richardson; east on Ebenezer Lawrence and Juduthun Richardson. 16 1,920

One piece of land, 20 acres; bounded east on the road, north on Jeduthun Richardson. 10 200

Twelve acres of land; bounded west on the road, north on Jesse Richardson, east on the river.

[74.] THOMAS RICHARDSON.

(Lands abridged.) Fifteen acres pasture, East Stoneham road; north, Jona. Eaton; west and south on Jeduthun Richardson. 14 250

Thirteen acres woodland, north Jed. Richardson, East Stoneham line. 10 130

[75.] ABEL RICHARDSON.

Died May 27, 1831, aged 96. G. S. Wob. 2d. B. G.

One house, 35 feet by 30; area 1,050 square feet. 19 windows; 155 square feet of glass. 2 stories in front, 1 in the rear. The land only on which the house stands 650

One old woodhouse, 10 feet by 12 . . . . . .

One chaisehouse, 13 feet by 8 . . . . . .

One farm, containing 30 acres; bounded west on the great road, north on the river and Caleb Swan, east on Reading Road, south on Jonathan Wyman. 17 510

One barn, 28 feet by 58, standing on said land 50

Forty-one acres of land; bounded north on Caleb Swan and Paul Wyman, east on Medford line, south and west on Zechariah Symmes and Captain Brown. 13 533

Ten acres of meadow; bounded north on the road, east on the river and Elisha Frothingham, south on John Flagg, west on Samuel and Elijah Richardson. 10 100

Three acres of woodland, known by the name of Button End Lot. 16 48

One gristmill, one pair of stones 300

[76.] WD. REBECCA RICHARDSON.

Administrator on the estate of her husband BENJAMIN RICHARDSON.

One house, 42 feet by 18; area 756 square feet. 5 windows;

19 square feet of glass. The house 2 stories. The land only on which the house stands. (In margin.) The house old . . 250

One barn, 34 feet by 26 feet. (In margin.) Very old.

One farm, containing 40 acres, bounded south on Caleb Swan; east on Samuel Swan; north on William C. Hunt; west on the river. 15 600

One piece of meadow and woodland, containing 12 acres, bounded south on Juduthun and the heirs of Jonathan Richardson, east on Zechariah Richardson. (In margin.) A small growth of wood). 13 156

Five acres of woodland, known by the name of The Fowle Lots. 10 50

Four acres of land, called The Old Vineyard. 12 48

[79.] WILLIAM SYMMES.

Died January 1, 1819, aged 61. G. S. Wob. 2d. B. G.

One dwelling-house, 34 feet by 18; area 612 square feet. 14 windows; 91 square feet of glass. The house 2 stories. With half one acre of land on which the house stands, bounded north on Samuel Symmes, west and south on Medford line, east on the road 500

One "shay" house, 15 feet by 12. 12 acres of woodland, known by the name of Wood Hill. 25 300

One barn, 40 feet by 20. With half of one acre of land on which the barn stands. Barn 15 40

(In margin.) The house poor and old.

[83.] DANIEL REED.

Died May 27, 1816, aged 81. G. S. Wob. 2d. B. G.

One dwelling-house. Two stories in front. One in the rear, 39 by 30; area 1,170. 20 windows; 130 square feet of glass. With 5 rods of land in front, bounded on the country road . . 550

One farm, with a barn in bad repair, 40 by 30, containing 113 acres of land. 50. Bounded south on Daniel Wyman, north on Edward Parson, west on Samuel Carter 18 . . . 2,034

One piece of land, known by the name of The Temple Lot, parely meadow and partly upland. Very poor. Containing 41 acres. 15 615

[84.] BILL RUSSELL.

One dwelling-house. 2 stories in front. One in the rear. In good repair. 34 by 30; area 1,140 feet. 16 windows; 96 square feet 550

One farm with a barn thereon, 42 by 28. In poor repair. Containing 28 acres of good land, bounded south on Gardner's lane, westwardly on Samuel Carter. 18 540

One piece of pastureland, known by the name of The Carter Pasture. 17 1-2 acres. Good. 15 255

One piece of land, 10 acres, called Horn Pond Hill. Little or no wood; one piece of marsh, 2 acres, bounded south on the creek, westwardly and northwardly on ——— lands, *Cambridge;* one shoemaker's shop, 15 by 13. New . . . 100

One piece of meadow, 2 acres, bounded west on the country road. 15 30

[94.] BENJAMIN WHEELER, NATHANIEL WYMAN, Occupants; DUNCAN INGRAHAM, Owner.

One dwelling-house, 35 feet long, 24 feet wide; area 945 square feet. 13 windows; 94 square feet of glass. 2 stories in front. In the rear one. The land only on which the house stands 550

One farm containing 140 acres, barn thereon, 40 by 30 feet. Barn 60. Bounded north by Nathaniel Brooks and on the road leading to Horn Pond, west on Diana Adams, south on Benjamin Convers and Paul Wyman, east on the Wd. Jerusha Richardson and Eleazer Richardson. 16 2,240

One gristmill; one pair of stones. 300. (In margin.) Said mill in good repair.

David Wyman had also one piece of marsh, 2 1-2 acres in Malden, bounded south on Deacon Green.

[95.] DANIEL WYMAN.

Died December 18, 1831. Aged 80. G. S. Wob. 2d. B. G.

One dwelling-house, 2 stories, 38 by 18; area 684 feet. 8 windows; 67 feet of glass. Very old and out of repair . . . 120

One barn, 43 by 28, 50. One farm, with old barn, 40 by 28, containing 95 acres. 40. Bounded south on Simon Carter, north on Daniel Reed. 17 1,615

(In margin.) Another barn, 43 by 28. Old. One piece of land, 45 acres, known by the name of The Temple Land. Small growth of wood on it. 15 576

One piece of land, 27, partly meadow and pastureland, known by the name of The Howard Pasture. 16 332

One piece of land, 4 acres, called The Swamp. 10 . . . 40

[115.] PAUL WYMAN.

One dwelling-house, 36 feet by 29; area 1,044 square feet. 14 windows; 86 square feet of glass. 2 stories in front, one in rear. The land, 40 perch, on which the house stands . . 500

One barn, 40 feet by 20. 50.

One acre of land on which the barn stands, bounded east on Reading Road, west on country road. 31 80

Seventeen acres of land, bounded west on the road, south on Capt. Joseph Brown and Zachariah Symmes. 18 306

Sixteen acres of woodland, bounded south and east on Abel Richardson, north and west on Caleb Swan. 15 240

Six acres of meadow, bounded west on the road, north on John and Caleb Swan, east and south on Abel Richardson. 15. 90

SCOTT FARM. DO.

One house, 20 by 12; area 240 square feet. 2 windows; 10 square feet of glass. House one story 150

One barn, 20 feet by 20 40

Seventy acres of land, bounded east on the country road, north on Esquire Ingraham, west on Benjamin Converse, south on Daniel Wyman. 15 1,050

(In margin, to above 70 acres.) 35 acres young wood.

Four acres woodland in Fowle's lots. 10 40

One trading-shop, 30 feet by 10 40

One shoemaker's shop, 12 feet by 10 30

BUSINESS IN WOBURN IN 1800.

THE following particulars are gleaned from an old manuscript volume, that has been before mentioned in these columns, giving a description of real estate in the old First Parish of Woburn, which then included the present towns

of Woburn and Winchester, for the purpose of furnishing material for the valuation required by the United States direct tax at the close of the last century, the list in all its details to be taken as on the first of October, 1798, having in view, in those days of few changes, the practical situation in 1800, as well as to supply the urgent needs of the general government.

We propose to give in this article the number and character of the buildings devoted to business other than agricultural in the First Parish of Woburn, as then constituted, being to all intents and purposes the town, the territorial area embraced being the greater part of the present towns of Woburn and Winchester. The town, in 1800, had 1,228 inhabitants, and 112 houses, valued at $44,495. The shoemaking trade seems to take the lead, the number of shops being twenty-two.

SHOEMAKERS' SHOPS — 22.

OWNERS.

Capt. Nathaniel Brooks.
Josiah Brown.
John Converse.
Josiah Converse, Jr.
Jonathan Eaton, Jr.
Capt. Joseph Eaton.
Widow Joanna Kendall
(Stephen Cummings, occupant).
Elijah Leathe, Jr.
William Nichols.
Caleb and Joshua Richardson.
Edward Richardson.
Eleazer Richardson (half a shop).
Widow Jerusha Richardson (half a shop).
Widow Jerusha Richardson.
Jonathan Richardson.
Nathan Richardson.
Bill Russell.
Benjamin Simonds.

Samuel Symmes.
Ebenezer Wade.
Ephraim Weston.
Jacob Wright.
Paul Wyman.

The average dimensions of these shoeshops were 11 by 11 feet. There were in the town three tanning and currying establishments, owned respectively by Jeremiah Clapp, Jesse Richardson (styled the 4th), and Jonathan Tidd. The buildings are designated as follows: —

CURRYING-SHOPS — 2.

OWNERS.	Dimensions in feet.
Jeremiah Clapp.	16 x 14.
Jesse Richardson, 4th.	13 x 15.

TANNERS' SHOPS — 1.

OWNER.	
Jonathan Tidd.	16 x 12.

TANHOUSES — 2.

OWNERS.	
Jeremiah Clapp.	30 x 22.
Jesse Richardson, 4th.	21 x 21.

BARKHOUSE — 1.

OWNER.	
Jonathan Tidd.	24 x 20.

Think of the small size and number of these leather establishments in 1800, in comparison with the many of the present year, 1884, in the same limits, whose great buildings and enterprise are patent to all of us, and consider what a work eighty brief years have wrought!

There is enumerated in our list but one store, and that one owned by Josiah Converse, Jr. It was an unfinished

building of about 24 by 18 feet, having two reasonably large-sized windows, and was valued at $100. Paul Wyman had what is styled a "trading-shop," 30 by 10 feet, and valued at $40. An article published in the *Woburn Journal* as long ago as July, 1858, on the death of Col. John Wade, says that at the beginning of the present century, when Colonel Wade commenced business in Woburn, there were three stores in town, namely, one at the "Black Horse" (in Winchester), kept by Paul Wyman, one at New Bridge (North Woburn), kept by Maj. Abijah Thompson, and another at Woburn Centre, kept by Zebadiah Wyman. Colonel Wade began business in the store, latterly Bowen Buckman's and A. E. Thompson's, with a capital of $170. As the actual time of his commencing business is assigned by the writer of the article (Nathan Wyman) to the year 1802, the inference is that the stores of Abijah Thompson and Zebadiah Wyman were not kept in separate buildings from their houses. "Zeb's store" is mentioned in a contemporary diary under the date of 1796. There were mechanic shops in town other than shoemakers' shops and currying-shops, as follows: —

WHEELWRIGHT SHOP — 1.

OWNER.

Zadock Wyman.

BLACKSMITH SHOPS — 5.

OWNERS.

Capt. Joseph Brown.
Reuben Richardson.
Josiah Richardson.
Abijah Thompson.
Elisha Tottingham.

SADDLERS' SHOPS — 2.

OWNERS.

Capt. Joshua Reed.
Joshua Reed, Jr.

COOPERS' SHOPS — 6.

OWNERS.

John Eames.
Zadock Richardson.
Samuel Richardson.
Jesse Richardson.
Samuel Tidd.
Jabez Thompson.

JOINERS' SHOPS — 2.

OWNERS.

Bartholomew Richardson, 3d.
Barnabas Richardson, Jr.

And —

WORKSHOPS — 5.

OWNERS.

Widow Joanna Geary.
S. E. & E. Wyman.
Joseph and Ebenezer Lawrence.
Edmund Parker.
William Tay.

There were three sawmills, of one saw each, and seven gristmills having one pair of stones each.

SAWMILLS — 3.

OWNERS.

Jacob Eames.
Stephen Richardson.
Jesse Richardson.

GRISTMILLS — 7.

OWNERS.

Andrew Evans.
Obadiah Kendall.
Stephen Richardson.
Joseph Richardson.
Jeduthun Richardson.
Abel Richardson.
Duncan Ingraham.

Obadiah Kendall's gristmill is spoken of as a good mill, and goes seven months in a year. Joseph Richardson's mill grinds "all the year," and Duncan Ingraham's mill (Nathaniel Wyman, occupant) was in good repair. The other mills were subject to no special remark. Our older citizens can identify most, if not all, of them.

There was —

ONE CIDER-MILL.

OWNER.

Jacob Eames.

There were —

THREE CIDER-MILL HOUSES.

OWNERS.

S. E. & E. Wyman.
Josiah Fowle.
Joshua Wyman (half-owner).

There was —

ONE BAKEHOUSE.

OWNER.

Widow Eunice Wyman.

And —

ONE MALTHOUSE.

OWNER.

Capt. Benjamin Wyman.

And —

TEN CHAISE, OR "SHAY," HOUSES.

OWNERS.

Capt. Joseph Brown.
Jeremiah Clapp.
Josiah Fowle.
Jacob Peirce.
Zachariah Richardson, Jr.
Abel Richardson.
William Symmes.
Samuel Thompson, Esq.
Jonathan Tidd.
Capt. Benjamin Wyman.

The chaise, a luxury at the beginning of the century and before the era of railroads, is now seldom seen among us. Samuel Thompson, Esq., in his diary records, says that on September 30, 1796, while he was on his way home, with his wife, from a visit to Concord, New Hampshire, he overturned his chaise. C.

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

THE town of Winchester is interested in the history of this ancient company, having furnished members both in the earlier and the later times.

From Whitman's History, published in 1842, we learn that the Honorable Artillery Company of London, now commanded by the Prince of Wales, is about 500 years old. It is stated, however, in Wood's "Bowman's Glory," printed about 200 years ago, that it was chartered in the reign of Henry VIII, and the charter is printed in full in the last-named work. This date must have been less than 400 years ago. Yet the date of the charter does not determine the actual age of the Company itself.

In 1636 there were in New England, already formed, seven volunteer "Train Bands." That in Charlestown was commanded by Capt. Robert Sedgewick, styled by Edward Johnson "Noble Captain Sedgewick," one of the Commissioners charged with determining the bounds of our territory. Captain Sedgewick became, later, major-general of all the militia of the Massachusetts Colony. "He was," says Johnson,[1] "stout and active in all feats of war, nurs't up in London's Artillery Garden, and furthered with experience in the New England exact theory; besides the help of a very good headpiece."

[1] "The Wonder-Working Providence," p. 192.

Several of the earliest New England planters had belonged to the Honorable Artillery Company of London, and naturally desired to establish a branch of the same in the land of their adoption, while the military spirit of our fathers was as prominent a trait as their religious zeal. They strove equally to become shining ornaments of the Church of Christ and the sturdy defenders of civil society; and we find the principal magistrates and influential citizens united in forming a new military association as early as 1637, which included the officers of the "Train Bands" spoken of. Johnson records that "the Rev. Dr. Wilson gave the sum of £1,000, which was expended on great artillery." These movements resulted in the formation of the *Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company* of Massachusetts, which received its charter from Governor Winthrop in 1638.

This was the first regularly organized company of the kind in America, and may be regarded as the germ and model of the militia of New England, and in most other parts of our country.

Of the twenty-four charter members, Capt. Edward Johnson was one, Capt. Robert Keane was the first commander, and Maj.-Gen. Robert Sedgewick was the second.

There have been, down to the present time, 235 commanders of this company and 217 preachers of Artillery Election Sermons, both of which offices have been held in high esteem, and appointments to which are considered marks of honorable distinction.

Among the commanders connected with the history of Woburn and Winchester may be named: —

Maj.-Gen. Robert Sedgewick, in 1640, also in 1645–48.

Lieut.-Col. John Symmes, in 1755, also in 1761.

Maj.-Gen. John Brooks, in 1787, also in 1794.

Maj. Charles W. Stevens, 1880.

And of other officers or members, Woburn: —

Capt. Edward Johnson, 1642.

Lieut. John Mousal, 1642.
Henry Parker, 1645.
Col. Jonathan Tyng, 1670.
Josiah Carter, 1732.
Capt. Luke Richardson, 1812.
Major Wyman Richardson, 1824.
Brig.-Gen. Abijah Thompson, 1828.
Ephraim B. Patch, 1842.
Capt. Abijah Franklin Thompson, 1857.
Capt. Thomas Glynn, 1857.
Capt. Timothy Winn, 1857.
Col. William T. Grammar, 1858.
Capt. Albert Thompson, 1863.
Henry T. Champney, 1868.
Maj. Charles W. Stevens.
Maj. Thomas J. Pierce.

And within Winchester limits: —

Richard Gardner.
Capt. John Gardner.
Lieut. Edmund Parker, 1828.
Capt. Frederick O. Prince, 1846.
James A. Dupee, 1858.
Capt. William Pratt, 1859 (Sergt. 1880–81).
David N. Skillings, 1862.
William H. Bailey, 1864.
Leone S. Quimby, 1873 (Sergt. 1879–80).
Charles H. Dunham, 1877.
Abijah Thompson, 1879 (Sergt. 1884–85).
George G. Stratton, 1880 (Sergt. 1881–82).
Henry F. Johnson, 1880.
Charles H. Dunham, Jr., 1882.
David N. Skillings, Jr., 1882.

The Hon. Edward Everett delivered the Election Sermon in 1821.

WINCHESTER, January 6, 1885. ABIJAH THOMPSON.

1786.

Among the old papers deposited with the Society is one containing a list of the children attending the school held in *Richardsons' Row*, in 1786. The paper was contributed by Mr. Luther Richardson and is of special interest in very many respects, such as the form and texture of the paper itself, the beautiful chirography of the master who wrote it, and the information it gives respecting the families of the pupils. It is neatly constructed in tabular form, with columns denoting the family name as well as the pupil's name, and that of the family in which he resides.

In a condensed form the particulars are as follows:—

Thomas, Samuel, Luther, Calvin, and Fanny *Richardson.* Family, Mr. Jeduthun Richardson.

John, Asaph, and Samuel *Evans.* F., Mr. Andrew Evans.

Simeon *Parker.* F., "Do. Junior."

Joseph, John, Thomas, and Polly *Eaton.* F., Mr. Jonathan Eaton.

Joseph *Whittemore.* F., Mr. —— Holden.

Abigail *Hadley.* F., Mr. —— Hadley.

Isaac *Richardson.* F., Mr. Jesse Richardson.

Richard, Nathan, Lydia, and Hannah *Richardson.* F., Mr. Nathan Richardson.

Aaron Brooks, Betty Brooks, and Polly *Richardson.* F., Mr. Zachariah Richardson, Jr.

Peggy *Watts.* F., Mr. Nathaniel Watts.

Nathaniel Watts, Sally Miller, Abigail Miller. F., Mr. Jonathan Richardson.

David Hadley. F., Mr. Samuel Watts.

Daniel and Juda *Richardson.* F., Mr. Benjamin Richardson.

John and Patty *Skinner.* F., Mr. John Skinner.

Jesse Wyman. F., Mr. Paul Wyman.

Samuel T. Wyman and Abigail Jaquith. F., Mr. Noah Wyman.

Lydia Meades. F., Mr. Joseph Brown.

Susannah and Samuel Symmes. F., Mr. Samuel Symmes.

Mary, Ruby, Lydia, Reuben, and Isaac *Richardson.* F., Mr. Abel Richardson.

Joseph Skinner, Jr. F., Mr. Joseph Skinner.

Benjamin and Beulah Convers. F., Mr. Benjamin Convers.

Total number, 46.

N. B. — There are several others within my knowledge who do not attend the school, but frequently send me their books for the purpose of obtaining copies, sums, etc.

MICHAEL McDONNELL,
Teacher.

WOBURN, March 2, 1786.

THE BALDWIN APPLE.

[*For the New England Farmer.*]

[It is not always an easy matter to obtain a correct history of men or events that belonged to periods of a comparatively recent date. The history of the Baldwin apple is an illustration in point. Since our publication, in a recent number, of such facts as we could find on the subject, we have received the following letter from a reader of the *Farmer.* — ED.]

IN your issue of March 14 you gave a history of the Baldwin apple. There must have been a mistake about the location of the original tree, or there were in this vicinity two trees which bore natural fruit of the same flavor and quality. Mr. Charles Brooks, in his "History of Medford," page 19, gives an account of the first Baldwin apple, which is substantially as follows: —

"The first tree producing this delicious fruit grew on the farm of Ebenezer Brooks, who bought the farm in 1715. It was afterward owned by his son Caleb, the father of Governor Brooks. The tree was about six hundred feet south of the

old Black Horse Tavern in Winchester, and three rods east of Main Street. At the request of Governor Brooks, the writer [Mr. Charles Brooks] made a visit to that tree in 1813, and climbed it. It was very old, and partly decayed, but bore fruit abundantly. Around its trunk the woodpeckers had drilled as many as five or six circles of holes, not larger than a pea, and from this most visible peculiarity the apples were called 'woodpecker apples.' By degrees their name was shortened to 'peckers,' and, during my youth, they were seldom called by any other name. How they came by their present appellation is this: Young Baldwin of Woburn, afterward a colonel, and father of Loammi, was an intimate friend of young Thompson (afterward Count Rumford), and, as lovers of science, they asked permission of Professor Winthrop to attend his course of lectures in natural philosophy at Harvard College. Twice each week these two thirsty and ambitious students walked from their homes in Woburn to bring back with them from Cambridge the teachings of the learned professor. One day as they were passing by the 'woodpecker tree,' they stopped to contemplate the tempting red cheeks on those loaded boughs, and the result of such contemplations was the usual one: they took and tasted. Sudden and great surprise was the consequence. They instantly exclaimed to each other that it was the finest apple they ever tasted. Some years after this, Colonel Baldwin took several scions to a public nursery, and from this circumstance they named the apple after him, which name it has since retained." (Mrs. Le Bosquet, a relative of Governor Brooks, inherited the farm, and with her husband, Capt. John Le Bosquet, lived upon it. She used to say that Mr. Baldwin and other gentlemen came for grafts.) "In the gale of September, 1815, this parent tree fell; but few parents have left behind so many flourishing and beloved children."

Although partially blown over, this tree lived many years,

and sent up a vigorous sprout from the root, which bore apples first like those of the old tree. This proves the fruit to have been natural and not grafted. The tree was finally destroyed, in 1866, by the burning of the dwelling-house near which it stood.

MARSHALL SYMMES.

FROM RICHARDSON MEMORIAL, BY VINTON.

[Page 71.]

"To Loammi Baldwin the community are indebted for the introduction to public notice and the successful cultivation of that choice fruit, the Baldwin apple. The story is given in Rev. Samuel Sewall's 'History of Woburn,' page 388; it was also stated to me by Colonel Baldwin's youngest son, George Rumford Baldwin, in a visit I made to his house in August, 1858. Mr. Brooks, in his 'History of Medford,' pages 19, 20, has fallen into some mistakes."

WOBURN, April 8, 1885.

ABIJAH THOMPSON, ESQ., WINCHESTER.

Dear Sir, — At your request I will inform you what I remember well from my youth in relation to the origin of the famous Baldwin apple. According to our family record, I was born in Burlington, on the eighth of April, 1809, and am seventy-six (76) years old to-day. When I was not far from twelve years of age, I remember going with Capt. James Cutler, of Burlington, he being a near neighbor of my father, to Wood Hill, so called, he being a stone-mason, to get some stone bounds he had split out to put up on the town line between Woburn and Stoneham. It being but a short distance from the stone, he said he would go and show me where the first 'pecker' apple-tree stood. We accordingly

went, and found it in Wilmington, Mass., near Butters Row, so called, and I think not more than half a mile from the Burlington town line.

I think the late Asa G. Sheldon has given a true version of the first discovery of the 'pecker,' now called the Baldwin, apple-tree, in the book he published of his life. I have no more doubt that the place I have described is where the tree originated, than I have that the site of your late father Benjamin Franklin Thompson's house stands on or near the site in Winchester where that old mansion and that father of all elm-trees, as it was called, stood seventy years ago, known as the Abel Richardson place.

I remember when I was a boy it was called the 'pecker' apple when first discovered, for the reason that a bird called the woodpecker girdled the bark of the tree so that it looked like bees' honeycomb.

Col. Loammi Baldwin, whose farm was in North Woburn, cut scions from the tree and set them in his orchard, and the fruit from these grafted trees was first called Baldwin apples.

Mr. Abel Winn, your grandfather, Josiah Walker, and my father, William Winn, all living in the easterly part of Burlington, not more than four miles from the original tree, and near Colonel Baldwin's, were among the first to raise the Baldwin apple. The apple pumice which came from the cider-mill was planted by them in drills, and when the trees were large enough they were budded from the Colonel's orchard.

Mr. Abel Winn had a large nursery. I remember it well. People came from a great distance to purchase Baldwin apple-trees. He sold them from twenty-five to fifty cents apiece, according to their age, from the bud.

I have an old orchard on my farm containing two hundred Baldwin apple-trees. My father raised these trees in his nursery, budded, and set them where they now stand.

Fifty-one years ago last fall, it being the first year of their

bearing much, I sold to Benjamin Davis, who kept a stall in Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, four hundred barrels of number ones and twos, which was said to have been the largest crop raised by any person at that time.

Seventy-five years ago, probably there were not five hundred barrels raised in New England, in any one year; and I think they are the best apple ever produced in the country.

With assurance of regard, I subscribe myself

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM WINN.

THE BALDWIN APPLE.

We take great pleasure in publishing the following valuable article upon the much controverted history of this apple.

In the early proceedings of this Society the subject was introduced as one inviting thorough investigation, and this article presents an array of testimonies, direct and inferential, which those who dissent will do well to study with much care and respectful consideration.

The subject may be the more conveniently pursued by others from having such a well-written and methodical treatment of it before them.

Some one may ask, however, whence did that tree in the Wilmington woods derive the qualities which give its fruit such a world-wide fame and a value so incomparable?

The apple, like most articles of human diet, in its wild native state is not a palatable fruit, and its progress from the small and acrid crab to the delicious aroma and flavor of the perfected fruit is a matter of most interesting reflection, if not of possible historical or scientific explanation. No eligible fruit, as we apprehend, has yet been traced to the native American crab; the apple, as it is with us, is of

European origin, and the development or evolution of this excellent fruit, like that of wheat from its parental grass, is a prehistoric marvel.

Did a native American crabapple-tree, either at "Butters Row," or a few yards "south of the Black Horse Tavern," or in Tewksbury, or elsewhere, by any force within its own bark, — with or without the attendance of the "woodpeckers," — develop into one whose sap (see "Baldwin Apple" in Brooks's Medford) so fascinated the red-headed birds, and whose fruit so captivated human eyes by its beauty and the palate by its exquisite flavor? Or did some seedling of European origin find its way to the American wilderness and cultivate itself to such perfection? Tracing the "original tree" to Butters's farm, or any other farm, still leaves room for much speculation upon the question how it got *there*.

The accompanying photographs of prominent old homes named in this paper form an additional attraction to its historical statements, especially as the descriptive notes exhibit the relationship of the parties associated with the name of the apple and its earliest introduction (by common consent) to public attention. G. C.

Old Homes — North Woburn, Mass.

No. 1. The home of Col. Loammi Baldwin, built in 1661 by his great-grandfather, Dea. Henry Baldwin. Now owned and occupied by George R. Baldwin, a son of Colonel Loammi.

No. 2. The home of Samuel Thompson, Esq., built by his father, Samuel Thompson, about 1730.

No. 3. The home of Abijah Thompson, sheriff, built by him about 1778. Long a well-known tavern.

No. 4. The home of Rev. Leander Thompson, built in 1809 by his father, Dea. Charles Thompson, a son of Sheriff Abijah.

THE BALDWIN APPLE.

BY REV. LEANDER THOMPSON.

No less than seven cities contended for the honor of having been the birthplace of Homer.

Each of the seven, however, was indifferent to the claim till the fame of the poet had been achieved. Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodes, Argos, Athenæ, each and all, *then* were ready to claim, as they were to worship, the "Divine Homer."

Thus, in its humble way, has the Baldwin apple, with its world-wide fame, found numerous aspirants for the honor of possessing the original parent tree.

Spread out before me, as I write, are some forty or more papers, each containing its own story of the origin and history of this apple; and it is a noticeable fact that claims are set up in these papers for the old classical "seven" different towns to the honor of its birthplace. Tewksbury, Billerica, Burlington, Wilmington, Somerville, Medford, in Massachusetts; and Baldwin, in the State of Maine.

The writer of this article is not a native, nor has he been a resident, of either of the seven towns named, and has no claim to present for his native Woburn, personally having no prejudice or preference for or against the conflicting claimants; yet in the interests of simple truth feels it proper to state certain historical facts which have been as familiar to him as household words from his childhood, and to corroborate these facts by the testimony of others.

In comparing the statements of different writers upon this subject it is very noticeable that they largely copy, essentially, the statements of others, and very few of them have made independent investigation for themselves. The "hearsays" abound, and inferences from rumors, themselves without foundation, are still wider from historical fact.

The only claim which Billerica and Burlington seem to urge for the disputed honor, as far as is known to the writer, rests upon the fact that the wooded region in Wilmington, in which tradition says that Mr. Butters found the small original tree, which he transplanted near his house, borders upon both these towns and is not far from either.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., in the "Memorial History of Boston," says: "One autumn day, while surveying the route of the Middlesex Canal in Billerica, old Colonel Baldwin chanced across an apple-tree, the fruit of which was very red and handsome," etc. In the *Journal of Agriculture*, 1852, another writer is referred to, who supposes "Burlington, adjoining Woburn, was the native place" of this apple.

If there was a man living who should have known the validity of these statements when they were made, it was the Rev. Samuel Sewall, the very careful writer of the "History of Woburn," including that of Burlington, as well as frequent notice of Billerica, an adjoining town. But he names Wilmington as the unquestioned native place of the apple.

The claim of Tewksbury is more positive. A writer in *Cole's Fruit Book*, 1849, says of the Baldwin apple, that "Wilmington and Tewksbury seem to have an equal claim." But the writer of the following letter, found in the *American Gardener's Magazine*, October, 1835, is very confident in his expressions: "The original tree grew on the farm of my grandfather, Mr. John Ball, formerly of Tewksbury. The farm was situated one mile and a half south of the Merrimac River, and three miles southeast of Lowell. Mr. Ball purchased the land, then in a state of nature, about the year 1740. He cleared up a small lot, on which he erected buildings. This tree came up not long after in the lane leading from the house to the barn. My father, the late Dr. Benjamin Kittredge, of Tewksbury, who was born in the year 1742, within a quarter of a mile of the tree, and

resided there till his death, in 1822, said it was a large tree when he was a lad; that it was not engrafted, as no person at that time in Tewksbury was acquainted with grafting; that it was, to use his expression, 'the mother of them all. It is now more than forty years since scions were taken from this tree and set on trees growing on my father's farm.

"The apple was confined to that neighborhood for many years when the late Colonel Baldwin, of Woburn, became acquainted with it. He at once perceived its great excellence and brought it into general notice. From him it received its present name. We called it the 'Red Graft,' as it was then the only engrafted fruit we had on the farm, and it still retains that name in our family.

"The original tree was alive when I removed to this place in the summer of 1817. In 1832, being at Tewksbury, I visited the spot where it once stood, but found it had disappeared. It was a very high tree, by far the highest apple-tree I have ever seen; but not large in circumference, the limbs growing upright. The trunk, too, was unusally large for a Baldwin, but had begun to decay when I last saw it.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "RUFUS KITTREDGE.

"PORTSMOUTH, September 8, 1835."

Now, not stopping to show that Colonel Baldwin could not have taken his first scions from each one of several trees in several towns, as is affirmed, we will attend to a letter written between nine and ten years before that of Mr. Kittredge above, and published in the *New England Farmer* in 1826. The writer is a well-known Wilmington man, but resides in Boston.

EXTRACT. — "Having noticed some remarks in a late number of your paper respecting the origin of the fruit known in this city by the name of the Baldwin apple, I take the liberty of stating the following facts, many of which I

am personally knowing to, and others I have learned from the oldest inhabitants of the town.

"WHERE THIS APPLE WAS FIRST DISCOVERED.

"An old gentleman of Wilmington, by the name of Butters, discovered on his farm an apple-tree of spontaneous origin, which bore a fine red apple. The tree was very productive and the apple very much admired, and it was denominated in the neighborhood the 'Butters apple.' Afterward it was called the 'woodpecker,' because the bird of this name frequented this tree in preference to others, probably on account of the richness of the flavor of its sap. It has by some been called by abbreviation the 'pecker' apple.

"Colonel Baldwin, of Woburn, first introduced the 'woodpecker' into the market, hence it took the name of the 'Baldwin apple.'

"Fifty years ago (about 1775) Dr. Jabez Brown, of Wilmington, now eighty-three years old, took scions from the mother tree, and grafted two trees on a farm of his *in the town of Tewksbury.* Forty-five years ago this gentleman brought specimens of the 'woodpecker' apple to Boston (1780), and presented them to General Sullivan, afterward Governor Sullivan. The growth of this fruit must at that time have been confined to a very small number of trees, probably not more than four or five; for within my remembrance, say thirty years ago (1776), I could have pointed out all the trees which then bore the 'woodpecker.'

"I took scions myself from a graft taken from the original tree and carried them to the town of Uxbridge, in the county of Worcester, where they are now producing on the farm of the Hon. B. Taft.

"Many of the facts, as I have stated, I am personally knowing to: others I have recently ascertained from some of the oldest inhabitants of Wilmington, particularly from Dr. Brown and a man by the name of Butters, the oldest

of that name now living and a distant relation of the original discoverer of the 'woodpecker' apple.

"Your obedient servant,

"BOSTON, April 12, 1826. J. B. BROWN."

I have introduced the foregoing letter not merely as furnishing testimony in favor of Wilmington, which is at present deferred, but as casting a light on what has been called the "equal claim" of Wilmington and Tewksbury.

Besides expressly declaring Wilmington to be the original home of the pecker apple, it tells us that Dr. Jabez Brown, on Dr. Brown's own authority, took scions from the mother tree at a very early period — about the time, so far as we know, when Mr. Butters first discovered the qualities of the fruit, and grafted two trees on his farm in Tewksbury.

This may or may not have been the origin of the tree mentioned by Mr. Kittredge, but Mr. Kittredge's account of the peculiar form and appearance of his grandfather's tree quite agrees with that of Asa G. Sheldon, the famous Wilmington farmer, who was a member of the Legislative Committee to investigate the whole matter.

Mr. Sheldon says, 1862: "I once heard that the tree was claimed in North Tewksbury, and made a journey up there to see what proof could be afforded of it. I was shown a tree they call a Baldwin, but it bore little resemblance to the Baldwin tree of Wilmington. I know of no better way to describe it than by calling it a two-story tree. I did not see any of the fruit, nor could I find a man in the neighborhood able to give any information as to where the tree came from."

It seems from this account and from Mr. Kittredge's account, that, though Dr. Brown had at a very early period put Wilmington scions into trees of his own in Tewksbury, the Kittredge apple was really not the same variety of fruit, and that the trees were quite unlike in their appearance.

The claim of Somerville and Samuel Jaques evidently had its origin in simple misapprehension and hasty inference.

A writer in *Downing's Horticulturist*, 1846, says: "I am informed that Maj. Samuel Jaques, of Somerville, eminent as an agriculturist, breeder, and horticulturist, as well as a public benefactor of the age, now owns that part of the farm on which the original Baldwin tree grew, and has placed a monument on the site where it once flourished."

It is singular that, though the writer, Benjamin V. French, of Braintree, has in this very article expressly said the original tree grew on the farm of Mr. Butters in Wilmington, some other writer weakly inferred that because Colonel Jaques owned the land on which the original tree stood, therefore the original tree grew in Somerville, where Colonel Jaques lived.

Still later, in 1852, a writer in the *Journal of Agriculture* comes nearer to the whole truth in the following paragraph: "Colonel Jaques is referred to as owning the ground where the original tree stood, and as putting up a 'monument' to its memory. We believe it is a fact that Colonel Jaques owns the land referred to, and that he marked the former site of the tree by a wooden post, which is shortly to give place to a block of granite. In a letter which the writer of this received from Colonel Jaques, in 1847, he states that the present tree *stood in Wilmington*, and in the year 1784 he went with his father and Col. Loammi Baldwin and saw them cut scions from it."

Thus Colonel Jaques himself disposes of the Somerville claim. The present writer well remembers him as a man and a relative.

Another claimant for the honor is the town of Baldwin, Maine.

In August, 1872, a well-known and popular writer in the *American Agriculturist*, published in New York, furnished the following: —

"THE BALDWIN APPLE AND ITS ORIGIN.

"It is not improbable that of the many who are able to procure a taste of the delicious Baldwin apple not more than one in ten knows from whence it originated, or knows anything of some historical points associated therewith.

"The Baldwin apple came from a seedling planted by Josiah Pearce, Esq., of the town of Baldwin, Maine. From this stock innumerable grafts have extended the fruit far and wide, but from the well-known law of extension the Baldwin apple is rarely found in perfection when far removed from the place where it originated. In Maine, the color, texture, aroma, and solidity of the apple leave nothing to desire."

In reply to the claim of Baldwin, Maine, the present writer sent to the *Agriculturist* a communication which the editor refused to publish, declaring that "for the sake of peace, he was willing to admit that the Baldwin apple originated on six different farms."

The entire articles and correspondence were published in the *Woburn Journal*, February 22, 1873.

The following is a brief extract from the communication to the *Agriculturist*: "Related to each of the families referred to in the article on the Baldwin apple, — Baldwin, Pearce, and Thompson, — and having for my home a house separated from the old Baldwin farm by only a narrow street, and from which I can look upon the spot where the dilapidated cellar of the old mansion of Josiah Pearce still remains, you will not wonder that the confident statements of your correspondent amazed me. The Baldwin apple did not originate in Baldwin, Maine, nor was it originated with Josiah Pearce, Esq., of that town. A friend and neighbor of Colonel Baldwin, he took grafts from Woburn to his new home in Maine, where, as in Woburn, the apple became known as the 'Baldwin.'"

In a recent letter from George R. Baldwin, Esq., the only

surviving son of Col. Loammi Baldwin, now eighty-seven years old, he writes: "As to Baldwin, Maine, there can be no doubt but the scions came from Woburn, and that my father, or his friend and partner, Josiah Pearce, Esq., who emigrated from Woburn to Flintstown, afterward Baldwin, introduced the apple there, as they were connected in business."

THE CLAIM OF MEDFORD

is set forth in Brooks's "History of Medford," pages 19, 20, as follows: —

"To Medford belongs the introduction of the celebrated Baldwin apple. The first tree producing this delicious fruit grew on the side hill, within two rods of the former Woburn line, and about ten rods east of the present road which leads from West Medford to the ancient boundary of Woburn. It was on the farm occupied by Mr. Thompson, forty or fifty rods south of what used to be called the 'Black Horse Tavern.' At the request of Governor Brooks, the writer made a visit to that tree, in 1813, and climbed it. It was very old and partly decayed, but bore fruit abundantly. Around its trunk the woodpeckers had drilled as many as five or six circles of holes not larger than a pea, and from this visible peculiarity the apples were called 'woodpecker apples.' By degrees their name was shortened to 'peckers,' and during my youth they were seldom called by any other name.

"How they came by their present appellation is this: Young Baldwin, of Woburn, afterward a colonel, and father of Loammi, was an intimate friend of young Thompson (afterward Count Rumford), and, as lovers of science, they asked permission of Professor Winthrop to attend his course of lectures in natural philosophy at Harvard College.

"Twice each week these two thirsty and ambitious students walked from their homes in Woburn to bring back with them from Cambridge the teachings of the learned professor. One

day, as they were passing by the 'woodpecker tree,' they stopped to contemplate the tempting red cheeks on those loaded boughs, and the result of such contemplation was the usual one: they took and tasted. Sudden and great surprise was the consequence. They instantly exclaimed to each other that it was the finest apple they had ever tasted.

"Some years after this, Colonel Baldwin took several scions to a public nursery, and from this circumstance they named the apple after him, which name it has since retained. In the gale of September, 1815, this parent tree fell."

Brooks's History was published in 1855. In 1880, Edwin A. Wadleigh, in his Historical Sketch of Winchester, repeats in substance the statement of Brooks, as follows: "Black Horse Tavern, as it was termed, on Main Street, was a noted resort for stage-coaches and teams passing through the village. On the same street, at the corner of the house formerly occupied by Deacon Lamson, stood the original Baldwin apple-tree, from which numerous scions were taken at various times. It was *taken down* several years ago at a good old age."

Here is this claim, the unconscious fallacy of which appears from the following facts: —

Loammi Baldwin and Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford) attended Professor Winthrop's lectures at Cambridge, in 1770, Baldwin being in his twenty-seventh year and Thompson in his eighteenth. 1770 is earlier by several years than the earliest date which the Baldwins and Thompsons themselves were accustomed to assign to the discovery. Six years after this, or in 1776, Benjamin Thompson left the country, and the two men remained warm friends and correspondents till the death of Baldwin, October 20, 1807.

In one of the letters of Baldwin to Count Rumford, found in Dr. Ellis's Life of the Count, page 375, and bearing date November 4, 1799, — twenty-nine years after the two

students are stated to have discovered the apple, — we find the following: —

"*My Dear Count,* — In the cask of fruit which your daughter and Mr. Rolfe have sent you there are half a dozen apples of the growth of my farm, wrapped up in papers with the name of *Baldwin apples* written upon them. If these apples should continue in a state of preservation until you receive them, and you happen to be in company with any good connoisseurs in the distinguishing characters of that kind of fruit, it would gratify me much to know the true English name of it. However, I rather doubt whether the nice characters of this apple will answer exactly to any particular species of English fruit, as it is (I believe) a spontaneous production of this country, that is, it was not originally engrafted fruit."

Is it credible that Colonel Baldwin could have written in this strain to the very friend and fellow-student who, with himself, had "discovered and greatly admired" this very apple?

The whole letter evidently assumes that Count Rumford had never seen nor heard of it. Dr. Ellis, after referring to the story in Brooks's History, significantly says, page 377: "If this be true, it is strange that Baldwin made no reference to the incident when sending the apples to Rumford." That is, of their discovery, and eating of the apples when walking together to the Cambridge lectures.

To the letter of Colonel Baldwin above, it is proper to add a few lines from his only surviving son, George Rumford, now in his eighty-eighth year — the owner for many years and, during a part of each, the occupant of the old Baldwin homestead: —

"If there had been such a tree at Black Horse Hill, from which my father obtained the scions he grafted into the

young apple-tree stocks, where he filled a field of four acres with them, it is very strange that I have never heard from any one of the family that *there* was the original site where he got his scions. I went to school in Medford several years before 1815, and used to walk home to Woburn past the site of the Medford tree, as well as when going to and from Boston previous to that year, but never was told by any one that my father procured his scions from that locality. The four-acre orchard mentioned above is that in front of your house, and was set out, in 1787, by my father. The grafted stocks were set out, two rods apart, in rows at right angles with each other, say twelve rows each way, the field being large enough for 144 stocks requiring 288 scions, or two to each stock. If all the scions were to come from the Medford tree, it would be robbing both tree and owner."

There has long been a tradition in the Thompson family that Samuel Thompson, Esq., and Sheriff Abijah Thompson were the first to take scions from the Wilmington tree, and to secure fruit from the grafted trees on their own grounds, from which, at least in part, *they* supplied Colonel Baldwin though he also, on a smaller scale, had probably cut a few scions from the original tree. It is to this tradition that Mr. Baldwin refers when he adds to the above the following sentence: "I am inclined to believe that if your grandfather, Abijah Thompson, the sheriff, had that long row of bearing trees on the westerly side of the present West Street, which you mention in your letter, then Newbridge trees (now North Woburn) furnished the scions my father used in making his orchard on the opposite side of the road."

There is a strong probability that Brooks the historian either misapprehended his kinsman, Governor Brooks, or, after the lapse of years, has inadvertently confounded Samuel Thompson, of Medford, and a tree on his farm with Samuel Thompson, of Woburn, and the tree in Wilmington.

Governor Brooks must have known Colonel Baldwin, as they were associated in the enterprise of the Middlesex Canal. It is not at all improbable that the two men were together at different times along the course of the canal, in both Woburn and Wilmington, and that the Governor was well acquainted with Samuel Thompson's and Colonel Baldwin's connection with the Wilmington discovery. This is rendered the more probable by the following communication, copied from the *Green Mountain Farmer* in the *Woburn Journal* for March 6, 1852 — three years before Brooks's History was published. It seems at first sight a case of Brooks *versus* Brooks, but charity suggests rather a slip of the pen or of the memory on the part of the undoubtedly excellent writer of that history. The writer says: "In the conflict of testimony we beg leave to repeat in substance the account we published a year or two ago respecting the origin of the far-famed (Baldwin) apple, and give the *authority* we had for our statements. Our account was that this tree grew, and at the close of the Revolution was standing, in the orchard of *Samuel Thompson, of Woburn*, and was known by the name of the 'woodpecker tree,' and its fruit being a great favorite with the boys was often stolen and carried to other parts of the town. In this way Col. Loammi Baldwin, father of the late United States engineer of that name, got a taste of the fruit, admired it, procured a supply of the scions, and engrafted them in his own orchard.

"In a few years, when the grafts began to bear, he took pride in regaling his visitors from abroad with his new fruit, and they in turn begged scions." — "Our authority for this account was the Rev. Charles Brooks, of Boston, who for general accuracy as a naturalist is surpassed by few, and who, on being again questioned by us on the subject, in an interview we had with him in the city a few months ago, fully reaffirmed the statement, and said he had it from his kinsman, the late *Governor Brooks*, who, when a boy, was

personally knowing to the circumstances. And this, we confidently believe, is the true history of the fruit which *should be called* the Thompson, instead of the Baldwin, apple."

THE CLAIM OF WILMINGTON.

The testimonies in support of this claim are almost numberless. Some of them have been already expressed or implied, and need not be repeated.

The veteran nursery-man, formerly of Burlington, but for many years past of Reading, Mr. J. W. Manning, says: "The Baldwin apple originated only four miles from our nursery, on the Butters farm in Wilmington."

The well-remembered brothers, John and Stephen Swan, who inherited their father's farm in Charlestown (later Arlington), died, the former in 1864, aged eighty-eight, and the other in 1871, aged eighty-six, were all their lives largely engaged in raising fruit, making a specialty of the Baldwin apple, often carrying to market from one hundred to five hundred barrels of this apple alone in a single year.

Abijah Thompson, Esq., of Winchester, connected with these families by marriage, says: "Mr. Stephen Swan informed me, previous to 1850, that the 'pecker' apple was discovered in Wilmington, Mass. And Mr. John Swan, Jr., born June 25, 1817, and now living (1884), informs me that his father said to him that the 'pecker' apple was found near the line of Woburn and Wilmington, Mass."

Lemuel C. Eames, Esq., an old and highly respected citizen of Wilmington, in his article furnished for the History of Middlesex County, says (vol. ii. p. 509): "The original Baldwin apple was found on land owned by James Butters, in the south part of Wilmington." — "Col. Loammi Baldwin, of Woburn, who owned land near this tree, fortunately became interested in the propagation of this variety of fruit," etc.

The late George M. Champney, of the Woburn Public Library, in Drake's "History of Middlesex County," gives an account of the apple very similar to that of Mr. Eames, and distinctly names the farm of Mr. Butters in Wilmington as the site of the discovery.

Rev. Samuel Sewall, in his "History of Woburn" (pp. 388, 389), gives the same testimony more in detail, and mentions the common tradition that the tree was blown down in the famous September gale in 1815.

The son of the last-named, Samuel Sewall, Esq., of Burlington, says in a recent letter: "My father had a map or plan of the site where the original Baldwin tree was found, taken by Cyrus Thompson, of North Woburn, and I think also the affidavit of an old man, a Mr. Butters, a native of that part of Wilmington, in regard to his knowledge of the matter. This was done at the desire of the late James F. Baldwin, of Boston. I have heard my father relate the facts given in the Woburn history many times, and it seemed to be without dispute."

In the *New England Farmer*, J. W. Proctor writes, March 10, 1852: "I have ascertained from an intelligent observer of facts in Wilmington that he *knows* the position in which the tree that bore the original of this apple formerly stood. It was on a farm owned by James Butters, of Wilmington. About twenty-five years since, Mr. Butters himself showed him the place in which it stood, and the hollow from which the stump was removed is distinctly to be seen."

In the life of Asa G. Sheldon, the famous Wilmington farmer, and a member of the committee appointed to investigate this whole business, he says (pp. 347, 348): "The origin of the Baldwin apple has been much disputed. Many are willing to claim it, but from authentic sources I have gained information that it was a wild tree taken from the woods in the south part of Wilmington, on what is called Wood Hill, by William Butters, and transplanted and set about fourteen

rods from his back door. Mr. James Butters, who lived on Wood Hill, informed me that the tree was taken from land of his, and frequently urged me to go and see the hole it was taken out of; and the last time I well remember his words: 'You will be sorry if you don't.'

"Simeon Butters, son of James before-mentioned, showed me, as near as he could recollect, where the tree stood when it bore fruit; and at another time Mr. Butters showed me the same, and they did not vary four feet. Likewise the widow of Loammi Butters identified the same spot."

Benj. V. French, of Braintree, in *Downing's Horticulturist* (vol. i. 1846), says of the Baldwin apple: "This justly esteemed fruit originated in Wilmington, Mass. The original tree grew on the farm of a Mr. Butters, and was known for a time as the Butters apple. My trees, which I set out twenty-eight years since, are registered 'peckers.'"

The *Boston Daily News*, January 23, 1875, copies from the *Nashua* (New Hampshire) *Telegraph* an article from Mr. H. Blood, of the latter city, which, with some unimportant variations, agrees with the foregoing in the mention of Butters and Colonel Baldwin, and the Wilmington locality of the original tree.

The following statement of Abijah Thompson, Esq., of Winchester, is of special interest, from the fact that his father was a grandson of Sheriff Abijah Thompson, the intimate friend and associate of Colonel Baldwin in the enterprise of spreading abroad the newly found apple: —

"My father, Benjamin Franklin Thompson, was born in the north part of Woburn, in 1799, where he spent his boyhood within the shadow of Loammi Baldwin's old home. After his marriage, he built near the centre of the town, where his children were born, previous to 1827. He planted many fruit-trees, and a fine orchard of the 'pecker' apple, in which he was greatly interested. He was very fond of the 'pecker' apple, and laid in a large store for winter use. It

was his custom to visit often his old mother, who still resided at the old homestead in North Woburn, taking his children with him. On these occasions she always received us with many expressions of joy, and never allowed us to depart without presenting the old family 'pecker' apple and the old-time mince-pie. In going to and from the old house we always passed that of Baldwin; and on one of these occasions my father informed me that the 'pecker' apple was discovered in Wilmington, and was named the Baldwin for Loammi Baldwin. This led me to inquire why he continued to call it the 'pecker' apple when the correct name was the Baldwin. His reply was: 'The Thompsons have always been particularly interested in the 'pecker' apple, and it seems more natural so to call it.'"

The following paper is pertinent here:—

"The undersigned, natives, and now among the oldest residents, of North Woburn, hereby certify that, from our earliest recollections, we were invariably assured by our parents, grandparents, and, in some instances, by our great-grandparents, that the original apple-tree, long known as the 'pecker' and afterward called the Baldwin, was found in Wilmington, near the road commonly called Butters Row, and that the Thompson brothers, Samuel and Abijah, took from it scions and, after grafting many trees on their own ground, coöperated with Col. Loammi Baldwin in widely scattering them, as fast as they were able to do it, among friends in neighboring towns and elsewhere.

(Signed)

"Rufus Pool, in his 80th year, grandson of Jabez Thompson.

Charles Rosewell Thompson, in his 80th year.		Grandchildren of Sheriff Abijah Thompson.
Henry Thompson,	,, 78th ,,	
Leander Thompson,	,, 73d year.	
C. Page Hosmer,	,, 72d ,,	
Jonathan Tidd, in his 77th year.		Great-grandsons of both Samuel and Abijah Thompson.
Marshall Tidd, ,, 66th ,,		

February, 1885."

The following letter of the late venerable and highly respected Col. Leonard Thompson, of Woburn, written about three months before his death, was addressed to the Hon. Charles Woodman, and is found in Hon. Marshall P. Wilder's "History of the Horticulture of Boston and Vicinity," page 637, vol. iv. of the "Memorial History of Boston." Though in his ninety-third year, the writer retained to the last a surprising degree of both physical and mental vigor.

"WOBURN, MASS., September 28, 1880.

"*Dear Sir*, — Your note of the twenty-sixth instant was received, asking me to give you an account which my grandfather, Samuel Thompson, Esq., gave me of the Baldwin apple.

"In reply, I will say, he was a surveyor of land, and while he was on duty one fall day, in a pasture in the town of Wilmington, near a road called 'Butters Row Road,' he came across a tree with fine-looking apples thereon. The tree was hollow with decay, and a woodpecker had found a place for her nest therein. He said he carried home some of the fruit and gave his brother Abijah some of it, and they were so highly pleased with it that they procured a lot of scions from the tree and set them in the trees around their homes, and they soon began to bear fruit; and they gave some to Colonel Baldwin, their neighbor, and he valued them so highly he went into them deeply and spread them around among his friends broadcast, and they had no name for them, and of course they gave it his name (about 1784). While they were in the Thompsons' hands they were called the 'pecker' apples, after the old bird. The tree stood in Wilmington, near Butters Row Road.

"LEONARD THOMPSON (92 years, 4 months)

"HON. CHARLES WOODMAN."

The following extract from a letter of the present writer, dated December 31, 1884, will appropriately introduce Mr. Baldwin's reply: —

"*Dear Sir*, — My father, Dea. Charles Thompson, was a son of Sheriff Abijah Thompson, and died more than fifteen years ago, in his eighty-ninth year. Through all his long life he used to give the same account of the original tree as having been found in Wilmington, and often told his children that the row of trees on the eastern slope of Ward Hill, and others here and there in the vicinity of his house, were grafted by his father with scions which he himself brought from the original tree, a mile and a half, or two miles, distant in Wilmington. Since my father's death (1869) I have occupied his house. Soon after my return to the old home the last remaining tree in bearing condition of that large number was blown down in an autumn gale and was full of apples at the time.

"Several years before this event, your brother James visited it, on one or two occasions, when laden with fruit, and my father, at his request, sold to him some of the apples, which both alike regarded as borne on the only surviving tree of that long line which had been the second generation from the original."

Parts of Mr. Baldwin's reply to this letter have been already given, referring to the claim of Baldwin, Maine. The following has more immediate reference to the claim of Wilmington: —

"RUMFORD HOUSE, MT. PLEASANT, QUEBEC, January 12, 1885.
"REV. LEANDER THOMPSON, NORTH WOBURN, MASS.

"*My Dear Sir*, — I always took it for granted that the Wilmington site was the true one. That such was my belief I will mention that on one occasion on passing Butters's house, I think within fifteen years after the gale of 1815, I called at the house and asked a woman to show me where

the apple-tree that bore the 'pecker,' or Baldwin, apple grew. She pointed to a large stump, a short distance from the house to the north, some four or five rods, the stump being in line with the road leading up to the house from the south, and where the road changes its course toward the north or northeast. This position of the tree does not correspond to that fixed by the Legislative Committee, which made a thorough investigation of the subject. The committee consisted of the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder (now living), Mr. Sheldon, of Wilmington, and my brother James F. Baldwin, and perhaps our late neighbor, Cyrus Thompson, Esq., who, if not a member of the committee, acted for it, making a survey of the roads from Butters's house, through North Woburn Village, to my brother James's house, his plan being engraved and printed, but I think not published. It showed the site of the tree a few rods westerly of Butters's house.

"The site of the tree thus obtained was ordered by the Legislature, as I suppose, to be marked on the State map, where it will be found on the recent editions.

"I cannot fix approximately when the Butters tree was set out. The story I used to hear when young was that the tree, when small, was brought home by the owner of the house from the woods and set out near his house, and that it was blown down in the great gale of 1815.

"I remain, most respectfully yours,

"GEORGE R. BALDWIN."

The reference of Mr. Baldwin to the order of the Legislature to indicate on the State map the spot in Wilmington where the original Baldwin apple-tree stood, makes it proper to add that, on the map of Middlesex County, in the "Official Topographical Atlas," published in 1871, the exact spot decided upon by the committee is plainly indicated.

Col. Marshall P. Wilder, as chairman of the Legislative Committee, and James F. Baldwin, another son of Col. Loammi

Baldwin, as a leading member, are mentioned as having full confidence in the Wilmington site. Mr. Wilder, in his article already referred to (vol. iv. of the "Memorial History of Boston"), says, without any qualification: "From Wilmington came the world-renowned Baldwin apple, which constitutes the largest portion of the apples exported from our market, filling more than three fourths of the six hundred thousand barrels annually sent abroad."

The writer of this recently addressed a note to Mr. Wilder, to which the following is in reply: —

"DORCHESTER, February 18, 1885.

"*Dear Sir*, — In reply to your inquiries about the origin of the Baldwin apple, I have to state that, from all the investigations I have been able to make, I am confirmed in the opinion expressed by the late Col. Leonard Thompson, that its locality was in the town of Wilmington.

"(See his letter to the Hon. C. Woodman, which is printed in my article on the "History of the Horticulture of Boston and Vicinity" for the "Memorial History of Boston," published in 1880.)

"As chairman of the agricultural meeting to which you refer, at the State House, some thirty years ago, I called on the late James F. Baldwin, then living nearly opposite Park-street Church, Boston, and he gave me substantially the same facts as related by Col. L. Thompson, and of which he entertained no doubt. As ever, yours,

"MARSHALL P. WILDER."

SUMMARY.

Thus we have considered, fairly we trust, the several claims to the honor of possessing the original "pecker," or Baldwin, tree.

Only a small part of the testimony in favor of Wilmington has been given, while all that the writer could find in favor of other localities has been furnished.

He has never known a native of Wilmington, or of the neighborhood of the Baldwins and Thompsons, who entertained a doubt on this matter.

It is true there are discrepancies in some minor and unimportant details of the history, and, considering the great number of narrators of the common traditions and the lapse of time (more than a century), it is a marvel that these discrepancies are so few, while the agreement is so general as to the main facts, namely: that Wilmington possessed the original tree, that the first scions for engrafting were taken from that tree, and that all claimants, except, possibly, the town of Baldwin, Maine, agree upon the connection of Col. Loammi Baldwin, of North Woburn, with the name and propagation of this fruit. This perfect agreement in the entire community, embracing the families whose names ever have been, and still are, most intimately associated with the apple, constitutes an argument as nearly infallible as is possible in such a case.

It is of very little importance whether Baldwin was surveying when he discovered the apple, as some tell us, or whether Samuel Thompson, as others tell us, was surveying and made the discovery, or whether they were in company in the surveying and discovery. Nor is it vital whether Baldwin cut the first scions for his large orchard from this one tree, as some would have it, or that the Thompson brothers first did this and supplied Baldwin from their own trees, as their children have always understood it. The one essential point, that Wilmington was the home of the apple, is not impaired.

It is possible, not probable, that nature may have produced two or more trees, in widely separate localities, bearing (yet ungrafted) this very apple, with all its superior qualities; but twenty or one hundred just such trees elsewhere would not disprove the fact that the "Baldwin" apple had its name and origin as it is stated in this paper, nor the fact that

Colonel Baldwin and his nearest neighbors and associates located this, the first tree they knew about, at Butters Row in Wilmington.

This is the best possible evidence in favor of the Wilmington claim: —

No member of the Thompson or Baldwin families — which families have done more than all others to make known and to spread this fruit — has ever been known to speak of any other place than Wilmington in this connection.

Doubtless the other claimants, however honest their belief, have been misled by the confusion of names, careless inferences, or superficial investigation.

The fact that the present writer is allied by ties of kindred both to the Thompsons and Baldwins, and was born and brought up in a home (still his own) separated only by a narrow street from the old orchard of Colonel Baldwin, does not disqualify him for the writing of this paper.

For more than seventy years he has been familiar with the persons, the localities, and the facts which are inseparable from this history, and cannot doubt the essential points as herein given.

In analyzing the claims of other localities, some very simple and intelligible suggestions are commended to the reader.

First. The social and public prominence of the parties admitted to have had most to do in bringing this fruit into general notice.

The brothers Samuel and Sheriff Abijah Thompson, as well as their intimate friend, Colonel Baldwin, were widely known as leading men and public men. Samuel Thompson, Esq., was a distinguished surveyor, and in his private diary is frequent mention of visits in and out of Woburn in this business. And from vol. iii. of the "Memorial History of Boston" we learn that it was from his surveys that plans were made of Charlestown, of Boston and vicinity, and of

Cambridge, in 1794 and 1797. He was also employed in the survey of the Middlesex Canal.

Abijah, associated with his brother Samuel in the French war and in the battles of Lexington and Concord, was for many years a town officer, keeper of a much frequented hotel, and as sheriff well known through a wide circuit of towns.

Colonel Baldwin, as a military officer, civil engineer, member of the General Court, large property-owner, and especially as high-sheriff, was a very prominent man in the county and beyond it. These were near neighbors and intimate friends, and felt a common interest in extending the knowledge of this excellent fruit.

Second. It is a very significant fact that the Thompson brothers were personally related to many of the persons named in the claims urged by other places. As for example, Josiah Pearce (see page 6 above), before going from North Woburn to Baldwin, Maine, was the nearest neighbor and the friend of Colonel Baldwin, as well as his partner in business from 1780 to 1802. His grandmother was a Thompson, sister of the father of the Thompson brothers, and his mother the widow of Benjamin Thompson, their cousin, and mother of Count Rumford, and Pearce's wife was the only daughter of Daniel Thompson.

When the Pearce family went to Baldwin, Maine, the widow of Daniel Thompson accompanied her daughter. Samuel Thompson also accompanied this family to their new home, leaving Woburn for this purpose in September, 1783. This was about the time, or but a short time after the discovery of the apple in Wilmington, and when Samuel Thompson was specially active in spreading it abroad; so that even if Josiah Pearce failed to take scions with him, Samuel Thompson, according to his accustomed zeal and action in the matter, would certainly provide his near relatives, in whose removal he assisted, with them.

Again: Brooks, in his "History of Medford," locates the first tree "within two rods of the Woburn line, on the farm occupied by Mr. Thompson, forty or fifty rods south of Black Horse Tavern."

But who was this Mr. Thompson? Elsewhere we learn it was *Samuel* Thompson. If so, he was a boy of four or five years in 1770 (see page 8), when Baldwin and Benjamin Thompson (the students) are said to have discovered the apple there. But if it was meant that Samuel Thompson was the owner of the land in 1813, inheriting it from his father, Josiah Thompson (who died 1792), we have the fact that the Medford family went from Woburn and were relatives of the more numerous Woburn branch, in which *Samuel Thompson's* name has always been conspicuous in connection with this apple. Persons bearing thus the same name might easily be confounded.

In that Black Horse Tavern lived a sister of Samuel and Abijah Thompson, of Woburn, the wife of Noah Wyman, married in 1755. Abijah married the sister of Noah Wyman; and Samuel, the widow of Jesse, the brother of Noah. Thus intimately connected were the Thompsons and Wymans, and, zealous as the Thompsons always were in the matter of the apple, it is hardly possible that they should not either give scions to their kinsman only forty rods south of them, or at least have had something to say of the existence of the tree where Brooks alleges it to have been, that is, forty rods "south of the Black Horse Tavern." But no such tradition ever existed in the Thomspon family of Woburn.

In addition to the relationship argument just given, it is to be remembered that Moses Tufts, of Medford, also married a sister of Samuel and Abijah Thompson, in 1767, and Mr. Tufts is mentioned by some writers as active in grafting trees with scions from the Woburn orchards. And finally, Col. Samuel Jaques, of Charlestown, now Somerville, was a native of Wilmington, and also a relative of Samuel and

Abijah Thompson, of North Woburn. His mother was Ruth Thompson, wife of Noah Wyman, of the Black Horse property, as above.

These intimate personal relationships among so many of the persons named in the conflicting claims respecting the Baldwin apple is very significant, especially when we know, beyond question, that they all, like their friend Colonel Baldwin were untiring in their zeal to spread abroad the newly found fruit.

NORTH WOBURN, March 2, 1885.

NOTE. — In the preparation of the foregoing, the writer gratefully acknowledges the valuable assistance received from his friend and kinsman, Abijah Thompson, Esq., of Winchester, in the work of collecting the necessary material. L. T.

TOWN HISTORY.

NOTICE.

The inhabitants of South Woburn and vicinity are hereby requested to meet at the Vestry of the South Congregational Church, on Monday, November 26th, at 6 1-2 o'clock, P.M., to take into consideration the subject of petitioning the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation into a separate Town; or to do anything in relation to the same.

SOUTH WOBURN, November 20, 1849.

The circumstances which called forth the following printed letter, and which give it its special interest, were briefly these: —

There were certain men in South Woburn who opposed the formation of the new town, and among them one, Mr. Dana Fay, who lived at the "West Side," whose coöperation was especially desired by the "petitioners." And in order to gain *his* attention in a conciliatory manner, and relieve the movement of the appearance of a special appeal to him,

the letter was printed in the form of a circular intended for general circulation, and in this form forwarded to him, while the meeting was convened in reality to bring in Dana Fay, with a representation of his objections.

The ingenuity in stating the object of the meeting to be the discussion of the "line of division between Winchester and Woburn," "to the satisfaction of all concerned," and the courtesy of such a form of reaching the main point, namely, gaining Mr. Fay over to the side of a new town, render the letter a matter of much significance in Winchester history.

The letter failed, as did the meeting itself, for the sole reason that Mr. Fay paid no attention to it, being either too shrewd to be caught in such a trap, or too confirmed in his own views to yield to purposes of the committee as ostensibly set forth.

The letter will be an interesting memento to those who remember the anxieties of that day that this man's name and influence might be gained.

SOUTH WOBURN, February 9, 1850.

MR. DANA FAY, Woburn, West Side.

Dear Sir, — On Thursday evening next, February 14th, at half-past six o'clock, there will be a meeting, in the vestry of the meeting-house at South Woburn, of all persons residing within the limits of the proposed new town of Winchester. The object of the meeting, in part, is to consider the subject of the line of division between Woburn and Winchester, for the purpose of settling that matter, if possible, to the better satisfaction of all concerned.

You are respectfully requested to be present at that time, and express your views on this subject.

We are, very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

SAMUEL S. RICHARDSON,
O. R. CLARK,
JOHN A. BOLLES,
} *Committee of the Petitioners.*

MOSES COLLINS GREENE.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, June 9, 1810. He studied medicine with Dixi Crosby, M.D., at that time of Gilmanton, New Hampshire, but subsequently well known to the profession as a distinguished professor in the Medical College at Hanover, New Hampshire. Dr. Greene was graduated at Dartmouth Medical College, November, 1835. He came to South Woburn, now Winchester, in 1841. During his brief residence a post-office was established here, and he was appointed the first postmaster. For a portion of the year and a half of his residence here he lived in the house more recently owned by Mr. Stephen Cutter, called at the time the "Wakefield house," opposite the store of Mr. Edmund Sanderson, and made his home also, for a time, at the Black Horse Tavern.

In November, 1842, he removed to Boston, where he has resided until recently, practising his profession there nearly forty years. He now resides in Somerville, Mass.

The Black Horse Tavern at that time was owned by Mr. Harvey Wilbur, the celebrated astronomical lecturer, and, were he still the star he once was in the lyceums of the country, he might "draw" with tales of that old house more varied and marvelous, doubtless, than his scientific wonders then so entertaining, were they now to be revived.

ABIJAH THOMPSON.

WINCHESTER, April 20, 1885.

TOWN CLERKS AND TREASURERS.

GEORGE COOKE, *Secretary of Historical and Genealogical Society.*

Dear Sir,—I herewith give you the names of the Town Clerks and Town Treasurers since the town of Winchester was incorporated.

David Youngman served as Town Clerk for the years 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, and 1855.

Josiah Hovey served for the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864.

George P. Brown served for the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872.

Warren F. Foster served for the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882.

George W. Spurr served for the years 1883, 1884, and is the present Town Clerk.

TOWN TREASURERS.

Samuel B. White served as Town Treasurer for the years 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853.

Alvin Taylor served for the years 1854, 1855, 1856.

Nathaniel A. Richardson served for the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860.

Stephen Cutter served for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872.

John T. Manny served for the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, and holds the office at the present time.

ALBERT AYER,
Chairman of Selectmen.

WINCHESTER, March 12, 1885.

THE WINCHESTER LIBRARY.

It may be interesting to many of the citizens of Winchester to know the origin and early history of its town library. During the spring of 1848, more than two years before the incorporation of the new town, several influential men of South Woburn met at the office of the writer of this paper for the purpose of discussing the best methods of establishing and conducting a village library. Among these men were Dea. B. F. Thompson, Hon. John A. Bolles, Col. S. B. White, Charles Kimball, Charles Pressey, Oliver R. Clark, and others whose names are now forgotten. Of these, all have passed away except Mr. Clark.

After several informal meetings, it was finally unanimously resolved to establish a Library Association. On the twentieth of March, 1848, a Constitution was adopted, and its first board of officers elected. B. F. Thompson was chosen President; Loring Emerson and Charles W. Wilder, Vice-Presidents; Samuel Stevens, Secretary; S. B. White, Sr., Treasurer; Charles Kimball, Oliver R. Clark, and D. Youngman, Library Committee. D. Youngman was also chosen Librarian.

The same board of officers was elected the second year, with the exception that D. Youngman declined serving on the committee, and John A. Bolles was chosen in his place. The board of officers remained practically the same for eight successive years. In 1852, John A. Bolles was chosen President, and Alvin Taylor, Treasurer. In 1856, Dr. Alonzo Chapin was chosen President, and Stephen H. Cutter, Secretary. In successive years, Charles Pressey, Frederick O. Prince, A. D. Weld, Rev. R. T. Robinson, Thomas Emerson, and Sumner Richardson were chosen on the Library Committee.

This Library Association, after an existence of two years,

and after the incorporation of the town of Winchester, by formal vote was called the Winchester Library Association. It was formed on the principle of a stock company, and the shares rated at three dollars each. Any person purchasing one share became a member, and could use the library as a reading-room, or take out for home use one book at a time, by paying an annual assessment of one dollar. Any person not a member could take from the library one book at a time, by paying one dollar a year. Any other person could take books from the library by paying six cents a week on each book.

From the funds received from the sale of shares the librarian purchased the first invoice of books, about one hundred dollars in amount, of T. O. H. P. Burnham, who then kept his antique bookstore on Cornhill, Boston. These books were covered with paper and arranged in a book-case, already provided, and the library went into successful operation in May, 1848.

Most of these books were purchased; a few only were donated. I remember distinctly the following simple circumstance: One day, in 1848, the late Mr. Charles Goddard, who was then living in his beautiful residence near the junction of Pleasant Street with Washington Street, came into the library, and handing me a set of three or four volumes, said: "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have, give I thee." The books were thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the committee.

The library was very well patronized from the outset, and the books very carefully used. I do not remember that half a dozen books were lost during the eight years I was its librarian. And this reminds me of another incident of a different nature. A lad by the name of Abbot, who was living, I think, at Dana Fay's, at the "West Side," took a book from the library and kept it till it became subject to a fine. Young Abbott was notified, but the book was not

returned. After several weeks had elapsed and the fine had become quite large, Mr. Kimball, chairman of the library committee, pardoned the lad's offence and returned the book. The fact was, the poor boy had no money and was ashamed to come to the library and acknowledge it. This was the only instance when a fine occurred (which was very seldom) that it was not paid promptly.

As has been said in another paper, the library was kept in Richardson's building about four years. In 1852 it was removed to Lyceum Building, where it remained while the writer was its librarian, when it was removed back, for a time, to Richardson's building, and was kept, I think, by Miss Hannah Lane.

At a legal town meeting, held March 28, 1859, just eleven years and eight days after the formation of the "Association," its library, containing about eleven hundred well-selected volumes, was presented to the town on certain conditions, of which the following is the substance: —

That the town establish a public library, and appropriate for its maintenance and improvement $200 in the outset, and not less than $100 annually thereafter; that the town provide suitable rooms for the library and keep it well insured; and that the town elect a board of three trustees, who shall have the care and oversight of the library, select and purchase its books, appoint the librarian, and exercise the delegated powers of the town in its general management. These conditions were accepted, and the library became the property of the town.

DAVID YOUNGMAN.

BAILEY'S PETITION. — GATES.

THE following petition is a revelation of one phase of the responsibility of the Selectmen: —

To the Honorable Board of Selectmen and Surveyors of Highways of the Town of Winchester.

The undersigned respectfully call your attention to the fact that many of the gates in the fences of the streets, especially of Main Street, are made to open into the streets across the sidewalks, and that said gates by being left open cause great annoyance and danger to public travel. We therefore pray that your Honorable Board will cause all such gates to be altered or permanently closed.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. BAILEY.
JOHN W. PRICE.
CHARLES E. SANDERSON.
EDMUND SANDERSON.
LEONE S. QUIMBY.
CHARLES F. LUNT.
SULLIVAN CUTTER.
ALANSON WINN.

MRS. TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

THE following letter is a revelation of one phase of the experience of the Overseers of the Poor, copied *literatim*: —

NASHUA mar. 21

Mr Stone

i received your letter and mony the 15 and am much O blidged to you for it hoping this Months pay will Come in due time you spok a bout my earning my owne living when warm wether Come i can not do it i aint abel to work i should think you Could afford to pay 2 a week if you had me to take care of all to gather it would cost you more than

twice two you talk with the rest of them mr stone and then write and let me know as Soon as possiable and oblidge me direct the same as before

(Signed) Mrs Townsend

THE TELEGRAPH IN WINCHESTER.

THE Vermont and Boston Telegraph Company was the first to establish an office in Winchester for the general use of the citizens, although the use of the telegraph by the railway managers and the ordinary conveniences for the traveling public had been maintained for several years at the railway-station.

The office for the citizens' use was opened at the Lyceum Building, February 1, 1866, with George P. Brown as manager, and the first message sent over the wires from Winchester was February 13, 1866, at 2 o'clock P.M., sent by James Buel, of Woburn, Mass., to the Agawam Paper Company of Mittineague, Mass., with three words in the body of the message, and costing eighty-eight cents. The first paid message received was dated Boston, February 20, 1866, 10 o'clock A.M., and addressed to Mrs. E. Shattuck, Winchester, containing nine words and costing forty cents.

In January, 1867, the office was transferred to the Western Union Telegraph Company. The amount of the business of the office for the first three months after its establishment, in 1866, was $24.81, and for the three months ending December 31, 1884, $158.45. The office continued in the Lyceum Building until the removal to Brown & Stanton's Block, Tuesday, February 17, 1880. Mr. Brown resigned the management of the office September 1, 1884, and E. L. Garcelon, station-agent of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, was appointed manager, and the office was removed to the railway-station, September 10, 1884.

GEORGE P. BROWN.

WINCHESTER, April 7, 1885.

HISTORY OF THE DRINKING-FOUNTAIN.

One of our citizens who is very much interested in everything which will improve the town, whether useful or ornamental, felt that a drinking-fountain near the Baptist Church would be a convenience, both to man and beast, there being no place where thirsty travelers could obtain a cooling drink, from Symmes Corner to Cross Street. While visiting one of our adjoining towns, his attention was drawn to a fountain which had just been erected there, and seeing what an ornament it was to the square, he was determined to have a similar one in Winchester.

At the next meeting of the Village Improvement Society the matter was discussed, and a committee, consisting of C. F. Lunt, E. A. Smith, and S. W. Reynolds, was appointed to see what could be done, the society appropriating twenty-five dollars in aid of the project. Any one who is familiar with such an undertaking knows there are always some to throw obstacles in the way, and this was no exceptional case, which caused some of the committee, in the beginning of the work, to be fearful that their labors would not be crowned with success. But the chairman, knowing well the generosity of many of his fellow-townsmen from past experience, persevered, and succeeded in collecting one hundred and twenty-five dollars from eighty gentlemen, which enabled the committee to make a contract with W. D. Jones, of Boston, for a bronzed iron fountain with a circular basin, surmounted by a lamppost, and a lantern on which is placed the names of the streets. The Selectmen and Water Commissioners kindly lent their aid to the good work and furnished the foundation and pipes, also the concrete about the base. The fountain and its surroundings were completed July 3, 1884, and the following morning, after being decorated with flags and flowers, was presented to the town,

S. W. Reynolds, in behalf of the committee, making the presentation speech, and Mr. Albert Ayer, chairman of the Selectmen, accepting it in behalf of the town. The water having been turned on by Mr. Thomas Dotten, the school-children, under direction of Mr. C. E. Swett, sang "Ripple, ripple, little brook" in a very acceptable manner; after which Mr. Sumner Richardson read an original poem. At the conclusion of these ceremonies, a pleasant surprise was furnished by giving the children, and friends who had assembled, a collation, which was served in the lower rooms of the Grammar Schoolhouse. The occasion was one to be remembered, it being the only public observance of our national holiday.

CHARLES F. LUNT.

April 25, 1885.

The writer of the above could not, with his characteristic modesty, say "*magna pars fui*" of the exploit he describes, but his fellow-citizens and fellow-members of the *Village Improvement Society* will not suffer him to escape the credit of the "great part" he took in the whole matter. G. C.

AN INVENTORY IN 1766.

Thackeray says of Hogarth's sketches and pictures: "We look, and we see pass before us the England of a hundred years ago." And Charles Lamb was inspired by the same pictures to the utterance of that pithy epigram: "Other pictures we look at; his prints we read."

Few readers are so destitute of apprehension as to discover no story in the following document, pertaining to one of the fathers of Winchester, and perhaps it may be added that those who took note of the inscription on the stone: "The

soul of St. Peter lies here" (as in the ingenious preface to Gil Blas), were the only ones to be rewarded with the purse of gold.

The passers-by who turned up their noses and scoffed at the written legend were the fools, and not the attentive investigator who thus found the purse.

Pursuant to a Comission Rec'd from the Hon^rbl Samuel Danforth Esqr Judge of Probate in the County of Middlesex dated the ninth Day of December 1766, wherein we the Subscribers were appointed and Impowered a committee to apprize all the Estate both Real and Personal whereof Mr. Ebenezer Converse late of Woburn in s^d County died seized off.

In observance of said Comission we have proceeded as Followeth (viz)

Imp.

To Said Deceast Great Bible, 10s 8d, Great Cain, 4s .	£0: 14: 8
to three old Beds and furniture, £5: 00: 0, to a gun, 12s,	5: 12: 0
to a deep Blue coat, 12s, a lite Blue Ditto, 13s 4d . .	1: 5: 4
to a great cain, 4s, to 15 pound of old pewter, 10s . .	0: 14: 0
to an old Sword, 4s, and old hat and wigg, 8s, fustian Jacoat, 5s	0: 17: 0
to warming pan, 6s, tea table, 2s, two old tables, 2s. .	0: 10: 0
to a frying pan, 2s, porridge pot, 3s, tramel, 3s, churn, 2s	0: 10: 0
to a pair of andirons, 3s, tongs and peal, 2s, old chest, 1s 6d	0: 6: 6
to a old pot and kittle Iron, 1s, old crow, 1s 6d, old Hogshed, 2s	0: 4: 6
to an old Grinston, 1s 6d, shovel, 2s, weavers loom, 21s 4d	1: 4: 10
to a silk Blanket, 10s 8d, old wheel, 1s, Looking glass, 1s	0: 12: 8
to an old Chest of Draws, 16s, old howsen, 2s, ox plow, 12s	1: 10: 0
to three cows and one heffer, £7: 4: 0. old Cow, 30s .	8: 14: 0
to nine Sheep. 36s, to warping Bars, 4s	2: 00: 0

Item.

to half an old house and Back lenter and some old timber @	6: 13: 4
to Homested Eight acres @ £8: 0: 0 p^r acre	64: 00: 0

to ten acres of land Calld Ridge Hill @ £6: 0: 0 pr acre	£60: 00: 0
to a wood lot Calld Henrys lot 11 acres @ £2: 0: 0 pr acre	22: 00: 0
to 8 acres of tillige land Calld the field pasture @ £6: pr a,	48: 00: 0
to Eighteen acres of Pasture land @ £2: 18: 8 pr acre,	52: 16: 0
to three acres and half in the great field @	21: 00: 0
to 10 acres of land Call'd Wedge pond hill @	13: 6: 8

Middlesex ss: Woburn Novembr ye 18: 1767.
We are your Hons most Humbl. Servts,

All sworn

EBEN BROOKS JUN.
FRANCIS JOHNSON
JOHN WYMAN

MIDDLESEX ss April 19 1768

Mr. Benjamin Converse the administr exhibited the within Inventory on oath.

S. DANFORTH, *J. prob.*

A Copy. Attest.

J. H. TYLER, *Register.*

LIST OF WOMEN VOTERS IN WINCHESTER, MASS., 1884.

Bacon, Ann.
Baldwin, Carrie P.
Boutwell, Hannah H.
Blood, Lydia L.
Bradford, Jane W.
Brackett, Elizabeth F.
Cutter, Sarah F.
Church, Sarah F.
Eustis, Eleanor St. B.
Folsom, Catherine A.
Harrington, Nancy B.
Knapp, Mary S.
Locke, Elizabeth C.
Metcalf, Martha S.
Nowell, Sarah J.
Nowell, Mary D.
Nowell, Annie C.
Oliver, Elizabeth.
Rowe, Almira A.
Sharon, Martha A.
Stoddard, Hannah D.
Whitney, Esther M.
Teel, Luthera.
Wilson, Pleasantine C.
Whitcomb, Emma C.

ALBERT AYER, *Chairman of Assessors.*

WINCHESTER, April 28, 1885.

THE COQUETTE.

BY B. B. STANTON.

If Jennie prove a gay coquette,
What care I?
Are there not many others yet
To charm my eye?
Ah, yes! I know another pet
For whom I 'll sigh.

Jennie, a real coquette you are,
A rogue indeed!
Your cap you set so witching fair,
I did not heed;
'T was but a trap of silken hair
To snarl my head,

Then go and flirt! But pray don't tell
Of foolish me!
Then go and be the gayest belle
In society.
And flirt, flirt, but pray don't tell
Of foolish me!

Winchester, December, 1858.

INDIAN RELICS.

Supplementary to the article in the *Record* upon *Squa Sachem* (pp. 19–22), it may be said that the sons of *Nanepashemit*, the eminent sachem of the Pawtuckets, were Sagamores: John of Mystic, James of Lynn, and George of Salem: all of whom had important relations to our earliest history. The latter became sachem of the Pawtuckets and succeeded to the honors and powers of his father, whose capitol (so to speak), or palace, was on "Rock Hill" in Medford, at a

point from which he could overlook his immediate territory, with the Mystic Pond and River, as well as a wide reach of hill and plain, within the range of his vision.

Remnants of these tribes were still to be found in this region till the beginning of the present century — in Turkey Swamp and other places in Medford. Even as late as our own day their relics are plowed up by the farmers in Medford, their arrowheads, stone axes, and other weapons and tools.

No Indian necropolis has yet been discovered, although it is probable that one exists, on the borders of our ponds.

Professor Marshall, of Tufts College, writes as follows under date of November 3, 1879: —

"Some years ago Mr. Symmes (Luther R. Symmes, of Winchester), the present superintendent of the Mystic Water-works, called my attention to some human bones which he had discovered near the road leading from Curtis Street to the engine-house. On visiting the place and making slight excavations, we discovered the skeleton of an adult and of an infant within a few inches of the surface, the head, in each instance, turned toward the west.

"At that time it was not suspected that they were Indian remains, and nothing more was thought of the matter until the last month, when Mr. Symmes again brought me a few bones and a specimen of red ochre which had been dug up near the place where the skeletons had been previously discovered.

"A new road has been constructed the present year, leading more directly from the reservoir upon the top of College Hill to the pumping-works on the Mystic, and at the junction of this with the old road the workmen engaged in making a sidewalk found eight or ten skeletons of adults within a foot of the surface, the heads all placed toward the west.

"The bones were, for the most part, quite fragile, only a few of the longest being strong enough to bear removal from

the clayey soil in which they were imbedded. The molar-teeth were very much worn down, though otherwise in excellent preservation. Near one of the largest skeletons was found more than a peck of red ochre, that lay as if originally deposited in some receptacle — perhaps a basket — which had a circular form.

"Underneath the same skeleton was dug out a fine stone chisel, made of dark porphyry, about six inches long and two wide, with a cutting edge. This is preserved in the museum of Tufts College.

"A few arrowheads, picked up near the remains, together with the stone chisel and the red ochre, — the warpaint used, — would seem to indicate strongly that this is the necropolis of the Medford Indians, whose existence has been suspected, but could not be determined until these excavations for the highway through it.

"Its location is on the northern slope of College Hill, about midway between its summit and the Mystic River, at the junction of the two roads leading from Curtis Street to the engine-house of the Mystic Water-works."

This paper is constructed from the gleanings of a member of the Society (chiefly from the writings of W. H. Whitimore and quotations from Professor Marshall). G. C.

OLD TIMES.

[March 11, 1847.]

We have lately had shown to us a document, rather curious for several reasons, but principally for the antithesis which it exhibits in the habits of the people of two periods of time: that which immediately succeeded the Revolutionary War and the present day. The document we refer to is a bill brought against the town of Woburn, by one of the selectmen for the year 1783, for the expenses

incurred by him while on the business of the town. There are a great many charges made, the aggregate amount of which is £4, 12s. 10d. Several of these charges are "for going to Cambridge after a minister," "letting a horse," "repairing the meeting-house," and a few other things; but by far the greater part are for bowls of brandy-toddy, mugs of flip, and for rum, which appear to have been drunk on different occasions and for which the town had to pay. The following are some of the liquor items, which we transcribe for the edification of the present generation: —

	£.	s.	d.
To a bowl of brandy-toddy,	0	1	0
,, a mug and a half of brandy-flip,	0	1	6
,, a mug and a half of toddy,	0	1	6
,, a half a mug of toddy,	0	0	6
,, 3 bowls of toddy and half a pint of rum,	0	3	6
,, a mug of flip and half a pint of rum,	0	2	0

and thus they continue to multiply. What would be said if such a bill should be presented at this time to the town for liquidation? No "tempest in a teapot" could equal the confusion and excitement which would ensue.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BURNT.[1]

On Sunday morning, the 20th inst., at a little before eight o'clock, smoke was discovered issuing from the unfinished basement of the Congregational Church in this town. It seemed to proceed either from the furnace in the vestry, or from the smoke-pipe passing through the partition. The bell-rope was in the loft above the organ, and was reached with great difficulty on account of the dense smoke that filled the house; consequently the usual alarm was not given for some time. Many citizens, however, were speedily on the

[1] From the *Woburn Journal*, March 26, 1853.

spot, and exerted themselves to the utmost; but their efforts were unavailing, for before the fire was extinguished in the basement it was discovered to be burning in every direction between the partition; the cushions, most of the hymn and singing books, the Sunday-school libraries, the movable settees, the pulpit furniture, and one of the clocks were saved. The house was entirely consumed; it cost about $12,000, and was insured for $5,000.

A new organ, built by Simmons & McIntier, some four months ago, at a cost of $1,800, was entirely consumed, on which was no insurance. On the church was a clock, purchased about three years ago by the ladies of Winchester for $400, which, with the bell, was also entirely destroyed.

The wind was blowing from the west, which caused Lyceum Hall to take fire on the roof several times, and also the dwellings of Messrs. Bayley, Bridge, and Jaquith; but they were saved by the energetic and timely exertions of the citizens and firemen.

The following engines were present, which rendered every possible assistance necessary to quell the flames and in preventing the conflagration of the neighboring buildings, namely: —

From Woburn,— Fountain Engine No. 1, volunteered by citizens; Washington No. 2, Captain Richardson.

From North Woburn, — Engine Veto No. 2, Captain Reed.

From Stoneham, — Engine General Worth, Captain Murphy.

From Medford,— Engine General Brooks No. 1, Captain Gardner; General Jackson No. 2, Captain Sampson; General Washington No. 2, Captain Drew.

From West Cambridge,— Engine Eureka No. 1, Captain Letchell; Engine Howard, No. 2, Captain Parker.

From Winchester, — Engine Excelsior No. 1, Captain Symmes.

The Baptist society worshiping in Lyceum Hall, at the close of the afternoon service voted unanimously to offer the use of their hall to their Congregational brethren, for half of each Sabbath day and every other Sabbath evening, until they shall have erected another place of worship.

At an informal meeting of the Congregational parish, held on Monday evening, a harmonious and determined spirit seemed to prevail, and it was voted unanimously to take immediate measures for the erection of a new church. A committee of seven was appointed to take into consideration all the questions touching the subject, in anticipation of the regular parish meeting to be held on Monday evening, the twenty-eighth instant. An idea prevalent is that the old burial lots will be removed, the ground leveled, and the new church erected some 50 or 100 feet farther back than the old one; it is thought that it will be constructed either of brick or stone. We understand that a bell is to be immediately placed upon Lyceum Hall. — [*Reporter.*

WINCHESTER, March 23, 1853.

PROCEEDINGS AT WINCHESTER.[1]

IN the last number of the *Journal*, some of the incidents relating to the recent fire were reported. The bell then alluded to was placed upon Lyceum Building, last Saturday, in good ringing order, and although it was not a very large one, yet it answers the purposes: intended to call the people together on the Sabbath, and to give an alarm in case of fire.

The interest manifested in the erection of a new church has not, in any degree, diminished. The parish held a regular meeting on Monday evening last, and sanctioned all that had been done at the previous one. Several plans and models of churches were exhibited, and various reports and

[1] From the *Woburn Journal*, April 2, 1853.

resolutions were made touching the subject. A building committee, composed of nine persons, was raised, and full power given them to buy all lands and erect such a church and at such cost as they should deem proper. Among other things, it was reported that all the old burial lots in the rear of the church lot had been purchased; and that they would soon be removed. An article is in the Town Warrant, to be acted on next Monday, to see if the remaining land, between the parish land and the pond, can be purchased; if such is accomplished, and the grounds properly graded, there will not be a finer location for a church in the State.

Last Thursday evening, an Ornamental Tree Society was formed in this town, the object of which is to assist and encourage the citizens in setting out ornamental trees in various parts of the village. A Constitution was adopted and the following officers chosen: Jas. R. Bayley, president; Charles Kimball, vice-president; S. B. White, treasurer: and Messrs. John H. Bacon, Joseph Stone, O. R. Clark, L. R. Symmes, and S. S. Richardson, directors. From present appearances there will be some 500 trees set out the ensuing summer. — [*Reporter.*

WINCHESTER, April 1, 1853.

[From the *Woburn Journal*, January 21, 1854.]

MR. EDITOR, — I think the weekly publication of births, deaths, and marriages in your paper adds greatly to its interest, especially those being published now: for many of the names are familiar to us of the present generation, and bring to our recollection scenes and trials through which our ancestors passed in securing us the many privileges which we enjoy. I think we cannot keep too fresh in the memory the privations and hardships of those who have gone before us, and whose untarnished names are the best evidence of their frugal and upright lives. By the recent publication of the early colonial history of Massachusetts, a large addition

has been made to the historical literature of New England which should be studied with care by all who reverence the good of the past and wish to cultivate and improve the future.

The Lyceum lecture in this place last week was delivered by O. W. Holmes, Esq. Subject, "The Audience." This lecture was a reproduction, which the author has delivered several times before this season, and which was reported at length, some two weeks ago, in the *New York Tribune.* Mr. Holmes is a very popular lecturer, and never fails to amuse his hearers with an abundance of wit, mirth, and poetry. His humor is inexhaustible and devours everything, from

"A roasting pullet to a baking egg,"

while the lover of poetry can find in his verse a

"Sentiment for each lovely muse."

Dr. Youngman, the agent for your paper here (who, by the way, is a capital fellow, a good physician, a safe apothecary, prompt librarian, agent for the sale of spirituous liquors, and town clerk), is doing a thriving business in the sale of all sorts of compounds for the cure of such ills as the flesh is heir to; while his counters are loaded with the many papers and periodicals which the taste of modern society demands, and his showcases abound with a choice collection of souvenirs, giftbooks, toys, and emblems of love and friendship sufficient to satisfy all longings.

Probably many of your readers have noticed a new work, just issued from the prolific pen of F. A. Durivage, Esq., of this town, entitled "Life Scenes Sketched in Light and Shadow from the World Around Us." Mr. Durivage is already extensively known as one of the most agreeable and graceful writers in New England, and the above work will do much to increase his brilliant reputation. More anon. R.

CLIPPINGS.

"To-day becomes historic to-morrow."

ASTRONOMICAL.

How much and how often we wish these historical societies would get out of, and away from, the musty and valueless (except to an especial few who want employment, or seek recognition and official prominence therein) excavation among the things of the dim past, so worthless, and come down to the present — "The living present" — and make vivid and exact, for ourselves, what we are — what we can and ought to be. Who is there among us that is imitating his grandfather?

ARBOR DAY.

THE following notice is to be circulated in the schools of our town: —

As April 30th has been appointed as an Arbor Day, — that is, a day for general planting of trees and shrubs, — by the Patrons of Husbandry in this State, the Winchester Village Improvement Association desires to call your attention to the subject. It has been suggested that the custom of planting a class tree be instituted in our schools, and the teachers are requested to present this subject to their pupils.

They can invite contributions, and it is hoped by this means an interest in the matter can be awakened, and that it will result in a permanent improvement in the looks of the town.

The Shade Tree Committee would be happy to coöperate by purchasing and planting any suitable tree on the school grounds, which can be done at a cost of about three dollars and a half, with guard complete.

E. A. SMITH,
Secretary.

WINCHESTER, April 22, 1885.

MONDAY evening, April 17, 1885, Mr. James A. Dupee gave a second lecture in the vestries of the Congregational Church, before the young people, upon the West Indies, having especial reference to the coolie system of labor as at present existing among those islands. The lecture was intensely interesting and instructive.

THE second annual meeting of the Winchester Mutual Benefit Association was held March 19, 1885, and the following officers were elected: —

President — D. N. Skillings.
Vice-President — E. A. Smith.
Secretary — W. A. Snow.
Treasurer — G. F. Hawley.
Directors — S. C. Small.
H. C. Miller.
H. J. Winde.
E. H. Stone.
C. H. Cowdery.
C. F. Lunt.
C. E. Corey.
G. P. Brown.
J. P. Boutwell.

The present membership is 128.

No assessment has been made in two years.

TOWN MEETING.

THE annual Town Meeting was held in this town on last Monday. Mr. Thomas P. Ayer was Moderator.

"No license" was voted. Yes, 54; No, 576.

Under Art. 25, Daniel March, Jr., J. A. Dupee, S. W. Twombly, Henry C. Miller, and Robert C. Metcalf were appointed a committee to select a suitable location and prepare plans for

building a four-room schoolhouse on the westerly side of the B. & L. R. R., near the corner of Church and Bacon Streets, and report at a future meeting.

Under Art. 31, John T. Wilson, Joseph H. Tyler, S. W. Twombly, Stephen Thompson, and Geo. D. Rand were appointed a committee to take into consideration the matter of building a Town Hall, to report at a future meeting.

The meeting adjourned to Monday evening, March 30, at which time the remaining sixteen articles in the Warrant will be acted on.

WINCHESTER CLUB. — A new organization, under the name of the Winchester Club, has recently been organized among our young men for the promotion of social intercourse and the discussion of political and economic questions. It has taken rooms in the Richardson Block, which are to be open every evening in the week for meeting and social games; and once in two weeks a business meeting will be held. On Sundays open for reading only. The officers are Gen. John M. Corse, President; James Mooney, Vice-President; John Lynch, Treasurer; Walter Safford, Secretary. A course of lectures has been arranged, and the first one, on "Illustrious Irishmen of One Century," was given last Tuesday evening by John Boyle O'Reilly, and the second one will be given next Thursday evening by Josiah Quincy.

THE following is the order of exercises at the First Congregational Church, Winchester, Mass., Easter Sunday, April 5, 1885: —

Organ Voluntary — "Gloria" from 2d Mass. *Mozart*
Anthem — "Now is Christ risen." *G. B. Allen*
Reading of Psalms.
Carol . . . . . *H. Smart*
Scripture Reading, Matt. xxviii.
Prayer.
Organ Response.
Carol . . . . . *J. E. Nickerson*
Hymn.
Sermon, the Pastor, Rev. C. R. Seymour. Text, Col. iii. 1–4.
Tenor Solo, J. F. Witherell. *Faure*
Prayer.
Hymn.
Benediction.
Organ Postlude . . . . . *Rink*

WINCHESTER HIGHLANDS.

AN effort is being put forth to build a chapel at the Highlands. It is thought that funds enough to put up a nice building can be raised without much difficulty in a short time.

ON Friday evening, April 17, an entertainment was given at the house of S. S. Holton, Esq., Washington Street, in aid of the fund for a chapel at the Highlands. It was under the management of Miss Georgia D. Holton. Her pupils in music, with others, furnished a pleasing programme, which, with recitations and a magic-lantern exhibition, gave the company of young folks a happy evening. Mr. Holton and his family are deserving of the hearty thanks of all interested in this enterprise for opening their home for such a gathering. We trust receipts were sufficiently large to encourage other efforts of a similar character.

THE friends of the funds for a chapel at Winchester Highlands will have a grand opportunity to give aid and encouragement to the good object next Tuesday evening, April 21, 1885, when a fair is to be held at the house of John S. Richardson, Esq. Tickets may be purchased of any of the children

from the Highlands. The ladies of this section of the town have heretofore won to themselves an excellent reputation for preparing good suppers upon such occasions. To all interested in the good cause at the Highlands, an invitation is extended to patronize the fair.

THE fair at the Highlands was a brilliant success. The evening was evidently made to order, and the house was crowded to its utmost capacity. Barge-loads of friends went up from the village. The supper-tables were loaded with choice eatables, and we anticipate the receipts to be very large. The enterprise is near to the hearts of all our best citizens, and a chapel at the Highlands is a certainty.

ANCIENT.

NELSON ALLEN, while meandering through Turkey Swamp, was attacked by a huge black snake, measuring five feet, seven and three-fourths inches in length. Nelson succeeded in killing it.

ON May 10, 1643, the General Court appointed a committee to lay out a road from Cambridge to Woburn. — *Brooks's History of Medford.*

AN ESTEEMED RESIDENT INSTANTLY KILLED.

A SAD accident occurred at the crossing, in the Centre, Wednesday night, April 8, 1885. As Mr. John McNeil, a well-known and highly respected citizen of this town, was crossing the track, in avoiding a freight-train he was struck by the express that leaves Boston at seven o'clock, and instantly killed. His body was badly mangled, and was thrown sixty feet. Mr. McNeil was about sixty-three years of age. He was the father-in-law of General Corse, and lived with Mr. Corse's family at the corner of Washington and Walnut Streets. He has been quite prominent and much esteemed during his life.

MR. THEODORE ROGERS died on Fast Day morning, April 2, 1885, at his home, at the corner of Main and Walnut Streets, aged about seventy-eight years. He has been a resident at this place many years, and originally kept a store in the basement now occupied by Greenlaw Brothers. His death was very sudden, he being in his usual health the afternoon previous, at which time he was in the store mentioned. The funeral services were held at the house on Monday, at which Rev. Mr. Seymour officiated.

MR. EMMONS HAMLIN, of the firm of Mason & Hamlin, organ builders, died at the Parker House, Boston, April 8, of heart disease, superinduced by pneumonia. Mr. Hamlin, previous to the establishment of the present firm, was superintendent of the factory of George A. Prince & Co., melodeon manufacturers, of Buffalo. The firm of Mason & Hamlin began business in 1854. The deceased possessed remarkable mechanical ability, and was the inventor of a number of valuable improvements in connection with his business. Mr. Hamlin was born in Oneida County, New York, on Nov. 16, 1821. He was a man of fine tastes, and a lover of art. His galleries of paintings and works of art make one of the finest private collections in the vicinity. Toward musical students he showed great generosity, and in a quiet way he was a liberal benefactor of such, educating abroad, at his own expense, several who have become well-

known in the musical world. He leaves a widow and one unmarried daughter, the latter known in private musical circles as a pianist of ability. The funeral services took place at his late residence, in this town, last Saturday afternoon, Rev. J. L. Marsh officiating. Some one hundred workmen from the Mason & Hamlin Organ factory were present at the funeral. The remains were interred in Wildwood Cemetery.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.

[Corrected Clipping.]

SERVICES in the new church, 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. Sunday-school, 3 P.M.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

At the regular meeting in April, the following papers were presented and filed for reference: —

1. Gleanings from History of Woburn. By Abijah Thompson.
2. Sketch of Moses Collins Greene. By Abijah Thompson.
3. Inscriptions upon Gravestones, Woburn. By Abijah Thompson.
4. Petition to Selectmen about Street Gates. By Selectmen.
5. Mrs. Townsend's Letter to Overseers of the Poor. By Selectmen.
6. Solomon Fletcher. By E. A. Wadleigh.
7. Independence Day in 1847. By K. W. Baker.
8. Indian Relics. By W. H. Whitimore.
9. Corrected Voting-List, Winchester. By George W. Spurr.
10. History and Review of the Baldwin Apple. By Rev. Leander Thompson.
11. Letter to Dana Fay, pertaining to the division line of Winchester and Woburn. By Selectmen.
12. Printed call for the first meeting relating to the new town of Winchester. By Selectmen.

The following papers were read: —

I. History of the Telegraph in Winchester. By George P. Brown.

II. The "Old Homestead" of Jeduthun Richardson and his will, together with a list of the school-children in Richardsons' Row. By Luther Richardson.

III. Sketch of Philemon Wright, who migrated from the Hill District of Winchester to Canada, and settled upon the land which eventually was chosen as the site of the capital of the Canadian Dominions, — the city of Ottawa. By Luther R. Symmes.

The donations to the Society presented at this meeting were the following: —

1. A map of Winchester, 1854, by Stephen Thompson.
2. Pamphlets and papers, by George P. Brown.
3. Pamphlets and papers, by John W. Richardson.
4. Paul Revere's picture of the landing of British troops in Boston, by R. T. Dotten.
5. Sewall's History of Woburn, by Abijah Thompson.
6. Winchester Reports, 1885, by Selectmen.
7. Two volumes books, by Library Committee.
8. Pamphlets, badges, and old lottery tickets, by John P. Walker, Providence, R. I.
9. West Cambridge Light Infantry notice, by Abijah Thompson.
10. Photographs, grouped, of our Selectmen, 1850, by Abijah Thompson.
11. Photographs, grouped, of our Selectmen, 1884, by Abijah Thompson.
12. "Winchester Record," numbers 1 and 2, by Abijah Thompson.
13. Six volumes U. S. Commissioners Paris Exposition, by George Cooke.
14. Copy of first newspaper in America, by Cyrus Butters.
15. Suffolk Deeds, vol. i, and map of Concord, Mass., 1775, by George F. Parker.

16. Twenty-eighth Annual Report Woburn Public Library, by William R. Cutter.

17. Two volumes Huguenot Immigrants, by James A. Dupee.

18. History of *Evening Transcript*, Boston, by James A. Dupee.

19. "Fiat Money,"—campaign documents, by James A. Dupee.

20. Town Warrant, Winchester, 1850, by Selectmen.

21. Mourning sheet calling citizens together upon the death of President Lincoln, by O. R. Clark.

22. Original subscription paper for liquidation of church debt, 1863, by O. R. Clark.

23. Heliotype view of Winchester, 1640, by Abijah Thompson.

24. Heliotype fac-simile of town charter, by Abijah Thompson.

25. The printed act of incorporation of Winchester, by Selectmen.

In presenting the beautiful volumes (No. 17, above), Mr. Dupee took occasion to speak of the prominence of Huguenot families in the history of Massachusetts, and to commend the study of the Huguenot immigration as quite essential to the comprehension of that history. And, in presenting the copy of the first issue of the *Transcript*, he gave unwritten reminiscences of very great interest, suggested by the names, topics, advertisements, etc., in that early issue, drawing from the resources of his excellent memory an hour's very instructive and entertaining history of men, newspapers, editors, theatres, modes of business and of travel, during the half-century thus summarily reviewed, and thus constructing a very picturesque and panoramic illustration of the progress of the age.

GEORGE COOKE, *Secretary.*

Volume I. OCTOBER, 1885. Number 4.

THE

WINCHESTER RECORD.

"Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, records, fragments of stone, passages of books, and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

PRINTED FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE

Winchester Historical and Genealogical Society,

WINCHESTER, MASS., BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

PRESS OF STANLEY & USHER, 171 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON

In Exchange.
The Society

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3

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The group of buildings illustrated in this number of *The Record* is among those most noticeable at the centre of the village, used for public or business purposes. A more extended account of them is given in the papers on the "Buildings of Winchester," prepared for the Historical Society, by Mr. George D. Rand.

No. 1 is the "Wakefield House," so called from Mr. Wakefield, of Reading, by whom it was built a little before 1838. It stands in the angle formed by the railroad and Main Street coming from the north.

No. 2 is the store now occupied by Mr. B. F. Holbrook. It faces toward the Wakefield House from the opposite side of the wide crossings. It was built in 1838 or 1839, by Mr. James Bridge.

No. 3 was built, in part, in 1848, by Mr. Samuel S. Richardson, and afterward considerably enlarged. It was first occupied as a grocery-store by Taylor & Sanderson, and continuously by Mr. E. Sanderson to the present time. A pleasant hall in the second story was enlarged and improved, in 1880, by the late Mr. Josiah F. Stone. It is on Main Street, nearly opposite to the Wakefield House.

No. 4 shows two buildings. The small one at the left was built in 1837, on the site of the larger one, by Mr. Sumner Richardson, for his cousin, Mr. Samuel S. Richardson, and was used by the latter for a shoe-factory.

The other building, which will be recognized at once, by all who have seen it, as Lyceum Hall, was built in 1851, by the Lyceum Corporation, of which Mr. Charles McIntier was president and Mr. Josiah Hovey was secretary. Mr. Voelckers, of Boston, was architect of the building, and Richardson & Collamore the contractors.

THE

Winchester Record.

VOL. I. OCTOBER, 1885. NO. 4.

EDWARD CONVERSE.

AMONG the first settlers of Woburn, Edward Converse has always been regarded as a pioneer and leader. Yet our knowledge of his history, as of nearly all his associates, must, at this late day, be fragmentary and of course imperfect. There seems to be no doubt that this busy man of affairs, and officer both in town and church, was born in or about the year 1590, though the exact date and place of his English birth cannot now be given.

In the History of Rindge, New Hampshire, published in 1875, the author, Ezra S. Stearns, in an interesting account of the Converse family of that town, traces their descent to Edward Converse, of Woburn, and gives various historical facts which the present writer has seen nowhere else, and which are gratefully welcomed as pertinent to our object. Without attempting to give a tithe of this extended notice, the following items are regarded as especially valuable: "The original seat of the Converse family was in Navarre, France, from whence was Roger de Coigniers, who emigrated to England near the end of the reign of William the Conquerer, and to whom the Bishop of Durham gave the constableship of Durham. Among his descendants, Conyers of Horden, Durham, was created a baronet July 14, 1628. Sir Humphrey, the eighth generation, wrote the name

Coigners, and Sir Christopher, the twentieth generation, adopted the orthography of Conyers. In Navarre, in the sixteenth century, the residence of a family of this name was known as the Château de Coigniers. Those bearing the name were Huguenots, or French Protestants. In the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, in 1572, many of this family fell victims to the rage of the Papists, and Pierre Coigners, who was attached to the court of Henry IV of France, having witnessed the assassination of his kinsman, Admiral Coligny, and, fearful of his own safety, escaped with his wife and two infants to England, and settled in the county of Essex, where his son married a lady of considerable possessions in that and an adjoining county. It was Ralph, a son of this marriage, who was created a baronet by King Charles II.

"In England the name was naturally changed to Conyers, corresponding with the English pronunciation, and members of the family still spell the name in this manner, while others, in the change of a single letter, have taken the name of Convers. From these emigrations to England is descended the Converse family of this country. The name was spelled Convers for several generations after the emigration to New England. The coat-of-arms of Coigniers, Conyers, and Convers is essentially the same, which sustains the tradition that all are of a common origin."

An engraving, taken from an illustration furnished by the Rev. J. K. Converse, of Burlington, Vermont, presents the emblems of heraldry which, for many generations, have been associated with the family name, and is read as follows: *Arms.* Argent upon Bend Sable between two Maunches Azure, Trefoils. On Crest an Arm in Armor out of a Mural Crown Gold.

The term argent represents that the shield is white, or of silver color, and sable that the bend, or belt, is black; the bend is a scarf of honor for courage in battle; the trefoils

are emblems of the Trinity, and were bestowed for service in the maintenance of the church; the maunches, or empty sleeves, were added to the arms of those who had been celebrated in the councils of sovereigns; the mural crown represents a battlement, and was bestowed on those who first mounted the walls and there lodged a standard; and the motto: *In Deo Solo Confido*, "In God alone I trust."

From this Huguenot, and by adoption English, family came Edward Converse, one of Winthrop's famous company of emigrants, who arrived in New England in 1630. A man of more than usual enterprise, we find him, from the very outset, ever restlessly pushing forward some new work. In less than a year after settling in Charlestown, he established a ferry, the first between Charlestown and Boston. By order of the court, June 14, 1631, he was authorized, under certain rules and regulations, to manage this enterprise, and for several years it was a leading part of his business. In Winthrop's History of New England, we find the following account, given also in substance in Frothingham's History of Charlestown: —

"The governor and treasurer, by order of the General Court, did demise to Edward Converse the ferry between Boston and Charlestown, to have the sole transporting of passengers and cattle from one side to the other, for three years from the first day of the next month, for the yearly rent of forty pounds to be paid quarterly to the treasurer: Provided that he see it be well attended and furnished with sufficient boats, and that so soon as may be in the next spring he set up a convenient house on Boston side, and keep a boat there, as need shall require, and he is allowed to take his wonted fees, namely, 2*d.* for a single person, and 1*d.* apiece if there be more than one, as well on lecture days as at other times; and for every horse and cow with the man that goeth with them, 6*d.*, and for a goat 1*d.*, and for a swine 2*d.*; and if any shall desire to pass before it is light in the

morning, or if it is after dark in the evening, he may take recompense answerable to the season and his pains and hazard, so it be not excessive."

This lease was given in 1631, and November 9, 1637, it was renewed for three years, Mr. Converse agreeing to pay each year forty pounds into the colonial treasury. This ferry, which crossed the river where now the Charlestown bridge crosses it, was called the "Great Ferry," to distinguish it from another which Thomas Williams had "set up," a short time before its establishment, between Charlestown and Winnisimmet.

Meanwhile Edward Converse was made, during the first year of engagement with the ferry (1631), a freeman of the Colony, and subsequently served the town of Charlestown on the board of selectmen from 1635 until his removal to his new home in the wilderness, which afterward became Woburn. This removal appropriately introduces his connection with the enterprise of founding the new town. It is hardly too much to say that he was on every committee and had a part in every movement that had this new settlement in view. He was one of the small company, who, in September, 1640, went from Charlestown to search the unexplored land to the northward, and experienced an almost miraculous escape from death in a terrific night-storm by the fall of a large tree under which they had laid themselves down for the night. He was one of a committee of thirteen chosen by the town of Charlestown, November 4, 1640, "to sett the bounds betwixt Charlestown and the Village, and to appoint the place for the village." His name stands first in a list of seven men chosen by the church in Charlestown, November 5, 1640, the day after the appointment of the town committee of thirteen, as commissioners for "erecting a church and town" and "for the carr[y]ing on the affaires of this new Town." Six of these seven commissioners were on the town committee of thirteen, and to these six men,

with Edward Converse at the head, was due the success of the enterprise they had in view. At their first meeting, held December 18, 1640, thirty-two men were found ready to affix their names to the Town Orders for Woburn, upon which they had agreed, the name of Edward Converse being second in the list. Meanwhile the fears of the church at Charlestown had been aroused by the zeal and energies of this handful of men, lest the town should be depopulated. But they went steadily forward, and the church at length yielded, Converse and his associates being accorded, December 22, full power to go on with their work. As ever, Converse seems to have outstripped all others in his zeal, and to have erected a house in the territory of the proposed town, previous to January 4, 1641, for, under this date, a meeting was held at his house, according to Johnson's *Wonder-Working Providence*, in which many persons were admitted to "set down their dwellings in this town, yet being shallow of brains, fell ofe (off) afterwards." It is possible, as some writers have suggested, that the meeting was held at his house in Charlestown, and the words "in this town" refer simply to what was "this town" when Johnson wrote. But early in the next month, February 10, 1641, the same writer tells us, as others also do, that the first bridge was laid over the "Abersonce," elsewhere and generally called the Abajona,[1] River, "over against Edward Converse's *house*," and called "Could [or Cold] Bridge." This record also seems to assume that the house was there when the bridge was built, though, of course, the reference to it may possibly, but not naturally, be in anticipation of its actual erection. Mr. Champney, in his contribution to the History of Middlesex County, vol. ii, p. 526, after saying that the bridge was built in February, 1641, adds: "and the first dwelling-house was erected over against *it*," that is, the bridge. This is doubtless correct, so far as the

[1] This name is written Aberjonah, Abarjona, and Abajona by different writers, — the latter the most frequently in modern usage. — ED.

location of the house was concerned, but it exactly reverses the statements of the records and of the historian, which affirm that the bridge was built "over against the house"; the statement of the former implying that the bridge was built first, and that of the latter, that the house was built first. Whatever may have been the exact date of the erection of the house, there seems to be no doubt that it was the first dwelling-house erected in Woburn: that of John Mousall being built but a little later on "Hilly Way." In the words of the quaint old historian and poet, Johnson, referring to these men: —

> "Too [two] nurses less undaunted then [than] the rest,
> ffirst howses ffinish."

The *location* of the Converse house involves difficulties and differences that seem to demand a notice more extended than can well be given here; and it is therefore thought best, on the whole, to defer a consideration of it to an appendix, where it will appear in connection with "The description of Edward Converse's possessions in 1638, and his will in 1659."

The historical facts of the first house and the first bridge, and probably also the first mill, in Woburn, so intimately associated with Edward Converse's enterprise, appropriately introduce us to the part he acted in the organization and affairs of the new town.

We have already noticed that his name is at the head of the seven commissioners appointed to superintend the general business of settling the town, which issued in securing the act of incorporation in 1642. His connection with the work of gathering the church previous to October 6 of that year (the date of the incorporation), we pass for the present, in order to notice more consecutively his secular life and activities. To the persistent agency of Edward Converse, more than to any other one man, the success of the seven

commissioners seems to have been due. And when "Charlestown Village" was finally called "Woobourne," by the act of the General Court, and recognized as the twentieth town in the Massachusetts Colony, we can easily imagine that the satisfaction and joy of no other man equaled those of this ever-restless worker.

Why the newly incorporated municipality did not immediately so far organize as to choose the appropriate officers for administering its affairs is at present wholly a matter of conjecture. The records mention a general meeting as early as November 9, 1643, in which some minor and comparatively unimportant matters of business were transacted, but there is no hint of a regular organization till April 13, 1644, about eighteen months after the incorporation. On that day, the freemen of the town made choice of the first board of selectmen, consisting of Edward Johnson, Edward Converse, John Mousall, William Learned, Ezekiel Richardson, Samuel Richardson, and James Thompson — seven good and honest men. The name of Edward Converse stands second on this board, as given in the Woburn records. From this time onward until his death, he appeared, as ever before, to have been a foremost man in all public business. On March 3, 1649, he was one of four of the selectmen appointed to negotiate with the town of Charlestown the matter of the disputed boundary between the two towns. He was also, year after year, one of a board of commissioners for the trial of "small causes." In 1660 he was deputy to the General Court. And for nineteen years, from 1644 till 1663, when he died, he was annually chosen a member of the board of selectmen.

We come now to a consideration of Edward Converse, in his *religious character and life.*

In the very outset of his career as a citizen of Charlestown, we find his name in the list of subscribers to the First Church covenant of that town (August 27, 1630), the first

name being that of Governor Winthrop. When this original First Church was removed, three months afterward, to Boston, though his relation to it for some time remained as before, he did not, like Winthrop and many others, remove his family across the river. Accordingly, when the present First Church of Charlestown was organized (November 2, 1632), he and others, having obtained letters of dismission from the church in Boston, united with those who had not been members of that church in the new organization. As a member of that church, he was ever prominent; and was one of the seven members of it who were commissioned to effect, in the name of the mother church, as also in the presence and with the consent of the appointed representative of the Colony, the outward organization of the church in Woburn. This organization was effected August 24, 1642, and on the second day of the following December Thomas Carter was ordained and installed pastor. It is highly probable, though not definitely ascertained, that, of the two men who laid their hands on the young candidate's head and formally ordained him to the work of the ministry, instead of delegating the power to the messengers of the churches, Edward Converse was one. It is certain that he was one of the first two deacons of the church, and remained in office till his death.

From all that has been ascertained respecting the religious character of Edward Converse, we readily infer that he was a man of strongly marked idiosyncrasies. Prompt, clear-headed, devout, conscientious, outspoken, and unflinching, and yet prudent, self-contained, and uniform, are the adjectives that best describe his whole career. A single curious incident, mentioned by Johnson in his *Wonder-Working Providence*, well illustrates a trait which often seems to manifest itself. It occurred more than twenty years after his removal from Charlestown to Woburn, and only about three months before his death. "In May, 1663, Isaac Cole, constable, and Edward Converse, one of Capt. Johnson's asso-

ciates in the Board of Selectmen at Woburn, were arraigned; the former for refusing to take and publish the King's letter, and the latter for having spoken of it as Popery. The Court. after a hearing, discharged Converse, on the ground that his language did not reflect on his Majesty's letter." This account assumes that Converse did speak of the king's letter as popery, but in language so carefully guarded that even papal servants of the king could not easily make out a case against him.

But though the good old father of the town came forth from his arrest by the officers of the king unscathed and apparently untroubled, there was one passage in his busy life as a citizen which seems to have seriously disturbed him and which resulted in an arbitration between him and one of his neighbors. The erection and operation of his mill on the Abajona River so overflowed the adjacent meadow of Robert Hale as to be an insuperable obstacle in the way of the latter's improvement of his own land. This naturally led to complaint and difficulty. But at length an honorable arbitration seems to have happily ended the controversy in a very fair and Christian way. The paper which gives the terms of the adjustment is dated 1649, and is given in the paper of Mr. A. E. Whitney, which follows this.

This paper is signed by John Mousall, John Wright, Edward Johnson, Miles Nutt, Samuel Richardson, and James Thompson. These six men were all friends of Converse, and at this time associated with him on the board of selectmen. It does not appear that they were not also the friends of Hale. They seem, therefore, to have been, in all respects, very suitable men to act as arbitrators in this case, and their decision seems to have given entire satisfaction to the differing parties.

Of Edward Converse in his domestic relations more might be said than our present limits would justify. We

have not the full name of his first wife, nor the date of his first marriage. We only know that her name was Sarah, and that they were married several years before their embarkation from England for the New World. Of their four children, three were born in England: Josiah about 1618, James about 1620, and Mary probably about 1622: their ages being respectively twelve, ten, and eight years, when the family came to Charlestown. The fourth child, Samuel, was born in Charlestown, March 12, 1638. Each of the three sons had an honorable history worthy of separate notice. The sad death of Samuel, in 1669, by an accident in the old Converse Mill, has been well described in a valuable paper lately read by Mr. A. E. Whitney before the Winchester Historical and Genealogical Society. The daughter Mary married, December 19, 1643, Simon Thompson, the second son of James Thompson, of the North Village in Woburn, and, like Edward Converse, one of the first settlers of the town and one of the first board of selectmen. Of the two sons and four daughters of Simon and Mary (Converse) Thompson only two, one son and one daughter, are known to have lived to reach maturity. The son, a young man in his twentieth year, and named James for his grandfather, was in the mill with his uncle Samuel when the fatal accident to the latter occurred. His mother, Mary Converse, having been left a widow in 1658, married, in 1659, John Sheldon, of Billerica. There she had another son, John Sheldon, Jr., who, at the time of his death, in 1724, was a deacon of the church in that place. Meanwhile her father, Deacon Edward Converse, lost his wife, January 14, 1662, and, in nine months after her death, and in less than a year before his own death, which occurred August 10, 1663, he married, September 9, 1662, Joanna Sprague, the widow of Ralph Sprague, of Charlestown. For more convenient reference, the family record, gathered from various sources, is given in the following condensed form: —

Edward Converse, b. England, January 30, 1590; d. August 10, 1663, aged seventy-three years. m. Sarah ——. Children: —

1. Josiah, b. England, 1618 (deacon); d. February 3, 1690, aged seventy-two years. m. Esther, daughter of Richard Champney, of Cambridge, March 26, 1651.
2. James, b. England, 1620 (lieutenant); d. May 10, 1715, aged ninety-five years. m. Anna, daughter of Robert Long, of Charlestown, October 24, 1643.
3. Mary, b. England, 1622; d. ——. m. Simon Thompson, January 19, 1643. m. 2d, John Sheldon, February 1, 1659.
4. Samuel, b. Charlestown, March 12, 1637; d. February 20, 1669, aged thirty-one years. m. Judith, dau. Rev. Thomas Carter, June 8, 1660.

Edward Converse, m., 2d, Joanna, widow of Ralph Sprague, of Charlestown, September 9, 1662.

NOTE. — The more extended genealogy of the family of Edward Converse is reserved for a future number of *The Record*. G. C.

APPENDIX.

The following account of the possessions of Edward Converse, in 1638, is taken from the Third Report of Commissioners of the City of Boston and Charlestown Land Records: —

"The Possession of Edward Converse within Charltowne Limites.

"1. One roode of grownde by estimation, more or lesse, scituate in the middle row, butting north west and south west upon the market place, south east upon the marsh towards the harbour, bounded on the north east by Capt. Sedgewick, with a dwelling-house, store-house, and other aptinances.

"2. Ffive acres of earable land by estimation, more or lesse, scituate in the east feilde butting south-west upon the long way; north east upon Will Bates, bounded on the north west by George Bunker, and on the south east by Mr. Symmes, Capt. Sedgewick, and Rice Cole.

"3. One acre and haulfe of earable land by estimation,

more or lesse, scituate in the east feilde, butting south west upon the back streete, northeast upon Will Johnson, bounded on the southeast by Will Dade, and upon the northwest by Sam. Carter.

"4. Three acres of meadow by estimation, more or lesse, scituate in the south meaddowes, butting north west toeards the streete way, south-east upon a creeke, bounded on the south-west by Mr. Simmes, and on the north east by Ra. Sprague.

"5. One acre of meadow by estimation, more or less, scituate in the south meade.

"6. Comons for milch cowes ffive and a quarter.

"7. Two acress of meaddow by estimation, more or less, scituate and being in the line Feilde, with a p'cell of upland adioining on the west side of it, bounded on the west by the high-way; on the east by Winstamies river, on the south by Mr. Simmes, and on the north by George Bunker.

"8. Eight acres of erable land by estimation, more or less, scituate in the line-Feilde, butting east upon the high-way; west upon Rob. Long, bounded on the south by Mr. Simmes, and on the northe by Daniell Shepeardson and Will Brakenbury.

"9. Three acres of meaddow by estimation, more or lesse, lying on the north of mount P'spect, bounded on the west by the river, on the east by the Comon, on the South by Ezecheall Richardson, and on the northe by Tho. Lynde.

"10. Ffive acres of woodland, more or lesse, scituate in Mistick Feilde, butting west and south upon the drift way, east upon the landway, bounded on the north by George Hutchinson.

"11. Thirtie and ffive acres of woodland, more or less, scituate in Mistick Feilde, butting south west upon the reserved land, north east upon Will Brakenbury, James Pemberton, and Peter Garland, bounded on the north west by Tho. Moulton, and on the south east by John Martin.

"12. Eightie acres of land by estimation, more or lesse, scituate in Waterfeilde, bounded on the east by the river, on the north west by Eze. Richardson, Rob. Rand, Tho. Moulton, and John Crow; on the north west[1] by Tho. Moulton, John Martin, and Mr. Simmes.

"13. Ffive acres of Woodland, more or lesse, scituate in Mistick Feilde, butting south west upon George Bunker, north east upon Ed. Mellowes, bounded on the north west by George Whiteland, and on the south west by John Tedd."

The will of Edward Converse, dated August, 1659, is as follows: —

"In the name of God, Amen, I, Edward Convers, of Woburne, in the Coun. of Midd. in the Massachusetts Collony in New England, being in p-fect memory though weake of Body, do make this my last will and testamt, to dispose of my lands, goods and chattles, that the Lord hath lent unto mee, dureing my naturall life, which my Will is shall be disposed of in mannr as followeth.

"Imp. I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Sarah Convers ten pounds pr. a year, to be payd unto Her from yeare to yeare during her *naturall* life, that is to say, five pounds a yeare out of my sonne Josias Convers his house, and ye other five pounds a year out of the Mill. Also my will is that my wife shall have such roomes to live in dureing her life in the house that I now live in, as She shall make choyce of for Her use, and one of the gardens before the house, which she shall make choyce of for her use, and ten of the apple trees in the old orchard dureing her life which she shall make choyce of. Also my will is that my wife shall have a fourth part of all my moveable goods and chattels when my debts and legacyes and my funall be discharged. Also I give unto my sonne, Josias Convers, the

[1] Apparently an error either in the transcription or type. Probably it should be *northeast*. The north*west* boundary precedes.

House wherein He now liveth and the barnes and outhouses and the orchard before the house, with the yards and other appurtenances to the same belonging, and the land that lyeth in the great field, and all that meadow that lyeth in the west side of the brooke in bucke meadow. My Will is that my sonne Josias shall enjoy all these houses and lands, with other the appurtenances above specified, for Him and his heyres lawfully begotten of his body, and for want thereof, to my sonne James Converse, his sonne Edward Convers, and to his Heyres lawfully begotten of his body, and for want thereof my Will is that it shall be divided between the rest of my sonne James his children equally, or to the next Heyre according to law, and for the field called the sheep-pasture, I give it to my to sonnes Josiah and Samuel together with my mill and mill house and the appurtenances to them belonging, to be possessed by the longest liver and his Heyres. Also I give to my sonne Samuel Convers my house wherein I now dwell and all the land lying behind the house to the brow of ye Hill northward, and all the land that is plowable lying on the north side of the blind bridge, together with all the meadow that lyeth adjoyning to the said land and all that p'cell of land that lyeth on the east side of the rode, next to the mill pond betweene the aforesaid blynd Bridge, and my dwelling house. Also I give to my sonne Samuel all ye meadow land yt lyeth on ye east side of the river in Bucke meadow, and my English pasture that is fenced in on the other side the mill river, and my will is that for all the rest of ye land that is not plowable lying on the north side of blind Bridge, together with all the rest of my pasture lands, shall be equally divided between my three sonnes, Josiah, James, and Samuel, only reserveing the timber that is upon the said pasture lands from my sonne James, who shall have no part therein, but it shall be injoyed by my other to sonnes Josiah and Samuel and their Heyres. Also my will is that if my sonne Samuel shall dy without Heyres

lawfully begotten of his body, that the estate that I have given to Him shall be divided between ye children of my daughter Mary Thompson. Also I give to my sonne James Convers the sume of thirty pounds and I give to my daughter Mary Sheldon the sume of twenty marks. And I give to my kinsman Allin Convers the sume of ten pounds, and I give to my kinswoman Sarah Smith the sume of five pounds. Also I give to my kinsman John Parker the sume of forty shillings, and for these legacyes my will is that they shall be paid within three years after my decease as my Executors shall see meete and are able to pay the same. and for all that land that lyeth comon between the houses my will is that it shall ly comon for perpetuity, and for all my moveable goodes and chattels that remaineth of what is given to my wife, I give to thirds of the same to my sonne Josiah and the other third to my sonne Samuel. and for the legacyes that I have given my will is that they shall be payd in Corne and cattle, or either of them. Also my will is that my sonne Josiah and my sonne Samuel shall be my sole executors. Also my will is that my sonne James Convers and my kinsman Allin Convers, and my kinsman John Parker shall be the overseers of this my Will. My will also is that all my moveable goods shall be apprised distinctly.

"Signed and subscribed the —— day of August, 1659.

"EDWARD CONVERS."
[And a seal.]

In the presence of us,

ALLIN CONVERS,
JNO. PARKER.

"My Will is that my sonne Josiah shall have the meadow that is fenced in on the other side of the mill brook, lying next unto my sonne James his meadow for Him and his Heyres, as the rest of the lands within expressed.

"Cambridge 7, 8th, 1663. At the Coun Court then sitting at Cambridge, Allin Convers and John Parker

appearing in Court, do on their oath given them say that Edward Convers deced being of a disposeing mind, they saw Him signe, seale and publish this instrumet as his last Will and testament, and that they know of no other.

"Entred and Recorded, 7, 8th, 1663.

"THOMAS DANFORTH, *Record.*"

In immediate connection with the foregoing documents, we come at length to a consideration of Edward Converse's house. The writer approaches this part of our general subject with some hesitancy, not because he has no settled opinion of his own to express, but because he is aware that his opinion is not accordant with that of some others whose views he is both bound and inclined to respect. For more than sixty years, he has been accustomed to hear the oldest people in Woburn say that the house of Edward Converse stood on the east side of the road and between the road and the river, on or very near the site of the house of the late Deacon Benjamin F. Thompson. And till recently, he never knew that any man entertained the opinion that it stood on the west side of the road near the house of the late S. S. Richardson. Least of all was he prepared, with the record of Converse's possessions and a copy of his will before him, to hear the statement that Converse *never owned any land on the east side of the road.*

As the writer can express only his own views and give his reasons for them, he has no alternative but to do so and leave it to others to exercise the same liberty.

The only article of the thirteen describing the possessions of Edward Converse within Charlestown limits in 1638, which is understood to have any reference to lands in the territory that, four years later, became that part of Woburn now included in Winchester, is the twelfth. This describes eighty acres, situated in Waterfielde. Waterfielde is believed to be the region, or rather includes the region, lying west

of the Abajona River at Winchester, extending some distance northerly, and farther westerly, including the vicinity of Horn Pond and perhaps reaching still farther west. Whatever may have been the extent of these lands, it is clear that *the river, and not the road*, was the eastern boundary of that part of them owned by Converse.

Further, in his will, twenty-one years later, Edward Converse not only bequeathed to his son Samuel property lying on "the east side of the rode," but also meadow-land that lay on the "East side of the *river*," thus revealing the fact that, during the intervening years between the dates of these two papers, he had acquired considerable land on the other side of that well-known stream. Keeping these important items in distinct view, the writer would suggest the following reasons for his belief that the original Converse house stood on the site above suggested: —

1. There is nothing in the "Possessions" that *precludes* the conclusion that the Converse house was on the east side of the road. On the contrary, Edward Converse, even before he built it, owned all the land between the road and the river from the bridge for some distance northerly.

2. His will clearly implies that he not only still owned this land in 1659, when he gave it away, but had acquired a considerable tract of other land on the east side of the river.

3. The natural implication of the oft-recurring words "over against," in the various notices of the house and mill and the adjacent bridge, is that the house and mill were on *opposite* sides, and not on the same side, of the road. It may safely be presumed that, in a vast majority of instances, if not in all, in which this familiar form of words is employed, it implies this. (See Webster and Worcester on the words "over" and "against.")

4. The bequests of the will in the light of subsequent facts.

It will be noticed that the father gives the house in which he himself lived, with certain qualifications, to his son Samuel, who was to have the special care of the mill. He also gives him "all the land lying *behind* the house to the brow of the Hill *northward*," etc. The land "behind" a house on the opposite side of the road from that of the traditional site could not, it does not seem, extend to the brow of a hill "northward." It would be southward indefinitely and no "hill." On the contrary, the land in the rear of, and northerly from, the traditional site does extend to higher ground at no very great distance. And this house, thus given to Samuel, was that one of several houses which, as we should expect in the home of the miller, was nearest to the mill. Then, as Samuel did not long survive his father to occupy it, it seems reasonable that James, to whom, unlike both the other sons, his father had *given no house*, should succeed to the occupancy of the homestead. If this be so, it explains the fact, otherwise not accounted for, that in subsequent years we find James there, as is assumed by Mr. Sewall in his History of Woburn (pp. 176, 177), and in the familiar story of the Honorable Judge Sewall stopping there on his journey and "discoursing" him under the far-famed shady elm in 1702.

It hardly need be added that there is no lack of evidence that this venerable and well-remembered tree was, like old ancestral shade-trees generally, on the same side of the road with, and immediately in front of, the house. If the old tradition concerning the ancient house, which many still remember, is reliable, this tree was certainly so located as to overshadow it; as it did also, till cut down (about 1841), the house of Deacon B. F. Thompson, on or very near the same spot.

5. The traditions and early impressions of the oldest people of both the past and the present time.

It has already been stated that the writer, who cannot

remember the day when he was not curious to know and treasure up all such stories of the olden time, never till of late heard any other tradition than the one to which he still adheres. He distinctly remembers hearing often in his childhood days this account of the old house, then occupied by Abel Richardson.

George R. Baldwin, Esq., now in his eighty-eighth year, testifies that, when a boy, he attended a school in Medford, and was continually passing the spot to and from that place, and then, as now, believed the house to be that of Edward Converse.

The writer recently met Sherman Converse, Esq., of Woburn, now seventy-five years old, a lineal descendant of Edward Converse, and, before stating his object, asked him if he remembered any family tradition in regard to the site of the first Converse house. Very promptly he replied: "Yes; when I was a boy, my father [1] carried me to the old house, then occupied by Abel Richardson, and told me *that* was the house of his ancestor, Edward Converse."

A few days later, on meeting Judge Parker L. Converse, a son of Luther Converse, and also a descendant of Edward, the writer proposed a similar question and received for answer a reiteration of the same family tradition; he adding, and repeating with emphasis: "I *know* that my father used to say it was *there*."

6. The former condition of the land adjacent to the river on the west, or at this locality the southwest, side of the road.

Within the memory of some persons now living, a wet boggy marsh, sometimes overflowed, extended from the river up beyond the site of S. S. Richardson's house. The writer well remembers this low and wet region, and has been told that it was not till after a very large amount of gravel and soil from a neighboring hill had been carted there, that it

[1] The late Joshua Converse, who lived to be more than one hundred years of age.

was at all suitable for the sites of the dwellings now there. It might have been utilized for a mill or a barn, and indeed there is reason to believe that one of the barns of Edward Converse actually stood there, with a cellar under a part of it, against whose walls there was an occasional overflow of water. But it could not have been suitable for a human habitation.

This reason for rejecting the supposition that the Converse house stood on this side of the road introduces another, and the last, which will be here given.

7. The singularly shrewd sagacity of the man.

No trait in the character of Edward Converse stands out in the record of his whole career with more prominence than that of his quick good sense: his ability to see at a glance the best things, and to seize upon the most promising opportunities for accomplishing a desirable object. The writer of this paper has all along been so impressed, in his investigation, with this trait of *the man*, that it seems to him exceedingly improbable, if not impossible, that *such an owner of the land on both sides of the road* would reject the more elevated, and every way very eligible, location behind the great elm on the east side, and choose instead the wet boggy lowland on the opposite side, of the road.

L. THOMPSON.

THE OLD HOME OF EDWARD CONVERSE.

WOBURN, August 24, 1885.

ABIJAH THOMPSON, ESQ.

Dear Sir. — In an interview with an aunt of mine, Miss Lydia Converse, who is a direct descendant of Deacon Edward Converse, one of the principal founders of the town, and also one of the first two deacons of the First Church of Woburn, she, without any hesitation, says that the old house which

formerly stood on the lot of land now occupied by the house built by your father, the late Deacon Benjamin F. Thompson, on the easterly side of Main Street, and known by the older inhabitants as the Abel Richardson house, was built, owned, and occupied by Deacon Edward Converse, and that he continued to occupy the premises during his life. She states furthermore that this was the first house built within the limits of the town, the second being that of Deacon John Mousall, and was located on what is now Montvale Avenue, on or near lot of land now owned and occupied by Mrs. George Reed, in Woburn Centre. Deacon Mousall and Deacon Converse were the first two deacons of the First Church of Woburn, and were intimately associated in the affairs of both town and church.

Yours, etc.

ALVAH S. WOOD.

The above statement is in accordance with my knowledge and belief.

LYDIA CONVERSE.

THE MYSTERIOUS CELLARS.

In 1857 Joel F. Hanson bought of Lorenzo Dupee the farm then known as the George Wyman place, situated on Cambridge Street, nearly opposite to the place then called the Luke Reade farm.

At this time, in the north corner of his farm, and near the shore of Winter Pond, Mr. Hanson found the remains of two cellars — one supposed to have been the site of a house, the other that of a barn. At a little distance from the former was a hedge of a kind of shrub often used in England for that purpose, but not a native of this country; on the other side of this hedge-row was an old well, nearly filled with stones and rubbish.

The bricks found in these ruined cellars were English face-bricks. Near the house cellar stood two large elm-trees, the grass beneath them being soft, fine, and long, — like wood-grass, — as if undisturbed for many years.

No information could be gathered as to "what manner of man" once lived there. The oldest person then living in that neighborhood did not remember any buildings on these cellars, nor had heard from any source of buildings having been there. It had been observed that the old well was as well stoned as any ever seen, and it was evident that the people living there must have been very early settlers, bringing from their English home the bricks and the favorite homestead shrubbery; these, with the cellars themselves, being all that had survived the ravages of time.

Mr. Hanson, for several years, kept these relics undisturbed; but finally, wishing to use the land, cut down the ancient elm-trees and filled the mysterious cellars.

MRS. STEPHEN S. LANGLEY.

WINCHESTER, March 3, 1885.

The solution of this mystery is to be found in Sewall's History of Woburn, containing the

GENEALOGY OF RICHARD GARDNER.

"*Richard Gardner* came," says the family tradition, "from the county of Surrey, England, and settled first within the bounds of Woburn, having his house *nearly opposite to the mansion of the late Luke Reed, Esq.*, in Woburn West End, about forty rods from the road, where the remains of the cellar and well were discernible in 1857.

"But between 1661 and 1667 he removed to 'Charlestown End,' to the spot where the two maiden ladies, Miss Patience Gardner and her sister, had their habitation."

This, therefore, was the "manner of man" who selected that beautiful site on the shore of Winter Pond, and the

following genealogical table will remind many Winchester families of their own connection with Mrs. Langley's tale of "The Mysterious Cellars."

The reason for the abandonment of the premises thus admirably selected, and both tastefully and expensively improved, is not given in any record at present within our reach, and we may conjecture that no reason less than a serious question of title to the land could probably have led to this result.

The "Charlestown End" place, named above, is that now known as the Magee place, near the junction of Church and Cambridge Streets, Winchester. "Gardner's Row" extended from Cooke's, afterward Cutter's, mill, in Arlington, to this Richard Gardner's (Magee) place. And long after the territory of Woburn was set off, what was subsequently West Cambridge (Arlington) continued a part of Charlestown and was called "Charlestown End."

The Misses Gardner, named by Sewall, were descendants of Richard, and were living at the homestead within the recollection of our older citizens.

The house next south on Cambridge Street was built by Edward Gardner, and subsequently purchased by John Swan, — father of the present occupant. Mr. Samuel Gardner owned and occupied, during his life, the house upon the west side of the same street, next below Mr. Butters, which house, in recent times, was purchased by the late D. N. Skillings, and was afterward destroyed by fire, — the cellar walls still visible. Deacon Henry Gardner lived on High Street, next beyond the Andrews place. These relics of the Gardner family are known to our older citizens. — Ed.

Note. — In 1652 the town made Increase Nowell the grant of "all that part of lands which Squa Sachem gave formerly unto him, the which he had given to the town, which lies on the south side of his lot next Woburn." This tract of land was sold in 1656, by Mr. Nowell's heirs, to Thomas Broughton, who sold it in 1659 to Richard Gardner. The descendants of the latter have lived on it to the present day (1845). It is known as "Gardner's Row." — *Frothingham's Charlestown, p. 147.*

I. Richard Gardner married Anna Blanchard, of Acton (Savage says, of Charlestown, widow of Thomas, of Mystic Side, or Malden), October 18, 1651, by whom he had: —

1. John, b. August 14, 1652. (Woburn Record Births.)
2. Anna, b. January 17, 1654–5. Died before her father. (Woburn Record Births.)
3. Benjamin, b. December 26, 1656. Died before his father. (Woburn Record Births.)
4. Henry, b. February 12, 1657–8. (Woburn Record Births.)
5. Esther, b. October 15, 1659; m. William Johnson, eldest son of Wm. and Esther. (Woburn Record Births.)
6. Ruth, b. April 1, 1661; m. John Gypson (Gibson?). Woburn Record Births.) Born after removal to Charlestown End.
7. Hannah (Charlestown Records); m. —— Coddington.
8. Abigail (Charlestown Records); m. Jas. Thompson.
9. Rebecca (Charlestown Records); m. Samuel Whittimore, of Cambridge.
10. Mehetabel (Charlestown Records); m. (John) Connet.

Richd. Gardner d. May 29 (al. Mar. 4), 1698, aged about 79. — [Gravestone.]

II. Henry Gardner (4 above); m. Elizabeth ——, by whom he had: —

1. John, b. July 22, 1695.
2. Henry, b. August 2, 1698.
3. Samuel, b. September 10, 1700; d. unmarried, March 3 (al. December 3), 1723.
4. Elizabeth, b. December 25, 1702; m. —— Sawyer.
5. Mary, b. May 28, 1705; "Do. of Charlestown"; m. Zechariah Flagg, Woburn, January 2, 1733.

Henry d. February 20, 1713–14, aged 57, while his son John was in college.

III. John, was graduated Harv. Coll., 1715; ordained at Stow; died, the minister of that town, January 10, 1775, aged 80.

He was the father of the Hon. Henry Gardner, Treas. of Mass. in the time of the Revolution; also of the Rev. Francis Gardner, minister of Leominster. — *Wob. Rec. of Births, etc.*

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE OLDER BURIAL-GROUNDS IN WOBURN,

RELATING to persons known to have been residents of, or supposed to have been connected with, that part of Woburn now embraced in the town of Winchester. Communicated by William R. Cutter.

From the First, or Oldest, Burying-ground, on Park Street.

CONVERSE.

Memento mori. Fugit hora.

Here lyes the body of Deacon Josias Conuers aged 72 years deceased the 3 of February 1689–90.[1]

Here lyes ye body of Ann Conuers wife to James Conuers aged 69 years died August the 10 1691.

Edward Conuers son of Edward & Sarah Conuers aged 3 dayes died 28 of Octobr 1691.

Here lyes ye body of Edward Conuers aged 37 years died ye 26 of Iuly 1692.

Timothy Convers son of Josias & Ruth Convers aged 2 mo died September 5 1693.

Ebenezer Convers son of James & Hannah Convers aged about 5 years died Nouember 9th 1693.

Josias Conuers son of Josias & Ruth Conuers aged 3 years died December 30, 1693.

Elizabeth Conuers Daughter of James & Hannah Conuers aged 19 years died Iuly 27 1694.

Here lyes ye body of Esther Convers died November 7th 1703 in the 16 year of her age.

[1] This is the earliest dated stone of any now standing in the yard.

Memento mori. Fugit hora.

Here lyes buried ye body of Maior Iames Conuers Esqr aged 61 years who departed this life Iuly ye 8th 1706.

Memento mori. Fugit hora.

Here lyes ye body of Pashence Conver daughter of Maior Iames & Hannah Conver who departed this life Iuly ye 23rd 1707 in ye 21st year of her age.

Here lyes ye body of Sarah Convers who deceased December ye 10th 1713 in ye 25th year of her age.

Memento mori. Fugit hora.

Here lyes the body of Lieut James Conuers who departed this life May the 10th 1715 in ye 95th year of his age.

The Memory of the Just is Blessed.

Here lyes buried the body of Capt Josiah Convers who departed this life July the 15th 1717 in the 58th year of his age.

The memory of ye Just is Blessed.

Benjamin Converse Son of Capt Robert and Mrs Mary Converse Decd Augt 19th 1729 in ye Eleventh Year of his Age.

Here lyes Buried the Body of Mr Ebenezer Converse,[1] who departed this life Sept ye 6th 1765 in ye 56th Year of His Age.

From the Second Burying-ground, on Montvale Avenue.

Joseph Converse, son & only child of Joseph & Abigail Converse, died August 17, 1803, Æt. 2 years & 5 months.

[1] Ebenezer Converse, born November 1, 1708, son of Captain Robert and Mary (Sawyer) Convers (*vide* Sewall's History, 606), and grandson of Major James Convers (see a previous epitaph), was a selectman of Woburn, 1743, 1753, and 1764; and admitted to membership in Woburn First Church, November, 1758 (*vide* Church Manual, p. 10). He married wife, Ruth. His house was in "Carter's Quarter" (South Village), 1742. — *Vide* Sewall's Woburn, 231, etc.

The foregoing are all the stones bearing the Converse name in the first burying-ground.

Erected in memory of Mrs. Hannah Converse, wife of Mr. Jacob Converse, died suddenly, July 13, 1820, Æt. 41.

Therefore, be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh.

In Memory of Mr. Benjamin Converse,[1] who died March 6th, 1824, in the 73d year of his age.

In Memory of Sarah Converse, who died June 24, 1824, in the 73d year of Her Age.

Erected in Memory of Mrs. Susannah, wife of Dea. Jesse Converse, who died Octr 10, 1825, Æt. 53. [Concludes with four lines of poetry.]

In memory of Dea. Josiah Converse, who died Septr. 8, 1840, in the 82d year of his age.

In memory of Gilman Converse, who died April 14th, 1846, Aged 22 yrs. & 4 mos. [Concludes with four lines of poetry.]

THE OLD CONVERSE MILL.

"More servants wait on man
Than he'll take notice of;
. . . .
For us the winds do blow
The earth doth rest, the Heavens move,
And fountains flow."

George Herbert, 1633.

In the settlement of the early New England villages and towns it was held of the greatest importance to secure a good source of water-supply. It will be remembered that in the early days of Charlestown the want of good water nearly

[1] He lived at Winchester Centre; was son of Ebenezer (epitaph in former yard). Sarah was his widow. She was Sarah Wright, b. July 18, 1748; m. Benjamin Converse, August 6, 1772.

proved fatal to the settlement. "The people grew discontented for want of water, who generally notioned no water good for a town but running springs" (Charlestown Records). The leaders of the colony, including Governor Winthrop, decided, December 6, 1630, to remove from Charlestown to Roxbury and build a town there, but eight days afterward concluded not to do so, as "there was no running water." (Savage's Winthrop, i, 38). Shawmut, Watertown, and Dorchester were settled at this time by people from Charlestown, who were attracted to these places by finding "good waters" there.

After this "dispersion" of the inhabitants of Charlestown, there were left upon the records of the town the names of seventeen who remained, and among them were three who took part in the settlement of that part of Woburn which is now called Winchester: Increase Nowell, Edward Converse, and Ezekiel Richardson.

Edward Converse was the builder and first owner of the "Old Mill" in this town, now known as Whitney's Mill. His house and farm were near this spot. It is very probable that after his experience in Charlestown he appreciated "good waters," and chose the banks of the Abajona.

We shall have the less to say of Edward Converse's life in this paper, as a much fuller paper is being prepared by another member of this Society.

In the earliest records both of Charlestown and Woburn he is prominent as a town and a church officer, as a large taxpayer, and a citizen of great energy and enterprise, as well as leader in some of the most important movements.

The first mention made of him in connection with Woburn or the locality in which we now live, is found in the Records of Charlestown under date of 1635, where we read: "Edward Converse, William Brackenbury, and Mr. Abraham Palmer were desired to go up into the country upon discovery three or four days," for which they were

to be "satisfied at the charge of the town." On subsequent expeditions, made by different parties into this region, then called "Waterfield," Edward Converse was the leader. Those who moved in the matter of settling this town are spoken of thus: "3 of 10 mo. — Full power was given to Edward Conuars and company to go on with the work."

The first house erected in Woburn was undoubtedly that of Edward Converse, which was probably close to his mill and near the site of the present Thompson House on Main Street. Here also was erected the first bridge over the "Abersonce," or Abajona, at a point on the river called the "King's Ford," and doubtless near the present bridge. The record by Edward Johnson reads as follows: "10 of 12 mo. — The first bridge was laid over the Abersonce River, over against Edward Conuars house and called Could Bridg."

Another record virtually substantiates the date previous to which the Converse house must have been built. It is the introduction, or prologue, with which Edward Johnson commenced his work as recorder.

"RECORDS FOR THE TOWNE OF WOBURNE.

"from the year 1640: the: 8: day of th: 10 month
Paulisper Fui.

"In peniles age I, Woburne Towne, began;
Charles Towne first moned the Court my lins to span
To vewe my land place, compild body Reare
Nowell, Sims, Sedgwick, thes my paterons were:
Sum fearing He grow great upon these grownds
Poor I wase putt to nurs among the Clownes
Who being taken with such mighty things
As had been work of Noble Qeeins and Kings
Till Babe gan crye and great disturbance make
Nurses Repent they did har undertake
One leaves her quite, another hee doth hie
To foren lands free from the Babys Crye

. . . . . .

"A naighbour by, hopeing the Babe wold bee
A pritty Girle, to Rocking har went hee.
Too nurses less undanted then the rest
ffirst houses ffinish, thus the Girle gane drest.
Its Rare to see how this poore Towne did rise
By weakess means two weake in great ons eys.
And sure it is that mettells cleere exstraction
Had neuer share in this Poore Towns erexion
Without which metall and sum fresh suplys
Patrons conclud she neuer upp wold rise."

This is veritable history, if not poetry, and the characters alluded to are readily understood. The "two nurses" were Edward Converse and John Mousall, whose houses were "finished first," and *prior* to December 8, 1640, the date of this prologue.

We must believe the Converse Mill to have been built very soon after the house. Converse was a man of too much energy to wait a very long time before he set the water at work grinding corn, which was so essential to the people of the new town.[1]

The first legal document we find on record, relating to this mill, recites an agreement or arbitration, under date 20, 12 mo., 1649, — between John Hale and Edward Converse, — before Edward Johnson, as to the flowage of Hale's meadow by Converse's milldam.

This was seven years after the incorporation of the town, and the dam must have been built and the meadow overflowed before the damage complained of could have occurred.

The arbitration reads thus: —

"Upon an Arbitration between Robert Hale and Edward Converse, concerning meadow Land overfflowed by the Mill of the said Edward, It is agreed By us whose names are

[1] It is not improbable that in the early work of this mill, as it is said to be the fact in its later history, the water was used only in the winter months, — say from October to April, — and the meadows could thus be cropped during the summer. — ED.

underwritten, that the said Edward Converse shall pay for full satisfaction the sume of seven pounds to the said Robert Hale and this in Current money or in corne or in Cattle at a valluable consideration, provided notwithstanding that If any part of the said meadows be recovered out of the watter it shall be lawfull for the said Robert Hale to repossese the same; paying to the said Edward Converse twentie shillings an Acor for so much as he shall think fitt to make use of againe. And further If the whole shall be recovered, then the said Robt Hale shall Pay Backe Againe the whole sume of seven Pounds, and untell the money be repaid as above Expressed, it shall be used by the said Edward Converse.

"Dated the Twentyeth of the twelfth mo 1649

"The payment of the said sume of seven Pounds to be payd by Edward Converse to Robert hale shall be by the twentyeth of the ninth month next Insueing the date heare of

"JOHN MOUSALL
EDWARD JOHNSON
MILES NUTT
JOHN WRIGHT
SAMUEL RICHARDSON [mark] X
JAMES THOMPSON [mark] T

"This above written Is a true Copy of the Oridginall Writing Compared word for word this: Last day June 1662. pr me

"EDWARD BURTT
"*Recorder.*
"1662."

We would note, in passing, that Robert Hale lived in Charlestown, and was the ancestor of Nathan Hale, executed by the British in the War of the Revolution as a spy. He owned a meadow lot in "Waterfield," as all the central part of Winchester was then called. This meadow was on the east side of the stream, next to Samuel Richardson's lot of

ninety acres, which latter extended into the "Rock field," as the land along and above our present Highland Avenue was then called.

It may now be asked, How did Edward Converse obtain possession of his land? He obtained it as an inhabitant of Charlestown. The early inhabitants parceled out the lands granted to their respective towns, — sometimes bestowing them for eminent services, at other times dividing them under direction of the selectmen or special committees appointed by the town.[1] And it will be remembered that the earliest immigrants were each entitled to fifty acres of land, by the regulations of the London Company, and also fifty acres for each servant. (Frothingham's History of Charlestown.)

In some or several of the ways named, Converse obtained the thirteen different lots of land accredited to him in the "Charlestown Book of Possessions." In 1638 he is recorded as the owner of these thirteen distinct properties, numbered consecutively in the Records, and No. 12 includes the ground of the present Whitney Mill, as it does also that of the Cutter and the Cowdery, Cobb & Nicholls Mills in Winchester.

The description of this No. 12 is as follows: —

"Eightie Acres of land by estimation, more or lesse, Scituate in Waterfield, bounded east by the river, on the Northwest by Eze. Richardson, Rob. Rand, Tho. Moulton and John Crow: on the Northwest (?) by Tho. Moulton, John Martin and Mr. Simms."

This last boundary is evidently recorded wrong, as the boundaries of Moulton and Symmes "butted Northeast on

[1] "1638. The first month, the 26: day | Abra: Palmer, chosen by the Towne for keepeing the Towne Booke, as also to Record all pprieties of Houses, Lands, Meadow or Pasture, as any Inhabitants of ye Towne are, or shall bee possest of accordg: to an ordr of Court provided in yt behalfe."

"1638.

"On the 28th day of the X month was taken A True Record of all such houses & Lands as are Possessed by the Inhabitants of Charlestown, whethr by purchase, by gift from the Towne, or by allottments as they were devided amongst them by A Joynt Consent aftr the Genll Court had settled theire Bounds," etc. — *Charlestown Records.*

Converse"; which is shown also by the ancient plan of the Symmes farm in the archives of our Society.

If the tender consciences of the present Winchester landholders are troubled with the thought that these lands were stolen from the poor Indian before the town of Charlestown could thus bestow them, the history of Squa Sachem and her deeds of conveyance (as described in *The Record*, by Mr. Symmes, pp. 19–21) will satisfy them, doubtless, that these lands were duly conveyed, and the chain of title was as good as it could well be. And it is interesting to know that it is the opinion of Mr. Frothingham, in his History of Charlestown, that one of Squa Sachem's residences was near Gardner's Row, in West Cambridge, which would bring it near the present residence of Abijah Thompson.

Satisfied that Edward Converse, in common with other ancient landowners in Winchester, had good and sufficient title to his farm and mill privilege, let us consider what business was carried on there in 1640.

It is probable that he used the water-power for no other purpose than to grind corn.

In the old deeds it is invariably called a "corne mill," and no allusion is found to any other uses of the water-power at this point. Indian corn was the principal product of the soil, the principal article of food, and the grinding of it the only business at that date requiring the use of water-power. Power-saws or other machinery for wood or metal were not introduced till long after this date.

But so important was the cornmill that it determined the location and construction of the highways.

"Plain St.," now Cambridge Street, was laid out in 1646 from Woburn to Captain Cook's mill (referred to in Squa Sachem's deed, *The Record*, p. 21), professedly to reach that mill; and "Driver's Lane," now Church Street, leading from the "King's Ford" (near Converse's mill) to Plain

Street, seems to have had the mill as its main object. The great road to Charlestown may indeed have been determined in part by other considerations, such as directness and the absence of difficult hills, yet we find the roads from Woburn Centre and Richardson's Row, as well as other ancient roads, actual ways of access to Converse's mill.

The building of "Longe Bridge," August 26, 1641 (the second bridge named in the Woburn Records), it is certainly reasonable to suppose, was required by the necessity of travel to and from a mill, — not Cooke's mill, for a road to that mill was not projected till 1846, — and, if it was Converse's mill, it raises an interesting question as to the actual location of that bridge. The saddle and pillion were used to convey the people to church and on all other occasions requiring conveyance, except "going to the mill."

In the Woburn Records, under date of "26 of 6 mo." 1641, we read: "A bridge was made across Horn Pond River: though the place was so boggy that it swallowed up much wood before it could be made passable, yet it was finished and called Longe Bridge."

Horn Pond River is the stream flowing from the outlet of Horn Pond to its junction with the Abajona, near the land of Mr. D. N. Skillings, at which point the junction is seen when the water is drawn from the millpond.

Hence at any point on the stream a bridge could be said to be "across Horn Pond River."

The bridge across this river, in the rear of Mr. Sullivan Cutter's residence, called "Blind Bridge," and so designated as early at least as the date of Edward Converse's will (see page 235 of *The Record*), was unquestionably on the road from Woburn Centre to the old mill, and must have been built at a time when Edward Converse himself was in a position of superior influence in town affairs.

But little reflection is needed to convince us that among the very earliest needs of the town would be a "bridge

across Horn Pond River" at such a point as would connect the mill and the oldest settlement in the town with the central village.

The discussion, however, of this question of the location of the "Longe Bridg" involves too much investigation, and would occupy more space than can be reasonably devoted to it in this article: therefore the writer hopes that another opportunity will be had for a fuller presentation of his reasons for hesitating to receive the common belief that it was located at the outlet of the pond at Pond Street.

As we have said, Edward Converse died in 1663. He was succeeded at the mill by his sons.

Of these sons we shall now record nothing except an account of the death of Samuel, who was killed by the water-wheel, February 20, 1669. The record of this accident is full and complete, and found in the Middlesex Court Records, file 20, 1670, paper 3.

It seems strange that this record has not been discovered before. It has never been alluded to by any historian of Woburn, and has been lost sight of by the Converse family for many years; even the date of his death is not given by Sewall in the Converse Genealogy.

It may be claimed as a crumb of original local history brought to light by the formation of this Society.

It is satisfactory to know that at this early date, more than one hundred years prior to the Revolution, our fathers knew how to hold such inquests "decently and in order."

The papers referred to are labeled "Samuel Converse Jury." "Verdict on his death."

The first paper is the deposition of two witnesses to the accident, and reads as follows: —

"We Isaac Brooks and James Thompson being about the 21 of Feb. 69 in the Corne mill belonging to the Converses, at Wooburne, on of suddain we heard a voice about the mill wheel saying stop the wheel. upon wh. the said Thompson

did run to the mill gate & looking towards the mill wheel he saw as he thought a man laid down and cried out my unkle is killed. Isaak in the mean time did run to the waterwheel and found Samuel Converse wth his head fastened between the water wheel and water wall.

"The said Thompson in the mean time did shut the gate and came running to the sd Brooks. Now the water wheel being turned backwards did raise upwards and wee seeing his head cleared went unto him and did take him up alive who bled excessively. We did carry him into his house and soon after we brought him in his bleeding stopt & in about half an houres time as we conceive he was quite departed."

"*The Verdict of the jury of quest on the death of Samuel Converse.*

"We subscribed being by the Constable of Wooburn Summoned a jury of quest upon the suddain and untimely death of Seargt Samuel Convars late of Wooburne, upon examination of the Witnesses that did take him up, going to the place from whence he was taken up & viewing of the Corps, doe conceive that the said Convars was cutting some ice from off the water wheele of the corne mill & so over-reaching with his axe was caught by his coate with some parte of the wheele whereby his coate was rent to the Choller thereoff & that not giving way his head was drawne downe untill it was sucked in between the water wall & the water wheele. now as is said he did call to shutt down the wheele but in all probabillitie he received his mortall wound soone after he spake to stop the Wheele. We saw much blood in the place whereabouts he was judged to stand, also there was blood upon the snow from the place to his house, as is said he was carried to his house alive and being set in a chair his blood quickly settled within him wholly preventing him from speaking & in about half an hour was dead. We found the back side of his head greatly bruised

his nose grizzle as wee think was broken so that the said Convars his head lying as before expressed we judge his death to be by the water wheele of the Corne Mill. 22: 12: 69.

"RICHARD GARDNER	JOHN CARTER
MATTHEW JOHNSON	JOHN NORRIS
JOHN WRIGHT	INCREASE WINN
JOHN RUSSELL	JOHN MOUSALL
EDWARD IVONS	JOHN BROOKS
WILLIAM JOHNSON	WILL SYMES"

The history of the successive ownerships of the Old Mill remains to be told.

March 3, 1885. ARTHUR E. WHITNEY.

WINCHESTER IN 1640.

My paper, read January 6, 1885, related to the character of the wilderness as described in Edward Johnson's *Wonder-Working Providence*, and the manner of commencing the new settlements, and the action of the General Court in granting additional land to Charlestown for the settlement of Woburn, with quotations from the Woburn Records from May 14, 1640, to September 30 of the same year.

"On the 5th of 9 mo," we read from the same Records, "the persons above specified were now chosen by the church of Charlestown for the carrying-on of the affairs of the new town."

We must remember that the actors were all still living in Charlestown. The persons referred to in the record just read were Edward Converse, Edward Johnson, John Mousall, Mr. Thomas Graves, Samuel Richison, and Thomas Richison. And the meetings which are recorded are held at one or another of their Charlestown houses.

On the ninth of the same month (or November 9), "these persons, associating to them Edward Johnson, who continued with them during the whole work, went to discover the land about Shawshin River; being lost were forced to lie under the rocks, whilst the rain and snow did bedew their rocky beds."

On the seventeenth of the same month (November) "a meeting was held to set a division between Charlestown and Woburne, which was in part assented to, but afterwards denied." And on the twenty-third of the same month we read: —

"The church of Charlestown meet to consider of those that should go up to this town; and seeing many appear, fearing the depopulation of Charlestown, from that day forward had a suspicious eye over them."

But upon the third of December, the church seems to have relented, for the entry reads thus: —

"3 of 10 mo.— Full power was given to Edward Converse and company to go on with the work."

And on the twenty-second of December we read: "Considering the weightiness of the work and the weakness of the persons, this day was set apart for humble seeking of God by prayer and fasting for help in a work of so great consequence, which was performed at the house of John Mousall, by the forenamed persons and their wives, the Lord assisting."

Four days previous to this, however, or on the eighteenth of December, we find the meeting was held at which the organization of the new town was effected.

At this meeting "Edward Johnson was appointed Recorder, who drew a plot of the town." And at this meeting "*town orders* were concluded on."

The preamble was imitated, almost copied, word for word, from that of the author of the "Liberties of the Massachusetts Colonie," attributed to Mr. Nathaniel Ward, who

might, or might not, have originally framed the noble thoughts it contains.

Mr. Ward *was*, however, the author of the code of laws which was adopted by the General Court and known as the "Liberties of the Mass. Colony." [1]

TOWN ORDERS.

"The free fruition of such liberties and privileges as humanity, civility, and Christianity calls for are due to every man, with his place and proportion, without impeachment and infringing, which hath ever been, or ever will be, the tranquillity and stability of Christian Commonwealths; and the denial or the deprival thereof the disturbance, if not the ruin, of both."

"We hold it, therefore, our duty and safety for the better disposing of all the lands and benefits of the town of Woburne, and for the preventing of all troublesome complaints, and the maintainance of love and agreement, it is required that all persons admitted to be inhabitants in the said town shall by voluntary agreement subscribe to these orders following; upon which conditions they are admitted: —

"*First order.* For the carrying-on common charges, all such persons as shall be thought meet to have land and admittance for inhabitants shall pay for every acre of land formerly laid out by Charlestown, but now in the limits of Woburn, sixpence; and for all hereafter laid out, twelvepence.

"*Second order.* Every person taking lot or land in the said town shall, within fifteen months after the laying-out of the same, build for dwelling thereon, and improve the said land by planting either in part or in whole; or surrender the same up to the town again. Also, they shall not make sale of it to any person but such as the town shall approve of.

[1] See Introduction to *Wonder-Working Providence*, p. 101. By Wm. F. Poole.

"*Third order.* That all manner of persons shall fence their cattle of all sorts, either by fence or keeper; only it is required, all garden plots and orchards shall be well inclosed, either by pale or otherwise.

"*Fourth order.* That no manner of persons shall entertain inmate, either married or other for a longer time than three days, without the consent of four of the selectmen; every person offending in this particular shall pay to the use of the town, for every day they offend therein, sixpence.[1]

"*Fifth order.* That no person shall fell or cut any young oak, like to be good timber, under eight inches square, upon forfeiture of five shillings for every such offence."

Thirty-two persons subscribed to these orders.

Edward Johnson.	Danill Bacon.
Edward Converse.	Edward Winne.
John Mousall.	Henry Belden.
Ezekill Richison.	Francis Kendall.
Samuewell Richison.	John Teed.
Thomas Richison.	Henry Frothingham.
William Lernedt.	Will Greene.
James Thompson.	Benjamin Butterfield.
John Wright.	Henry Jefts.
Michall Bacon.	James Parker.
John Seers.	John Russell.
Mr. Thomas Graves.	James Britton.
Nicholas Davis.	Thomas Fuller.
Nicholas Treerice.	Richard Lowden.
John Carter.	John Wyman.
James Converse.	Francis Wyman.

Upon the fourth of January the record reads: —

"Meeting at Edward Converse house, where were admitted many persons to set down their dwellings in this town; yet being shallow in brains, fell off afterwards. At this meeting Mr. George Bunker surrendered up his lot to the town's disposal, and had recompense."

[1] It appears by subsequent records that George Polly was severely dealt with for violating this order.

From the manner in which Mr. Bunker is spoken of we are to infer that he was not included in the class of the shallow-brained. He appears in history as the owner of Bunker's Hill, in Charlestown, and is honored by the monument which, as long as it is called "Bunker Hill Monument," will show that he was wiser than he knew in backing out of the Woburn speculation.

On the tenth of February "the first bridge was laid over the Abersonce River (later called the Abajona), "over against Edward Converse's house," and "called Could Bridg."

From the last two entries just read, we gather the following facts: —

1. That Edward Converse had, prior to the eleventh month, 1640, built and occupied a house upon this territory, which we know from various sources was near Mr. Whitney's mill, in Winchester.

2. That the meetings spoken of as held at his house were the first meetings held within the territory of Woburn, and this house the first headquarters of the town.

3. That the bridge across the Abajona at this point was the first built in the new town.

The year 1640, by the mode of reckoning then used, ended with the last day of February.

This month of February was a very busy one, as well as a cold one, if we may infer as much from the name they gave to this first bridge, "the Could Bridg."

On the eighth "the men appointed for this town affairs travelled to discover a fitting place to lay this town out. After two days search, it was by the greater number thought meet to be laid out on the east side of the land granted to this town, which accordingly was done after two days more."

On the twelfth they held a "meeting at Samuel Richison's" to consult about a minister, and admit more persons to the new town.

On the thirteenth they met at Ezekill Richison's, such as proposed to settle here, and appointed the Tuesday following (sixteenth), for meeting at the ground which had been selected for the town, but "they received no small discouragement" from Mr. Increase Nowell, the magistrate, and the Rev. Zechariah Symmes, the minister.

On the sixteenth they came, forty of them however, to the selected place, "where," says Mr. Johnson, "the new town should have been placed, marking trees and laying bridges," but "the way being so plain backward that divers never went forward again."

On the twenty-ninth (it was leap year), "Mr. Nowell, Capt. Sedgewick, Lieut. Sprague, and some others by Charlestown appointed, advised to remove the houselots and place for the meeting-house to the place where they now stand."

Thus ends the record of 1640.

Early in the spring which succeeded, the lots of land were marked, allotted, and at once improvements upon them commenced.

March 3, 1885. ABIJAH THOMPSON.

OUR ABORIGINES.

Some notice of the natives found in occupancy by our forefathers properly belongs to our history.

By some law or freak of association, which it might be difficult to define, we are reminded, while reading up "authorities" upon these aborigines, of the "house that Jack built." One builds upon another, others upon their predecessors, until a mass of literature accumulates which promises abundant light, while it gives but little, as to the ethnological or ethnographical questions involved. We have insufficient data for determining whether these Indians,

most commonly called Pawtuckets, are in any degree akin to the Mound-builders, from whom they may have degenerated, or to the Iroquois, or to other of the conjectural race-divisions. Neither skull, color, feature, traditional customs, nor languages afford any satisfactory answers to questions such as are plausibly successful respecting most other grand divisions of mankind.

We must be content with the fragments of observation left by those who first looked upon them on these shores and in these forests.

The terms "Aberginians," "Abergenymen," "Abarginnymen," and the like, in the earliest mention of the natives of Massachusetts, seem, by some bungling corruption of the word "aborigines," to have denoted only the savages at large.

John Smith (1614) designates those found on this coast as the "Massachusetts," and estimates their number at about three thousand (Mass. Hist. Coll. xxxvi, p. 119); describing them as a "well-proportioned people." Wood, in his tract entitled "New England's Prospect" (1634), describes the "Aberginians"; and Bancroft (vol. iii, p. 3) quotes his description as follows: —

"First of their stature, most of them being between five and six foot high, straight bodied, strongly composed, smooth skinned, merry countenanced, of complection more swarthy than Spaniards, black haired, high foreheaded, black eyed, out-nosed, broad shouldered, brawny armed, long and slender handed, out-breasted, small waisted, lank bellied, well thighed, flat kneed, handsome grown legs, and small feet. In a word, take them when the blood brisks in their veins, when the flesh is on their backs and marrow in their bones, when they frolick in their deportments and Indian postures, and they are more amiable to behold (though only in Adam's livery) than many a compounded Phantastick in the newest fashion."

It will be remembered by the readers of *The Record* that Captain Edward Johnson, arriving in 1630, with Winthrop's company, betook himself at once to the Indians for purposes of trade, and was exceptionally well acquainted with them during his life. It is refreshing to be able to turn from the dull iteration of authorities, to be found in the town histories all around us, to the very graphic though quaint observations of Captain Johnson, in which the citizens of Woburn and Winchester may properly feel a family interest.

On page 15 of the *Wonder-Working Providence* he writes of a well-known incident in the following picturesque style: "Not long before, the whole Nation of the *Mattachusets* were so affrighted with a Ship that arrived in their Bay, having never seene any before, thus they report: some persons among them discerning a great thing to move toward them upon the Waters, wondering what Creature it should be, they run with their light cannowes (which are a kind of Boates made of Birch Rindes and sowed together with the rootes of white Cedar-Trees), from place to place, stirring up all their Countreymen to come forth and behold this monstrous thing: At this sudden news the shores for many miles were filled with this naked Nation, gazing at this wonder, till some of the stoutest among them manned out these Cannowes, being armed with Bow and Arrowes, they approached within shot of the Ship, being becalmed, they let fly their long shafts at her, which being headed with bone, some stuck fast, and others dropped into the water, they wondering it did not cry, but kept quietly on toward them, till all of a sudden the Master caused a piece of Ordnance to be fired, which stroke such feare into the poore *Indians*, that they hasted to shore, having their wonders exceedingly increased; but being gotten among their great multitude, they waited to see the sequell with much amazement, till the Seamen firling up their salies came to an Anchor, manned out their long bote, and went on shore,

at whose approach the *Indians* fled, although they now saw they were men, who made signes to stay their flight, that they may have Trade with them, and to that end they brought certaine Copper-Kettles; The *Indians* by degrees made their approach nearer and nearer till they came to them, when beholding their Vessells, which they had set forth before them, the *Indians* knocking them were much delighted with the sound, and much more astonished to see they would not breake, being so thin: for attaining those Vessells they brought them much Bever, fraughting them richly away according to their desires."

With respect to the tribes which dwelt upon our particular territory, it is noticeable that, while others describe them as the *Pawtuckets*, he does not anywhere, in his frequent mention of them, employ this designation, although he has much to say of the "Mattachusetts," the "Nianticks," the "Pequods," the "Narrowgansits," the "Tarratines," and others. The only passage in the *Wonder-Working Providence* which has the form of ethnological description is the following, on page 16, where he is speaking of the desolating sickness which occurred about 1613–16: —

"The *Abarginny*-men, consisting of *Mattachusets*, *Wippanaps*, and *Tarratines*, were greatly weakened, and more especially the three Kingdoms, or *Saggamore* ships, of the *Mattachusets*, who were before this mortality most populous, having under them seven Dukedomes, or petty *Saggamores*, and the *Nianticks* and *Narrowgansits*." "The *Pecods* were also smitten at this time."

Gookin, Massachusetts Historical Collection, i, p. 149, — an authority accepted by Frothingham and others, — represents the Pawtuckets as a distinct nation from the Massachusetts, separated by the Charles River, the latter extending south and west, and the former occupying the territory as far as the Piscataqua River on the east and northward to Concord on the Merrimack.

The subdivisions of the Pawtucket tribe Mr. Gookin gives as "Pennakooks, Agawomes, Naamkeeks, Pascatawayes, Accomintas, and others," each of which divisions (or dukedoms, as Johnson has it) was under a distinct saggamore; the great sachem, or king, being Nanepashemit.[1]

The form of government of these tribes was patriarchal and hereditary, as we may infer from the history of Nanepashemit's family as it has been preserved by our forefathers. This king at his death left a widow, Squa Sachem, and three sons, the widow becoming queen of all the Pawtuckets, and the sons saggamores; as, Wonohaquaham, or Saggamore John of Mystic; Montowampate, Saggamore James of Lynn; and Wenepoyken, Saggamore George of Salem, the latter of whom became, after the death of Squa Sachem, the grand sachem of the Pawtuckets, about 1684.[2]

The most succinct and pithy description of the character of this Indian government is given by the spiteful Thomas Morton, of Merry Mount notoriety, in his book entitled *The New English Canaan*, printed at Amsterdam, 1637, in which he says of the Indians: "They may be accounted to live richly, wanting nothing that is needful, and be commended for leading a contented life, the younger being ruled by the elder, and the elder ruled by the Powahs, and the Powahs are ruled by the Devill, and then you may imagine what good rule is like to be amongst them."

As to their domestic life and martial traits it is not our present purpose to speak further than to quote one or two passages from our own redoubtable Johnson.

In describing the reception of the "Solemne Embassage" at "Cannonicus Court," 1637, of which Johnson was a member, he says: "They were entertained royally with respect

[1] See article on Squa Sachem, *Record*, i, p. 19.
[2] Lewis's History of Salem.

to the Indian manner. Boiled Chestnuts is their White-bread, which are very sweet, as if they were mixt with Sugar; and because they would be extraordinary in their feasting, they strive for variety after the English fashion, boyling Puddings made of beaten corne, putting therein great store of black berryes, somewhat like Currants. They having thus nobly feasted them, afterward gave them Audience in a State-house, round, about fifty foot wide, made of long poles stuck in the ground, like your Summer-houses in England, and covered round about, and on the top with mats, save a small place in the middle of the Roofe, to give light, and let out the smoke.

"The Indian Sachim lay along on the ground, on a Mat, and his Nobility sate on the ground, with their legs doubled up, their knees touching their Chin: with much sober gravity, they attend the Interpreter's speech." [1]

The following passages form significant pictures of their martial traits: —

"They [the colonists] send forth a band of Souldiers, who, arriving in the *Peaquod* Country, address themselves to have a Treaty with them about delivering up the murtherers; they making shew of willingness so to doe, bade them abide a while and they would bring them, and in the mean time they were conversant among the Souldiers, and viewing their Armie [armor] pointed to divers places where they could hit them with their Arrowes for all their Corslets." Having obtained this information, the Indians "shewed the English a fair pair of heeles, . . . saying, Englishman's God was all one Flye, and that English man was all one Squawe, and themselves all one Moor-hawks." [2]

"The English . . . concluded to storm the fort a little before break of day; at which time they supposed the

[1] Wonder-Working Providence, p. 109.
[2] *Ibid.* p. 111.

Indians being up late in their jolly feasting, would bee in their deepest sleep." They approached the fort, "which was builded of whole Trees set in the ground fast, and standing up on end about twelve foot high, very large, having pitcht their Wigwams within it; the entrance being on two sides, with intricate Meanders to enter." The English "found the winding way in without a guide where they soon placed themselves round the Wigwams and according to direction they made their first shot with the muzzle of their Muskets downe to ground, knowing the Indian manner is to lie on the ground to sleep." Then follows an account of the slaughter in the fort and a battle with the main body at a little distance from it; "the Squawes crying out, 'Oh, much winn it Englishmen!' who moved with pitty toward them Saved their lives; and here up on some young youth cryed: 'I squaw, I squaw!' thinking to find like mercy. There were some of these Indians, as is reported, whose bodyes were not to be pierced by their sharp rapiers or swords of a long time, which made some of the Souldiers think the Devil was in them, for there were some *Powwowes* among them which work strange things with the help of Satan." "One of them [the English] being shot through the body, neere about the breast, regarding it not till of a long time after, which caused the bloud to dry and thicken on eitheir end of the arrow so that it could not be drawne forth his body without great difficulty and much paine, yet did he scape his life and the wound healed."

While French philosophers and poets, in the distance, eagerly proclaimed the discovered solution of all great social problems in the simplicity and beauty, the purity and innocence, of these unsophisticated children of nature, those who knew most of them were saying, in the devout (?) language of Johnson, "They knew right well that till this cursed crew were utterly rooted out, they should never be at peace."

"Poor Lo!" has his poetic aspects and attitudes, and his claims upon those who have appropriated his forests and prairies, lakes, rivers, and hunting-grounds, indefeasible in the atmosphere of Christian charity and civilization. Yet his is no saintly race, and the term "savage" (Old English "salvage," meaning, "belonging to the woods" — from *silva*, "wood") came by no unnatural process to represent men, as well as wild beasts, characterized by cruelty, ferocity, brutality.

The few traditions and relics of the race supplanted here in "Waterfield" pertain mostly to deeds of savage cruelty or the implements of war.

The following incident is recorded in Richardson's Memorial, by Vinton (p. 119): —

"Mr. Samuel Richardson, son of Samuel, one of the first settlers, lived on Richardson's Row" (his house still standing within the recollection of our older citizens, a few rods north of the present residence of Mr. Samuel G. Bodge).

"In the afternoon of April 10, 1676, he was employed in carting manure in his field accompanied by his son Samuel, a boy between five and six years old. Looking toward his house, he was surprised at seeing feathers flying about it and other tokens of mischief within. He also heard the screams of his wife. Apprehending that Indians might be there, he hastened home with his gun, and there found two of his family murdered, namely, his wife Hannah, who had been lately confined, and his son Thomas, twin-brother to him who had been with him in the field. On further search, it was found that the infant, only a week old, had been slain by the same ruthless hands. The nurse, it appeared, had snatched it up in her arms upon the alarm of danger, and was making her escape to a garrison-house in the vicinity; but so closely was she pursued by the savages, that, finding she could not save herself and the babe too, she let the babe drop, and the Indians dispatched it at once. Mr. Richard-

son now rallied some of his neighbors, who went with him in pursuit of the enemy. Following them some time, they espied three Indians sitting on a rock, fired at them, killed one, and drove the others away."

The history of King Philip's War abounds in incidents of equal barbarity. The sentiments governing their hostile movements seem, as a rule, to be less reasonable, and more cruel, than can be illustrated in the ravages of the most ferocious wild beasts. The fighting impulse, love of inflicting torture, and indolent habits of the males, scorning the labor imposed upon the females, are the traits out of which our estimates of the Indian character are chiefly to be formed. The exceptional lights in the dark picture are analogous to such as one sometimes notes in beasts of prey.

Many of the families of Winchester are descendants of those who lived in continual peril, who, as Trumbull expresses it, "asleep or awake, at home or abroad, were in constant jeopardy."

Among the mementos of the tribes that dwelt upon our Winchester soil are the arrow and spear heads, stone hatchets, and pestles, occasionally found, and doubtless many families have gathered such relics while tilling the ground in the vicinity of Mystic and Horn Ponds, which were evidently favorite haunts of the Indians.

Some have found their way to the cabinets of our Society. A short time since a nest of arrow and spear heads was found on Pine Street, near the residence of Mr. Henry C. Whiten, by the workmen engaged in laying water-pipes. Their being thus found in a cluster would indicate a probability that they were buried with the brave to whom they belonged, in accordance with a general custom among the Indians, as well as with the well-known Indian conception of his need of arms and food for his long journey beyond the grave. It does not appear that a grave was in this instance actually opened, although, as the superin-

tendent of the water-works informs the writer, there were indications of a portion of a grave thus cut into.

A singularly beautiful but small stone hatchet has been presented to the Society by Mr. Joel F. Hanson, which was found upon the Wentworth farm. This may, from its diminutive size and especially careful working, so as to preserve a symmetrical arrangement of the stripes in the rock, have been designed for an ornament rather than a practical cutting instrument.

A heavy stone pestle for pounding corn has been presented by Mr. William E. Boynton, which was found upon his land between Wildwood Street and Church Street, which was shaped to be held by a withe in a wooden handle, like an axe.

Traditions represent that the Indians continued to visit this region even after they were driven to distant parts. Frothingham, in his History of Charlestown, assigns one of the residences of Squa Sachem to Gardner's Row (Cambridge Street), and the stream of water which takes its rise near the schoolhouse in the Hill District, flowing down the valley west of the Bartlett place, through the lands of the late Stephen Swan and Edmund Dwight, and into Mystic Pond, has borne the name of Squa Sachem's Brook.

Stephen Swan (deceased in 1871, aged eighty-six) frequently said to his children that his father (John Swan, born 1734) spoke of the yearly visits of the Indians to this brook, where they would remain a few days. They had planted certain roots and herbs upon the banks of this stream, evidently for medicinal purposes. They often came to his house in a friendly manner. Also he relates that the Indians had the custom of passing up from the tide-water through the Mystic Ponds on to Horn Pond, where they encamped and remained during some part of the warm season.

This custom was in fact continued to a comparatively

recent date, — even after the completion of the Middlesex Canal.

Mrs. Cyrus Butters remembers, and many others may also remember, the Indians coming up through the Middlesex Canal, remaining at the "Lock House" over night; moving their canoes, tents, and other baggage around the locks upon their backs.

These locks were near a point on Everett Avenue, and also near the old home of Mrs. Butters (the old Edward Gardner house, on Gardner's Row, now occupied by Mr. John Swan), and in plain sight from the house. The "Lock House" was that built for the tender. The encampment of these Indians was, one year in her recollection, on the land where our High Schoolhouse now stands.

Hannah Shiner, or Squa Shiner, was an Indian woman whom our old families had occasion to know about, and who seemed to have become a solitary waif from all tribal relations, to subsist upon the curiosity and crumbs of Winchester civilization; her case being (race and kindred excepted) not entirely without a parallel in our more modern history. She lived alone, part of the time, in a hut by a spring upon the eastern margin of Turkey Swamp, where she made baskets and "Indian trinkets" for sale, when not employed among the families in mending chair-bottoms, or other services, in *quasi*-compensation for the broken food she could obtain. At another time she is remembered to have lived in an old house, long since disappeared, at the corner of Church and Bacon Streets, and is described by some who remember her, as she appeared to their childhood, as short and small in stature, with a thin face, traveling about with a little dog, which, when she called at a house, she was accustomed to hide under her skirts, in a manner very amusing to the children. She, too, had the habit of visiting the Squa Sachem Brook, and the Swan family, who dwelt by it. On one cold winter day, while crossing the old

Converse bridge, in a high wind, her slight form was blown from it into the water and she was drowned.

Thus the legend, as told by a lady whose family was best informed of the appearance and the disappearance of this relic of the aboriginal occupants of Winchester. Though not so romantic as the disappearance of the "Last of the Mohicans," yet, doubtless, many a young lady among us may be able to frame from these few elements a picturesque and pathetic tale of the "Last of the Pawtuckets." Undoubtedly the range of verisimilitude and poetic conception is about as wide as such work ordinarily requires. That our soil contains the dust of numbers once living upon it, whose deeds of bravery and scenes of love-making threw a glamour over these beautiful lakes and their surrounding scenery, is beyond a doubt, though no necropolis has yet been opened.

The only Indian grave assuredly testified (so far as the writer is informed) is that of a child, — a bill for whose coffin is cited in favor of S. & F. H. Johnson, and for the interment of the same in favor of Josephus Johnson, in our Town Report for the year 1852. Doubtless a child of a strolling band, who sickened and died here, and whose remains were cared for as a public charity.

As attention may be awakened, much more may be added to our meagre local Indian history.

Edward Converse, in his will, speaks of "Indian Hill" (in Winchester). The ground thus designated is to be identified and the reason to be explained.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1885. GEORGE COOKE.

THE HEADS OF FAMILIES IN WINCHESTER IN 1680. — TITHING-MEN.

EVERYBODY has heard of the tithing-men, who in the early times of our towns were appointed to have the oversight of their neighbors, and to see that they kept good order in their houses. To enable them to perform their office, all the inhabitants were distributed into companies of ten adjacent families each, inclusive of the family of the overseer, or tithing-man; a number or company of ten families, giving the meaning to the word. These tithing-men appear in Woburn in 1676, and were all men of the first respectability in the town.

A note on page 49 of Sewall's History of Woburn has suggested the idea of a way of getting information of the names of the heads of the families of the district now Winchester in 1680. The note is as follows: "At a meeting of the Selectmen, 5 of 5 mo [5 July], 1680, nine persons are named as Tithing-men, and the names of all the heads of the families (82 in all) which were severally assigned to them for their inspection in their respective districts. — Town Records, vol. ii, pp. 153, 154."

By referring to the original records, we find the following, which we copy; the ten families in the first group all belonging to the part of Woburn now in Winchester.

"5 of 5 mo, 1680.[1] persons appointed for the inspection of decon Josiah Conuers as tithing-man: —

"John Howlton.	Nathanell Richardson.
Sam[ll] Richardson.	Capt Carter.
Steeuen Richardson.	Ensigne Conuers.
Widow Richardson.	John Carter."
Izack Richardson.	

The following group is partly in Winchester, or on its border: —

[1] Town Records, vol. ii, pp. 154, 155.

"persons appointed for the inspection of Sargent Mathew Johnson as tithing-man: —

"Izack Brooks.	John Brooks.
John Berbeane.	William Johnson.
John Greene.	Sargt Jams Conners.
Sargent Thomas Peirce.	Jacob Hamlett."
Henry Brooks.	

W. R. CUTTER.

HISTORY OF THE ROADS OF WINCHESTER PREVIOUS TO 1850.

GROVE STREET.

THE first plan of Grove Street on record was made in 1705. It is to be found in the Probate Office at East Cambridge, and a copy of this plan belongs to the Winchester Historical and Genealogical Society.

The road was probably used at the first settlement of the country. It was the only road to the farm granted to Zechariah Symmes previous to 1640. He had a farm and mill, and this must have been the road to get to it.

At the first settlement of the country, they used the rivers as highways. Medford was at the head of navigation on the Mystic. Iron, salt, and West India goods were landed at the Square. The hay, seaweed, rockweed, and kelp, for manures of their farms, were brought in boats as near to the farms as possible, then taken in carts to the land. The first landing was at Rock Hill, near High Street, formerly Grove Street, and near the house of the late Mr. Edmund Hastings. It was here that Nanepashemit landed, in 1615, when he retreated from Saugus after the great war with the Tarratines.

"In 1619, four years after, they besieged his fortifications at Rock Hill on the Mystic, where, after a most heroic resistance, Nanepashemit was killed."

The next landing, or ford, was in Winchester, at Bacon's Bridge. The people who lived on the farm where Mr. John H. Bacon now lives had to cross the Abajona River by a ford to go to Boston and Cambridge. John Symmes and family went to meeting at West Cambridge, and went by the way of Grove Street.

Tradition says that they did not put on their stockings and shoes until they had crossed the stream, — then they put them on.

When Edward Convers, Edward Johnson, and others, in 1640, went up the country to locate the town of Woburn, they must have taken this road.

In an old deed, dated 1795, the piece of land described was bounded on the northwest by the road leading to Cambridge. By another old deed a piece of land was bounded by the road leading from the post-road to Weir's Bridge, both referring to Grove Street.

CAMBRIDGE STREET.

In 1643 Edward Convers and Ezekiel Richardson, of Woburn, and Captain Cooke, of Cambridge, were chosen a committee to lay out a street from Woburn to Cambridge.

We find that in 1641, August 26, the people of Woburn built a bridge over Horn Pond River. The place was very boggy and swallowed up much wood. They called it Long Bridge. (Sewall.) The road that the committee laid out must have been the road now called Cambridge Street, as far as Pond Street, thence by Pond Street across the above-mentioned bridge to Woburn.

Although in 1646 the town of Woburn laid out a street from Woburn by the house of Joseph Gardner to Cooke's mill, and called it Plain Street, Joseph Gardner lived on the west side of Woburn, on the road to Lexington. It will be seen that it was much farther than by Horn Pond.

CHURCH STREET.

The town of Woburn in 1646 voted to lay out a road from the King's Ford, over and against the house of Edward Convers, to Plain Street. It was to be two rods wide, one rod to be taken from Mr. Symmes and one rod from Mr. Convers. The King's Ford was where the bridge now stands, near Mr. Whitney's mill. Plain Street is now called Cambridge Street. This road was called Driver's Lane, and was used for driving cattle to the pastures on the west side of the town.

WASHINGTON STREET.

In 1647 a committee was appointed to lay out a road from the three Richardsons to the meeting-house in one direction, and to Mr. Thomas Graves's house in another. The three Richardsons lived on Richardson Row, as it was called, — now Washington Street. This road to the meeting-house, I think, is Cross Street. The town record does not tell where Mr. Graves lived. The Rev. Samuel Sewall, in his History of Woburn, says he did not own a house, and thinks he lived here temporarily, as his name was not in the list of freemen.

HUTCHINSON'S ROAD, OR FRUIT STREET.

In 1802 the town of Charlestown chose a committee to report on the encroachments on the roads. Among others was Hutchinson's Road. The report of the survey says the road was laid out two rods wide, from Mr. John Hutchinson's to Mr. Seth Wyman's, but Mr. Hutchinson's *cow-yard* encroached one rod; at the other end Mr. Daniel Reed had encroached seven feet.

RIDGE STREET.

This was an old road, but I can find no record of its being laid out previous to 1850. The same with High Street.

FOREST STREET.

This was a narrow crooked lane, and I think there was no laying out previous to 1850.

MAIN STREET.

In 1646 provision was made to construct a road from Woburn to Mystic Bridge, Medford. The present Main Street, from Woburn to Winchester, follows the old road as far as the house of Mr. Stephen Cutter; from there the old road went around the meadows by Mr. Joseph Hunnewell's across the stream, back of the house of Mr. Sullivan Cutter; then crossing Main Street at right angles, it ran back of the houses of Messrs. P. W. Swan and Edmund Sanderson; thence Main Street to Symmes Corner. Grove Street was used to go to Medford, as the town of Medford did not lay out the lower part until 1747. In that year Medford voted to lay out a road from the Great Bridge (same as Mystic Bridge — or Craddock Bridge, as it is now called) to Woburn. It was called the Great Road. The celebrated Black Horse Tavern was situated on this Great Road, on Black Horse Hill. Previous to 1810 the county commissioners caused the Great Road to be straightened, from Mr. Stephen Cutter's mill to the house of Mr. Edmund Sanderson, by filling the meadows and bridging the two streams. The bridge, now built of stone, was called Blind Bridge;[1] the other has since been taken away and the stream filled.

BACON STREET.

About 1828 the county commissioners laid out a road from Symmes Corner to Church Street. A causeway was filled across the pond, and willow-trees planted on either side. It was a very pleasant street until the Boston and Lowell Railroad, to avoid a grade crossing, built a bridge over their road, and made the steep hill which now has to be climbed to get over it.

[1] Were there two bridges designated as *Blind Bridge?* If so, which one was intended in Edward Converse's will? — ED.

THE SOUTH WOBURN SOCIAL LYCEUM.

During the autumn of the year 1846 an interest began to be manifested among some of the young people of South Woburn on the subject of mutual and social improvement. After talking the matter over informally for some little time, and suggesting various ways by which the desired objects could be best attained, several of those most interested in the subject met at the house of Deacon B. F. Thompson, for the purpose of further discussing the proposed question.

This meeting was held on the evening of the nineteenth of October, 1846, at which time and place the society was formed and a constitution and by-laws adopted. The rules were few and simple, and officers were chosen rather more for formality than for any honors that might accrue or any arduous duties that might be imposed. No one was to retain an office more than three months, so that all, officers and others, might take part in the exercises and share equally in its duties and honors, such as they were. In fact, it was a strictly democratic institution on a small scale.

The society was called "The Social Lyceum," and had for its objects literary and social improvement. Its exercises consisted in reading selections from prose and poetry, original compositions, discussions, conversation, and the cultivation of the social faculties generally. At some of the earlier meetings vocal music was sometimes introduced. Young men could join the society by receiving a vote of two thirds of the members and paying into the treasury a small sum, merely to defray incidental expenses. Ladies could become members by receiving a two-thirds vote and subscribing their names to the constitution.

At the first meeting, the following officers were elected: Andrew N. Shepard, President; Walter M. Brackett, Vice-president; Abijah Thompson, Secretary and Treasurer.

The society met once in two weeks, and the meetings were generally held at private dwellings, for the purpose of encouraging a greater degree of sociability, and also to keep the expenses within moderate limits. The details and written reports of the society are not now accessible, neither are the compositions, of which quite a number were presented and read by the writers or by the presiding officer. They all reflected due credit on the authors, especially those written by the ladies. To these essays the society listened with great interest.

Notwithstanding the records of the society are so meagre, and its written documents cannot be produced, this much, at least, can be said: a good many valuable selections were read, quite a number of interesting compositions were written, and a few subjects discussed. Among the latter were the following: "Was the invention of gunpowder a blessing to mankind?" "Is woman in her proper sphere when actively and publicly engaged in the reforms of the day?"

For various reasons the society did not continue in existence for a very long period, certainly not over a year. After the novelty of the affair had somewhat worn off, and some of the members had removed from town, and others were removed by death, the interest in the objects of the society began to diminish, and the attendance became quite small. Finally a singing-school was opened in the village, which attracted the attention of most of the members, when the meetings were discontinued, and the society came to an end.

But notwithstanding its brief existence, there is no doubt that much good was the result of its organization in various ways; chiefly, perhaps, in forming a better acquaintance with each other, and in cultivating literary tastes and capacities, which, in later years and under different circumstances, produced more conspicuous results; though it may be doubted whether any more enjoyable or satisfactory.

The following are the names of the members: —

Andrew N. Shepard.
Walter M. Brackett.
Abijah Thompson.
Samuel B. White, Jr.
William Henry White.
Benj. H. Shepard.
Theodore P. Rogers.
Kanellum W. Baker.
Cyrus Blood.
William P. Walker.
George R. Starkey.
Edward A. Fesssenden.
Josiah Gilman.
R. F. Knights.
—— Mansfield.
—— Parker.

Lydia L. Hutchinson.
Eliza A. Hutchinson.
Lavinia J. Rogers.
Rebecca A. Rogers.
Susan F. Whittemore.
Maria S. Swan.
Eliza A. Swan.
Lucy A. Doane.
Esther B. Newcomb.
Luthera Teele.
Martha Wilder.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Jr.

Winchester, June 17, 1885.

Mr. Teel, having applied for membership, writes the following: —

"Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, August 26, 1846.

"To the Members of the Society for Mutual Improvement of Young Men, — Next Friday night being the time to which you adjourned at the last meeting in March, I shall not be able to attend, but I will write a line to you to let you know my feelings on the subject. I hope, for one, that we shall be able to succeed in this work that we have begun. I mean to be there the first Friday in October, and I will try to do what I can to keep it up. Keep it a-moving; we have got hold, and let us keep hold and never let go. The only way we can get along is to persevere. Never mind that singing-school; whoever wants to attend that can do so besides. We have a long winter before us and a good chance for improvement for all that I can see, and as for any changing of the constitution, I will go as the majority says. About a library, as was talked of by some, — I think we have

not got along far enough for that, but as the majority goes I will go.

"Rouse up, ye boys of South Woburn, and put a sound in every corner of the old schoolhouse that shall take the shine off the old National Theatre itself!

"Yours respectfully,

"WARREN TEEL."

Nearly forty years afterward Mr. Teel, having been written to for recollections of those early days in South Woburn, wrote the following letter: —

"DAVENPORT, IOWA, March 30, 1885.

"*Dear Mr. Thompson*, — Your letter of the twenty-fifth instant came to hand last Saturday, and contents noted. I wish I could recall what you desire to know about the old events that transpired in the *long, long* ago, when Winchester was South Woburn, and was familiarly called Black Horse Village. But as I grow old and the farther end of the 'long path' comes in sight, the events that transpired in dear old Woburn came vividly before me, and Winchester seems all a blank.

"Away back in the thirties I can see your dear old father and mother, then comparatively young people, living in what was to me a palace, on Pleasant Street, near the General's. I can see them both, and you and Martha, and the old pew in Father Bennet's church. I also remember the very day you all removed to South Woburn, having been preceded by S. S. Richardson, who removed from the foot of Academy Hill.

"Perhaps I may be so fortunate as to have something about these new events in old South Woburn come to me. I shall have what you want to know upon my mind the next few weeks, and if anything offers to me, will note it down and send to you. All seems a blank to me now. John Gilson,

machinist; Joe Sharon, woodworker; a Mr. Adams, Usher's son-in-law; Alvin Taylor; E. A. Brackett, sculptor, and Dr. Piper and Warren Teel were among the members of Dr. Youngman's Society. *Where*, *when*, and *who* met with us, I cannot recall. Still, it may yet come to me; if it does, I will let you know.

"If my dear old sister Lucy were alive, how much she could tell you about the early settlers of South Woburn, and Sol. Fletcher. A history of South Woburn without Solomon in it were like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

"When I have tried to think of something the last twenty-four hours about what you want to know, my mind comes right *whack* on to S. S. Richardson.

"I have a good anecdote to tell about him, which you might insert in your history. It is a funny one. Well, I will give it to you soon. Truly yours,

"WARREN TEEL."

Since receiving the above letter, Mr. Teel has sent us the following

REMINISCENCE.

On the last Wednesday of May, in the year 1835, fifty years ago, the first car conveying passengers, drawn by a locomotive on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, passed through Black Horse Village on its way to Lowell.

Notice had previously been given that the great event was to take place on old "election day," which, in the old time, occurred always on the last Wednesday in May. It was an occurrence of great importance, and the people, young and old, along the route from Boston to Lowell, gathered to the line of the railroad to see this new wonder. I was then a lad of seven years, and, with the others, gathered at the clump of birches just below the old mill on the Thomas Richardson place — the old mill where your

Mr. Harrison Parker and brother Asa used to cut up mahogany. All "Richardson Row" was there; the houses along the road to Reading, in this part of the town, were deserted; with patience they waited for the wonder to appear. That you may know how little was their knowledge about railroading, I will relate an incident that occurred while waiting for the train.

For a small boy I had quite an engineering turn of mind, and for days I had pondered over this scheme of running wagons on a rail by steam. What seemed uppermost in my mind was how thick a substance could be successfully placed upon the rail without incurring an accident to the train. I laid awake nearly all the night before, revolving in my mind what I might put on the rail the next day to test the experiment. I privately concluded that an old Bungtown copper cent would be *the thing.* But, alas, how few mortals are equal to the situation! When the news arrived that the cars were coming in sight my courage failed, but not until Col. Samuel White, who was present on the occasion, had detected me in trying to place the coin on the rail, whereupon he roundly rated me upon my hazardous venture; still, being a little curious himself, he compromised the matter by loaning me an old-fashioned fourpence half-penny (6 1-4 cents). It being well worn and very thin, he thought there would not be much risk, so I boldly marched up to the track, and, before all the crowd, placed it upon the iron rail, and breathlessly waited for the huge monster to come along. Various were the emotions in my breast those few moments. I am happy to state that remorse overtook the Colonel and myself about the same moment, and we both vied with each other in our haste to remove the obstacle from the track. After having accomplished this we felt: that is, I did: we were good enough to go straight to heaven if we died that moment. But I should not be doing the Colonel justice if I did n't now state that, to the best of my recollection, he was

the first to remark after the engine and car passed: "Sho! you might have put a silver dollar on the rail and no harm come of it!"

This was half a century ago. Now, here on these Western prairies, we run over a Texas steer and don't know it until the bill comes for damages to the steer.

WARREN TEEL.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, April 10, 1885.

PARISH RECORDS.[1]

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the South Village in Woburn, held at the Wakefield House, May 12, 1840, for the purpose of taking into consideration the importance of forming a new religious society, Mr. Zachariah Symmes, 2d, was chosen chairman, and Benjamin F. Thompson, secretary.

The subject having been thoroughly discussed, it was voted that it is expedient to form a new religious society, to be called the Woburn South Congregational Society, provided a sufficient number of persons can be obtained to afford a good prospect of success.

Benjamin F. Thompson, Loring Emerson, and Sumner Richardson were chosen to procure names in addition to those present, and report at an adjourned meeting.

May 19, 1840, at the adjourned meeting the committee reported a list of names of those persons who wished to become members of said society. All present were called upon personally to answer the following question: Shall we proceed to a regular organization of said society? All present answered in the affirmative.

Benjamin F. Thompson, Stephen Cutter, Stephen Swan, Alvah Hatch, and Sumner Richardson were chosen a com-

[1] Transcribed from vol. i, p. 1.

mittee to take the necessary steps for a regular organization of said society.

The meeting was then dissolved.

B. F. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

PETITIONING FOR A WARRANT.

To Col. Leonard Thompson, Justice of the Peace, in and for the County of Middlesex, — You are hereby requested to issue a warrant for a meeting of the legal voters of the South Congregational Society in Woburn, for the purpose of organizing said society by the choice of officers, and other necessary business, namely: —

To see what measures the Parish will take to erect a House of Worship, or do anything in relation to the same.

To see what measures the Parish will take to procure necessary Funds to defray the expenses of building a Meeting-house and other expenses of said Parish.

To see if the Parish will procure a lot of land to locate the Meeting-house on, or do anything in relation to the same.

To see if the Parish will procure Musical Instruments, or do anything in relation to the same.

BENJAMIN F. THOMPSON, ALVAH HATCH,
STEPHEN SWAN, SUMNER RICHARDSON,
STEPHEN CUTTER,

Petitioners.

WARRANT ON THE FOREGOING APPLICATION.

To Benjamin F. Thompson, one of the Members of the South Congregational Parish in Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, — In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are required to notify and warn all the members of said Parish qualified by law to vote in said Parish, to meet at the schoolhouse, in Ward No. 6, at three o'clock P. M., on Monday, the first day of June next, to act upon the following articles, namely: —

ARTICLE 1. To elect all such officers as may be wanting to serve the Parish the ensuing year.

ART. 2. To see what measures the Parish will take to erect a House of Worship, or do anything in relation to the same.

ART. 3. To see what measures the Parish will take to procure the necessary funds to defray the expenses of building a Meeting-house and other expenses of said Parish.

ART. 4. To see if the Parish will procure a lot of land to locate the Meeting-house on, or do anything in relation to the same.

ART. 5. To see if the Parish will procure Musical Instruments, or do anything in relation to the singing in said society.

And you are hereby directed to serve this warrant by notifying personally every member qualified to vote in said Parish, or by leaving at his place of abode a notification expressing the time, place, and purposes of said meeting, seven days at least before the time appointed for the same. Hereof fail not, and make return of this warrant with your doings thereon to the said meeting at the above time and place.

Given under my hand and seal, and dated at said Woburn this twenty-second day of May, A.D. 1840.

LEONARD THOMPSON, *Justice of the Peace.*

WOBURN, June 1, 1840.

Pursuant to the within warrant, I have notified and warned all the members of said Parish, qualified by law to vote in said Parish, to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes specified in said warrant.

BENJAMIN F. THOMPSON.

Proceedings at a meeting for the organization of the Woburn South Congregational Parish and the transaction of

other business June 1, 1840, holden in the schoolhouse Ward No. 6.

The Petition, warrant, and answer to the warrant were read by Col. Leonard Thompson, Justice of the Peace.

1. The vote for clerk was called for by Col. Leonard Thompson; and Sumner Richardson was chosen, and qualified by taking the necessary oath before the chairman.

2. Zachariah Symmes, 2d, Moderator.

3. Voted to choose a Parish Committee of three. Chose Stephen Cutter, John Fiske, Harrison Parker, Committee.

4. Voted to choose assessors on one ballot. Chose Loring Emerson, Joseph Wyman, Luther Elliott, Assessors.

5. Chose Benjamin F. Thompson, Treasurer.

6. Chose Samuel B. White, Collector.

7. Voted to choose two Auditors. Chose Nathan B. Johnson, Stephen Symmes, Auditors.

8. Voted to build a Meeting-house.

9. Voted to choose a committee of seven to build the house. Chose Benjamin F. Thompson, Stephen Swan, Harrison Parker, Henry Cutter, Marshall Wyman, Nathan B. Johnson, Sumner Richardson, Committee.

10. Voted that those persons who have subscribed for pews be requested to pay to the Treasurer twenty-five dollars on or before the first day of July, and those who are willing be requested to pay more.

11. Voted to authorize the Treasurer to hire one thousand dollars and give his note in behalf of the parish.

12. Voted that the Committee build such a house as they think proper, not exceeding five thousand dollars, including land and every expense.

13. Voted that the Building Committee be authorized to procure a lot of land for building the house upon.

14. Voted that the singing be referred to the Parish Committee.

15. Voted to take up Article 3 again.

16. Voted to raise such sums of money as the parish may need for parish purposes by subscription.

17. Voted that the assessors be a committee to procure the above subscriptions.

Attest. SUMNER RICHARDSON, *Parish Clerk.*

Transcript of names of members in the order in which they stand (vol. i, pp. 4 and 5, and vol. ii, pp. 350–353).

NOTE.—The * indicates deceased members. This designation is not copied from the records, but supplied from information obtained while the article is in press.—ED.

*Benjamin Franklin Thompson.
*Nathan Brooks Johnson.
*Joseph Wyman.
*Samuel Symmes.
*Isaac Shattuck.
*Marshall Wyman.
*Eli Kendall.
Stephen Cutter.
*Francis Johnson.
*Henry Cutter.
*Francis Johnson, Jr.
*Stephen Nichols, 2d.
*Rei Hills.
*Alvah Hatch.
*Jesse Richardson.
*S. Stanley Wyman.
*John H. Coates.
*Job A. Davis.
*Josiah Stratton, Jr.
George Sanderson.
*Samuel Steele Richardson.
Oliver Richardson Clark.
*Stephen Symmes.
*Joseph B. Symmes.
*Matthew Griswold.
*Horatio Symmes.
*Jeremiah Watson.
*Stephen Swan.
*John Fisk.
Andrew Cutter.
*Nathan Jaquith.
Harrison Parker.
John G. Richardson.
*Isaiah Reed, Jr.
*Luther Elliott.
*Samuel B. White.
*John Hathaway Richardson.
*George Eaton.
Sullivan Cutter.
*Zachariah Symmes. 2d.
Sumner Richardson.
*Johnson Symmes.
*Calvin Richardson, Jr.
Gardner Symmes.
*William Pierce.
John Buxton.
Stephen H. Richardson.
*Caleb Richardson.
*Loring Emerson.
*Jefferson Ford.
*Caleb Richardson, Jr.
*Thomas Richardson.
*John G. Usher.
*Charles W. Stevens.
*James Bell.
*John Cutter.
William Richardson.
Samuel Smith.

*Putnam Emerson.
*Thomas Hutchinson.
*A. W. Goodell.
*James H. Shepard.
Stephen Symmes, Jr.
Moses C. Greene.
*Samuel Kendall.
*Thomas Collins.
*Charles Russell.
Stephen H. Cutter.
Horace Hatch.
Salem T. Ward.
Joseph Symmes.
Lucius B. Nutting.
*John Whittemore.
*John Ayer.
*Samuel M. Rice.
*Francis H. Johnson.
*Joseph Hunnewell.
*Charles Pressey.
Joseph Huse.
*James Bridge.
John N. Randall.
*Alvin Taylor.
John C. Worthen.
John A. Cram.
Charles Hall.
*W. W. B. Lindley.
*Peleg Lawrence.
Isaac Holmes Kendall.
*Richard W. Piper.
*Zebadiah Abbott.
*Nathan Blanchard.
*William A. Dodge.
*Joseph B. Blanchard.
*William A. Warren.
A. N. Shepard.
Charles W. Wilder.
Luther Richardson.
*James T. Langley.
David Youngman.
*Samuel Kendall.
Abijah Thompson.
Elizabeth Richardson.
*Phebe Bell.
*Nancy B. Eaton.
Lucy Sellers.
*Clarimond Wyman Pierce.
Delia Pierce.
*Hannah Wyman.
*Mary Cutter.
*Josiah Walker.

Since 1850.

Samuel S. Holton.
Jonathan Clark.
*Abel Houghton.
Joseph Stone.
Edwin A. Fessenden.
*Asa Fletcher.
*Alonzo Chapin.
Stephen A. Holt.
James R. Bayley.
J. C. Johnson.
*Reuben T. Robinson.
Elmore Johnson.
*Josephus Johnson.
E. W. Clark.
William D. Maxwell.
John T. Manny.
*Joshua Lane.
Lemuel Holton.
Warren Coffin.
Alfred Norton.
Samuel B. White, Jr.
Thomas P. Tenney.
*S. T. Sanborn.
*Abel Green.
*Phillip Kelley.
Robert Crawford.
*Charles Goddard.
Henry Stone.
Edmund Sanderson.
*Alvan Cheney.
*J. C. Roberts.
*A. E. Bates.

*David Nelson Skillings.
*Thomas V. Holton.
Stephen Thompson.
Allan F. Boone.
George H. Chapman, Jr.
Justin Lawrence.
Sylvester G. Pierce.
A. W. Quimby.
Daniel W. Kimball.
Edward H. Rice.
*James H. Prince.
S. B. Pratt.
Charles O. Shephard.
W. C. Redfern.
George Rice.
Thomas Shepard.
Levi C. Ela.
Charles F. Lunt.
Charles E. Conant.
*H. K. Thatcher.
Robert Cowdrey.
Charles W. Underhill.
Oliver R. Clark, Jr.
Joseph H. Tyler.
M. A. Herrick.
H. F. Clark.
*Edwin Lamson.
James F. Dwinell.
P. W. Swan.
Leone S. Quimby.
Warren Johnson.
Andrew Allison.
Edward F. Sanborn.
Marcus C. Cook.
I. S. Palmer.
F. W. Prince.
Henry A. Emerson.
Benjamin Bray.
Henry F. Johnson.
George G. Stratton.
Wm. P. Greeley.
Cyrus W. Blood.
A. E. Rowe.
Harrison Parker, 2d.
J. W. Hemingway.
George Cooke.
John S. Richardson.
A. K. P. Joy.
Edwin Robinson.
George McDaniel.
John Winslow Richardson.
Warren F. Foster.
Zenoni A. Richardson.
J. F. Stratton.
James P. Boutwell.
J. W. Skillings.
Eugene Tappan.
Arthur Fletcher.
Joseph W. Guernsey.
Frank M. White.
Edward H. Stone.
Charles E. Redfern.
Alfred S. Hall.
Walter V. Smalley.
E. S. Osgood.
Benjamin T. Church.
C. H. S. Foster.
Emmons Hatch, Jr.
Preston Pond.
Alfred C. Vinton.
George E. Rogers.
Samuel J. Elder.
Charles Nelson Dodge.
John Reed Cobb.
George H. Carter.
Charles E. Swett.
Samuel Usher.
William H. Herrick.
Handel Pond.
Thomas F. West.
George D. Rand.
William Ladd Dodge.

EDWARD H. RICE, *Parish Clerk.*

WINCHESTER, June 27, 1885.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH CHOIR.[1]

SOUTH WOBURN, 1840–1853.

THE Congregational Society at South Woburn was organized May 19, 1840. Its house of worship was built during the same year, and dedicated the last day but one of the year, December 30, 1840. During this interval religious services were held generally at the red schoolhouse, nearly opposite the present Baptist Church, and the preachers were, for the most part, theological students from Andover. The Rev. Luther Wright, of Woburn, called "Father Wright," officiated occasionally, and obtained some of the preachers.

There was no regularly organized choir in the place at that time, nor, as a matter of fact, until several years later. But wherever religious services are held singers can generally be found. Such was the case at that time. Quite a number of persons of musical tastes and talent volunteered their services, and, meeting frequently for practice and rehearsal, and also assisting at the services of the sanctuary, a society, containing a respectable number of good singers and musicians, soon came into existence, formed, as such societies often are, from the exigencies of the case.

On the Town Records of Woburn, under date of 1840, appears a petition signed by B. F. Thompson, Stephen Swan, Stephen Cutter, Alvah Hatch, and Sumner Richardson, embracing the following, among other articles desired to be inserted in a warrant for a public meeting, namely: "To see if the Parish would purchase musical instruments, or do anything in relation to the same, for the South Congregational Parish."

[1] This paper probably contains inaccuracies, as the writer had no memoranda of any kind, but was obliged to trust to memory in relating events that took place many years ago. He takes this opportunity to express his thanks to Mr. Stephen H. Cutter for furnishing important facts and incidents occurring previous to 1846. D. Y.

Mr. Stephen Cutter, a prominent and well-known citizen of South Woburn, had for many years led the singing at social and religious meetings held at the South Parish: and he now became the leader of this recently formed choir, after the organization of the new society, — selecting the tunes, and directing the music with his violin. He performed the same duties for many years afterward, whenever the regular chorister was absent. With such a record, Mr. Stephen Cutter, who still survives at the venerable age of eighty-eight years, must be regarded as the first leader and conductor of the South Woburn Church Choir.

Mr. Joseph Gould, a citizen of the place, — a manufacturer at Bacon's Bridge, and a man of fine musical taste, — had been leader of the choir at Woburn for a year or two. He taught a singing-school in 1838–39, in the hall of the famous Black Horse Tavern; and also taught another the following winter, that of 1839–40, at the red schoolhouse, which was attended by most of the singers residing in the village, some of whom had been members of his choir at Woburn.

Mr. Gould was a good teacher and an excellent singer, and under his direction and training the new choir made special preparation for the exercises at the approaching dedication: and when that day arrived, assisted by some members of the celebrated Peak family from Medford, and other musical artists who kindly volunteered their assistance, performed the service of song on that occasion to the general satisfaction of the large audience.

Mr. Gould was now employed by the parish, for a stipulated amount, to lead the choir and conduct the music in the new church. He had an excellent voice, and generally sung the tenor; but, if occasion required, could sing the soprano equally well. He also played skilfully on the violin, with which he usually accompanied his voice. Possessing such qualifications, he made an efficient and popular leader, and remained in that capacity for two years — 1841 and 1842.

During Mr. Gould's first year of service another important event occurred that should not be omitted. The ordination of the first settled pastor, the Rev. George P. Smith, took place June 17, 1841, on which occasion the choir, under the direction of Mr. Gould, performed the musical portion of the services, and fully sustained the reputation it had earned at the dedication, six months previously.

The choir, during these two years, consisted of about twenty members. Prominent among them was Miss Almira Johnson, daughter of Deacon Nathan B. Johnson, afterward the wife of Mr. Stephen H. Cutter. She was the leader of the soprano, and by her strong, full voice, together with a requisite degree of confidence, sustained her part and gave strength and efficiency to the whole choir. She possessed, also, what is essential in a leading singer, promptness and punctuality, being always present and always reliable. She retained this prominent and responsible position in the choir for many years.

Miss Clara Fisk, daughter of Mr. John Fisk, afterward wife of Mr. Waterman Kimball (now Mrs. Chandler, and a widow, residing in Boston), was leader of the alto. She had a strong, heavy voice, and yet it was pleasant and well adapted to the singing of duets and solos. She sung for about three years, — during Mr. Gould's terms of service and a part of his successor's, Mr. Trowbridge, — fully sustaining her part during that time. She left the choir in 1843, greatly regretted.

Mr. John Fisk, a resident at the "West Side," had been a member of the choir at Woburn for many years. He had a heavy voice, of round, full tone, and, when the new society was formed, became the recognized leader of the bass, and continued to give efficient aid and encouragement for five or six years, retiring in 1846.

Other members of the choir (of whom it is impossible to speak further than mention their names) were as follows:

Philip Bryant, Job A. Davis, Francis Johnson, Jr., Alvah Hatch, Eli Kendall, Andrew N. Shepard, Charles W. Stevens, Salem T. Ward, William A. Warren, and Walter Wyman.

The ladies' names were as follows: Mrs. Linda (Richardson) Buxton; Mrs. Mary Ann (Kendall) Ward; Mrs. Nathan Jaquith, Jr.; Miss Adaline A. Cutter, afterward Mrs. Charles Hall; Miss Nancy Eaton, afterward Mrs. J. B. Judkins; Miss Abigail Richardson, afterward Mrs. Josiah Stratton, Jr., and Miss Eliza Ann Swan, afterward Mrs. James T. Langley, now Mrs. Samuel R. Smith.

It does not appear that there were many musical instruments in the choir at that time besides the leader's violin and that of Mr. Stephen Cutter. Mr. Waterman Kimball played the violino, or double bass viol, and sometimes the violin. Mr. Eli Kendall occasionally played the violoncello or single bass.

Mr. Gould was succeeded by Mr. Asa R. Trowbridge, of Newton, who was employed as leader in 1843. He was a composer and teacher of music, played the violin, and had a good tenor voice. He taught a singing-school in the vestry of the new church the following winter. He remained leader of the choir only one year, but during that time a large number became connected with it. Besides the names of the original members already given, the following appear during this year: —

Stephen H. Cutter, William A. Dodge, Sylvanus Elliot, John S. Fisher, Charles Hall, Edward F. Kendall, Isaac Holmes Kendall, Hatevil K. Stanton, Alvin Taylor, and the Hon. B. Frank Whittemore.

The ladies' names were: Mrs. Samuel W. Twombly; Miss Eliza J. Kendall, afterward Mrs. John A. Cram; Miss Maria S. Swan, afterward Mrs. Abijah Thompson; Miss Lucy A. Doane, afterward Mrs. Frederick Beck; Miss Harriet N. Johnson, and the Misses Hutchinson.

The instrumental music at this time was somewhat varia-

ble. Mr. Stephen Cutter continued to play the violin. Mr. John Buxton had succeeded Mr. Kimball on the violino. Other instruments fell into line as opportunity or inclination dictated. William A. Warren sometimes played the tenor trombone; Stephen H. Cutter, Andrew N. Shepard, and Isaac Holmes Kendall played the flute. Mr. John S. Fisher played the violin, and sometimes the orchestral serpent. The ophicleide, bassoon, clarinet, and bugle were heard occasionally in the choir.

During the year 1843, the choir was formally and regularly organized; but as the book of records is not now accessible, it is impossible to give the details, or even the names of the officers.

Mr. Pendergrass succeeded Mr. Trowbridge as musical director and leader of the choir in 1844. He had a full, pleasant tenor voice, and was accustomed to sing songs and solos with much effect. His singing of "The Grave of Bonaparte" is still remembered with great pleasure. Nothing of special note occurred during this year; and the choir remained practically the same as it had been for two or three years, although some of the original members began to drop off. Mr. Pendergrass remained only one year, and was succeeded by Mr. Alvin Taylor in 1845.

When the writer of this paper settled in South Woburn, March, 1846, the choir was composed of a dozen or more members, of average musical talent; and it compared very favorably with the choirs of neighboring parishes. It was led by Mr. Alvin Taylor, who was also leader of the bass. He was a very good singer, accurate and reliable, with a good voice and good address, and he made an acceptable leader for an ordinary country choir.

He was senior partner with Mr. Edmund Sanderson, and kept what was called a "country store," in the building now owned and occupied by Mr. B. F. Holbrook. Their store was afterward kept in "Richardson's Building," where Mr.

Taylor remained till his death, and where Mr. Sanderson still remains. Mr. Taylor was also postmaster, the second one, I believe, appointed at South Woburn, — Dr. Moses C. Greene being the first. He was also treasurer of the town of Winchester for three years. Mr. Taylor was a very worthy man, rather conservative, of correct habits, and a very useful member of society. He died in the prime of life, of consumption, November 21, 1859.

After Mr. Taylor's term of service as chorister expired, in 1846, the present writer was engaged as leader and conductor of the choir, and was paid a small salary by the parish. He taught a singing-school in the vestry of the church the following winter, that of 1846–47, which was largely attended; and also another in the same place and with similar success in the winter of 1847–48. He continued to lead the choir for about six years, until a short time before the large organ was placed in the church, in 1852.

During those years several important events occurred that called for special musical exercises on the part of the choir. Prominent among them was the installation of the second settled pastor, the Rev. William T. Eustis, Jr., which took place April 8, 1846; and the ordination of the third settled pastor, the Rev. John M. Steele, August 10, 1848. On these occasions the choir sustained its former reputation by making appropriate selections and performing music adapted to, and designed for, such occasions. The services at the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Steele were particularly interesting from the preaching of the sermon by the venerable president of Dartmouth College, the Rev. Nathan Lord, D.D.

The following persons were members of the choir, for longer or shorter periods, during the half-dozen years from 1846 to 1852, brief notices of each one of whom will be given according to the best recollections of the writer.

Mr. William A. Warren was a prominent member of the choir in 1846. He sung on the bass, and had a good, reliable

voice. He was a currier by trade, and a very worthy man. He left town in 1870, removing to Lunenburg, where he still resides.

Mr. Andrew N. Shepard was another reliable bass singer. He was also a currier by trade, and lived in town till 1881, when he removed, and now resides in Nashua, New Hampshire.

Mr. Salem T. Ward, who still resides in town, was also a conspicuous member of the choir, singing also on the bass.

There were also the brothers Kendall, Edward F. and Isaac Holmes, who, if not so celebrated as their namesakes, the famous "Ned" and "Jim" of the old Boston Brass Band, yet filled important places in our choir. Edward F. had a full, heavy bass voice, and added much to the strength of that part. He left town in 1858, and lived about two years in Portland, Maine, when he removed to Mobile, Alabama, in 1860. He came North during the war, and afterward returned to Alabama, where he now resides.

Isaac Holmes Kendall sung also on the bass, and sometimes played the flute. He still resides in town, and is employed at the pianoforte manufactory of Cowdrey, Cobb, Nichols & Company. He has been for many years, and still is, the efficient and popular sexton of the Congregational Church.

Their father, Eli Kendall, sung in the choir occasionally. He had previously, for a short time, played the violoncello. He was a practical musician, and had been a manufacturer of melodeons and other musical instruments. He died in 1860.

Mr. Asa Fletcher joined the choir in 1845 or 1846, and sung till 1864. He was a good tenor singer, and quite regular in his attendance. He died November 17, 1880.

Mr. Michael McClary Steele, a brother of the pastor, sung in the choir for a year or two. He had a good tenor voice, and, had he made vocal music a specialty under the direc-

tion of modern instructors, would doubtless have become a distinguished singer. He now resides at Epsom, New Hampshire, on the old McClary estate.

Mr. Josiah Hovey joined the choir in 1849, and sung about two years, when, at the organization of the Baptist Church, he left and identified himself with the choir of that society. He became its leader, and remained in that capacity about eleven years. He was a good bass singer, and made an efficient and popular leader.

In 1856 he purchased the apothecary-store of the present writer, and continued the business about nine years, when he sold out to Mr. George P. Brown, and engaged in manufacturing a preparation for the hair, in which he was quite successful. After Mr. Brown built his new store, in 1880, Mr. Hovey reopened the original one in Lyceum Building, where he still remains engaged in his legitimate business.

Mr. Hovey was elected town clerk for nine consecutive years, from 1856 to 1864 inclusive. He was also appointed postmaster in 1866, and held the office about five years.

Nor must I omit to mention another important and rather conspicuous member who sung with us for several years. Mr. Ebenezer Smith, having purchased a summer residence on Church Street, came to South Woburn in 1847 or 1848. Though past middle age, Mr. Smith was one of the most enthusiastic of men. He was an old-fashioned tenor singer, and his cheerful presence was always inspiring and encouraging. He was particularly interested in stenography, and would sit with his tablets and take down the entire sermon in shorthand.

Mr. Smith was a patron of art and music; was a member of the Handel and Haydn Society. Upon the advent of Jenny Lind, he was a large purchaser of tickets for the mere encouragement of song. Mr. Smith was wealthy and quite liberal, though in a quiet, unostentatious manner. I am told that he was one of a number who contributed

$1,000 each for the relief of Daniel Webster. He was, withal, somewhat peculiar and eccentric. He once said to me: "I never let my left hand know what my right hand does." After the rebuilding of the church in 1854, a fine tower clock was presented to the society from some unknown friend. It afterward transpired that it was given by Mr. Ebenezer Smith. The extent of his private charities may never be known. He was always silently giving and quietly relieving the aged and the poor. He died in Boston, in 1864.

Of the ladies, Mrs. Almira (Johnson) Cutter, who had been one of the most prominent and faithful members of the choir from the beginning, still retained that responsible position, and was the acknowledged leader of the soprano. She fully sustained her part, and remained, giving efficient aid and strength to the choir, during most of the time the present writer had charge of it. In the summer of 1849 she left, temporarily, on account of illness, and did not return till the autumn of 1852, at the introduction of the new church organ. She then resumed her former prominent place in the choir, and remained about fifteen years longer, making a combined term of service of nearly twenty-five years, — a term longer than that of any other member of the choir, excepting her father-in-law, Mr. Stephen Cutter. During all those years she gave her valuable services to the choir, and aided and encouraged it on all occasions by her commanding voice and presence, until she finally retired in 1868, much to the regret of the singers and the entire congregation. She died October 5, 1881.

Miss Lucy A. Doane was leader of the alto at that time. She joined the choir in 1843, at quite an early age, and remained about four years, leaving it at the close of 1846. She had a remarkably fine mezzo-soprano voice, and became distinguished as a vocalist in later years. After removing to Boston, she was first a pupil of the famous Dr. Lowell

Mason, and sung in his choirs for some time. She afterward became a pupil of that "sterling artist and sweet tenor singer," August Kreissmann, and assisted in the performance of Handel's "Alexander's Feast," in the spring of 1849, the first time the piece was performed in America, under the direction of the celebrated George James Webb. She sung several years at the Rev. Mr. Coolidge's church, on Harrison Avenue, and about five years at Dr. E. E. Hale's, on Union Park Street. In 1859 she married Mr. Frederick Beck, now treasurer of a copper company, No. 68 Devonshire Street, Boston, and resides in Brookline.

Miss Harriet Newell Johnson, a younger sister of Mrs. Stephen H. Cutter, had joined the choir in 1843 or 1844, and continued to give valuable aid by singing the alto. She became leader of that part after the departure of Miss Doane. She had a very fine alto voice, and though not particularly strong or full, it was sweet and pleasant, and, had she lived, would doubtless have become a superior singer. But failing health compelled her to leave the choir in 1856, and she died of consumption, September 23, 1858.

Miss Abigail Richardson, one of the original members of the choir, still remained, a valuable and reliable soprano singer. In 1848 she married Mr. Josiah Stratton, Jr., and is now a widow, and resides at the old homestead.

There were also the sisters Hutchinson, one of whom, Lydia L., married Cyrus W. Blood, and another, Elizabeth C., married Varnum P. Locke, and both still reside in town. The Hutchinsons were a family of singers; and if not so celebrated as their famous namesakes of New Hampshire, they deserve to be noticed in the reminiscences of the town. The family was frequently invaded by death, one after another being cut off prematurely by that fatal scourge of New England — consumption.

Miss Ellen M. Burnham, afterward Mrs. Aaron D. Weld,

joined the choir in 1848, and sung about four years. She had a full-toned average alto voice, and sung that part with confidence and efficiency. After the formation of the Baptist Society she left our church and united with that in 1857. Her husband, Mr. Weld, died in the army, at New Orleans, in 1862. She remains a widow, and still resides in town.

Her sister, Miss Annie Burnham, afterward Mrs. Rev. John M. Steele, and now Mrs. Henry Johnson, of Lynn, sung the soprano in our choir for a short time.

Miss Susan Warland, now Mrs. Caleb Winchester, of Peabody, sung the alto for some time, together with Miss Ellen M. Burnham.

The Misses Swan, already mentioned, still remained members of the choir; and if not so frequently seen in their places as some others, they were none the less welcome.

Mrs. Salem T. Ward also continued to be a constant and valuable member.

The following ladies joined the choir between 1847 and 1851: Miss Lavina Rogers, now Mrs. Sylvanus Elliot; Miss Nancy W. Cutter, now Mrs. Stephen A. Holt; Miss Martha J. Alden, now Mrs. J. T. Beers; Miss Susan F. Whittemore, who removed from town and afterward married, and now lives in Newburyport; Miss Martha D. Wilder, who died in early life, of consumption, and Miss Amanda Kimball, who also died quite young.

Miss Elizabeth Steele, sister of the pastor, became a member of the choir in 1849, and sung two or three years. She had a strong, full, alto voice, and was leader of that part most of the time she remained. She also played the organ occasionally, in the absence of the regular organist. After the formation of the Baptist Society, she sung for a while in the choir of that church. In 1855 she married Mr. J. Lincoln Bangs, a flour merchant living in Cambridge and doing business on Long Wharf, Boston. About three years afterward they removed to Montreal, where they resided twenty-one years.

During a part of that time Mrs. Bangs sung in the choir of the Church of the Messiah. Her husband died about five years ago. She now resides in Cambridge.

Miss Martha J. Alden joined the choir in 1850, and remained about one year. She had a full, strong, alto voice, with a mezzo quality. She went to Boston, and in a few years became noted as a quartette singer. She became a pupil of several musical artists of distinction, and sung three years at the Rev. Mr. Fuller's church, on Hanover Street, and then two years at Park-street Church. She afterward became a pupil of the celebrated August Kreissmann, and sung five years at Dr. Hale's church. She also sung five years at the Episcopal Church at Brookline, and from one to two years each at several other churches, making an aggregate of over twenty years as a quartette choir-singer. In 1860 she married Mr. Jacob T. Beers, and still resides in Boston.

The musical instruments, though not numerous or especially conspicuous, were very well proportioned to the number and capacity of the choir. Mr. John Buxton continued to play the violino, thus giving ample support and efficiency to the bass. He still resides in town, and is employed at the furniture manufactory of S. C. Small & Co., Nos. 71 and 73 Portland Street, Boston.

Mr. Stephen Cutter continued to play the violin; and although he did not attempt to vie with Ole Bull, he yet played our simple church tunes as well, perhaps, as that celebrated artist would have done. He had ever manifested great interest in the choir, was always in his place, and continued for many years the acknowledged leader at evening and other services, in the absence of the chorister.

Mr. Stephen H. Cutter, a member of the firm of S. and H. Cutter & Co., played the flute, and blended its sweet notes harmoniously with his father's violin and Mr. Buxton's heavier violino. Like his father and his wife, he could

always be relied on, in all kinds of weather and on all occasions.

Mr. Andrew N. Shepard and Mr. Isaac Holmes Kendall each played the flute occasionally, and thus gave additional strength and variety to the orchestra.

After the reconstruction of the church, in 1850 and 1851, a small parlor pipe-organ was placed in the gallery, and Mr. James A. Woodbury, the machinist and inventor, was employed for a short time as organist. His melodious and tasteful interludes are still remembered with pleasure by many who heard them thirty-five years ago. Mrs. James A. Woodbury also, for the time being, gave us the valuable aid of her fine soprano voice, which efficiently strengthened and encouraged the whole choir.

At the time the small organ was introduced, Mrs. Deacon Zebediah Abbott became a member of the choir and the leader of the soprano. She remained till the large organ was placed in the church, in 1852. She had a strong, musical voice, and made a very excellent soprano leader.

After Mr. Woodbury left, Mr. Francis Hazeltine, from Chester, N. H., played the small organ, and led the choir for a year or so. He was a teacher of music by profession, and made a very good conductor.

In 1852 a fine organ, built by Messrs. Simmons & McIntier, was placed in the church; and Mr. James C. Johnson, who had recently removed from Boston and settled in town, was engaged as organist and musical director. He continued his services in that capacity, to the entire satisfaction of the choir and parish, for more than seventeen years.

It is hoped and expected that Mr. Johnson will soon contribute a paper, giving his reminiscences of the choir during the time he had charge of it, thus furnishing a complete and continuous history from its commencement to the present.

DAVID YOUNGMAN.

THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

[From the *Woburn Guide Post.*]

GAYLY the choir began to sing
In the church of Fountain Street,
As a stranger beau
Essayed to know
If he could find a seat.
In vain he cast his eyes around;
No sexton crossed his path,
No empty pew therein he found,
And he thought of turning back.
In vain he sought, that anxious beau,
Through all the galleries and below;
He stood a sad, unseated thing,
And now the choir had ceased to sing.

Young blooming converts filled the air
With sighs and glances sweet;
And he edged his way,
As they rose to pray,
Up to the anxious seat.
A sister fair, in robe of white,
The stranger came to greet—
She asked him if he 'd "found a hope,"
And offered him a seat.
"Oh, lady fair!" the stranger cried,
"No hope is mine, save at thy side;
Give me a place, then, I entreat,
Beside thee on the anxious seat."

A kerchief to his eyes he pressed.
In deep concern of mind
She asked to know
If the stranger beau
Was "seriously inclined."
No word he said—she raised her head—
And lo! she wept alone—
Her 'broidered kerchief, edged with lace,
And the anxious beau were gone!

Now, when she lures with glances sweet
Pale strangers to the anxious seat,
She eyes them with a cautious gaze,
And always watches while she prays.

April 29, 1847.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

December 10, 1846.

Levee and Sale. — The Female Emancipation Society of South Woburn intend holding a levee and sale on Tuesday, December 15, in the vestry of Rev. Mr. Eustis's church, for the purpose of obtaining money to be appropriated to the Canada Mission. We are informed that the Marion Band have kindly volunteered their services, and that in addition there will be songs and glees to contribute to the occasion. Tickets can be obtained at A. Taylor & Co.'s store, South Woburn, and at the door: price of single tickets, twelve and one-half cents; family tickets, twenty-five cents each. Here is an opportunity for the friend of the slave to contribute to his comfort, and at the same time to derive other pleasure besides that which a sense of having done good will furnish.

October 15, 1846.

Chestnut Posts. — Five hundred prime chestnut posts, for sale by A. N. Shepard, South Woburn.

February 11, 1847.

Notice is hereby given that I have sold to my son, Samuel H. Davis, Jr., his time from and after this day, and that I shall henceforth claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting.

SAMUEL H. DAVIS.

Woburn, February 1, 1847.

MESSENGER'S NOTICE.

MARCH 4, 1847.

MIDDLESEX, SS. — Notice is hereby given that a warrant has been duly issued by S. P. P. Fay, Esq., Judge of Probate, a Master in Chancery within and for the County of Middlesex, against the estate of Ira L. Gove, of Woburn, cabinet-maker, an insolvent debtor; and the payment of any debts or the delivery of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of the said insolvent will be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Cambridge, in said county, on the eighth day of March next, at ten o'clock A.M., for the proof of debts and the choice of one or more assignees to said estate.

ALBERT THOMPSON, *Messenger.*

WOBURN, March 5, 1847.

ACCIDENTS.

OCTOBER 1, 1846.

A sad accident occurred last week at South Woburn. Mr. Josiah Symmes, who was engaged in excavating a well on his grounds, having occasion to descend into it, to adjust some stones at the bottom, was buried beneath several feet of earth, which, owing to the insufficiency of the curb, fell in upon him. Three hours elapsed before any direct efforts could be made to extricate him, and eighteen before he was got out. He left a wife and child.

DECEMBER 10, 1846.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. — Just after the last train for Woburn had left the depot at South Woburn, but before it had got much speed on, the engine ran off the track, dragging with it the tender and one of the passenger-cars half-way, in consequence of the switch being wrong. No one was injured.

OUR VILLAGE BELL.

BY B. B. STANTON.

I HEAR its voice move softly through
The silent night,
When talking to itself of the flight
Of time, and how it ever flew!
To careless ears its words ne'er change;
But O how strange
Their meaning to my own; its chime,
The heart-beat of expiring time!

And when the holy Sabbath comes,
In solemn mood,
To lead our thoughts from earth to God,
I hear its voice of silv'ry chimes
Float through the air. It seems to say:
"Come up and pray,
That every heart may know its God;
And knowing, bend and kiss His rod!"

When death's hand seals another soul,
Its iron tongue
Between its iron lips is swung
To soothe us with its solemn roll!
Oh, may its sympathetic toll
Upon my soul
Ever vibrate, with a melancholy swelling —
Of the eternal city ever telling!

WINCHESTER, May 12, 1859.

2.

3.

1.

4.

5.

TOWN CLERKS.

1. Dr. David Youngman, 1850–55.
2. Josiah Hovey, 1856–64.
3. George P. Brown, 1865–72.
4. Warren F. Foster, 1873–82.
5. George W. Spurr, 1883–

TOWN HISTORY.

SOME PRELIMINARY MEASURES FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW TOWN.[1]

At a meeting of citizens residing in South Woburn, December 17, 1849, a committee of eight persons was chosen to obtain a list of names by which to designate the contemplated town, and report at an adjourned meeting.

Chose: Benjamin F. Thompson, John A. Bolles, Harrison Parker, Samuel B. White, Samuel S. Richardson, Francis Johnson, Josiah Hovey, and Charles Pressey.

December 24, 1849. The above committee made the following report: —

Since the appointment of your committee, circumstances have occurred (of a character which renders it improper for us to do more than allude to them) which induce us, instead of reporting a list of names, to recommend that a committee be chosen who shall be empowered to decide upon a name, and insert it in the petition to the Legislature. These circumstances are both personal and pecuniary, and promise to be of material importance to the welfare and convenience of the new town and its citizens.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee, BENJAMIN F. THOMPSON.

On motion, *Voted*, That this report be recommitted, with instructions to report six names forthwith. *Voted*, That Frederick O. Prince be added to the committee.

After a short deliberation, the committee reported the following names: Appelton, Avon, Channing, Waterville, Winchester, Winthrop.

Voted, To instruct the committee of three, who were chosen at a previous meeting to present the petition to the

[1] From the minutes of the secretary of the several meetings held for this object.

Legislature, to select one of the above six names and insert the same in the petition.

The committee reported the name of *Winchester*, and the same was adopted.

At the meeting February 14, 1850, a committee was chosen to confer with any committee that may be chosen by the town of Woburn in regard to the division line between Woburn and the proposed new town.

Chose: Nathan B. Johnson, Sumner Richardson, and Benjamin F. Thompson.

A committee of four was chosen to invite the Legislative Committee on Towns to visit the proposed new town, and to entertain them in a suitable manner.

Chose: Charles McIntire, Nathan B. Johnson, John A. Bolles, Oliver R. Clark.

On the twenty-ninth day of January, 1850, an order of notice was served upon the Town Clerk of Woburn to call a town meeting to see what action the town would take upon the petition of E. S. Parker and others; and the following record of that meeting is copied from the Woburn Town Records by Mr. Nathan Wyman, the Town Clerk of Woburn: —

"At a legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Woburn holden at the Town Hall on Thursday the 7th day of February, A. D. 1850, the following votes were passed, namely: —

"1. Chose William T. Grammar, Moderator.

"2. *Voted*, That the town is willing that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted on just and equitable terms, said terms to be agreed upon by a committee mutually chosen from each part of the town, and they to report at an adjourned meeting.

"*Voted*, That the chair appoint a committee of five to nominate a committee of six.

"The chair appointed Bowen Buckman, Stephen Nichols, Zachariah Richardson, Oliver R. Clark, and Dana Fay.

"*Voted*, To sustain the nomination of the chair. And they reported the names of the committee as follows: Cyrus Thompson, Bartholemew Richardson, Horace Conn, Benjamin F. Thompson, Nathan B. Johnson, and Sumner Richardson.

"*Voted*, To accept the report.

"*Voted*, That when we adjourn this meeting we adjourn till 2 P.M. next Thursday.

"*Voted*, To reconsider the vote whereby we voted to choose a committee of conference.

"*Voted*, To dissolve this meeting.

"A true Record.

"NATHAN WYMAN, JR., *Town Clerk.*"

A true copy from the Town Records of the Town of Woburn, vol. xvi, p. 87.

Attest, NATHAN WYMAN, JR.,
Town Clerk of Woburn.

The foregoing copy of the record fails to give a correct idea of the character and conduct of that meeting, hence the following particulars[2] are furnished to supply the deficiency: —

At the beginning of the meeting Mr. Oliver R. Clark offered a resolution in these words, namely: "*Voted*, That the town is willing that the prayer of the petitioners be granted." This was discussed very fully, fairly, and calmly by Messrs. Oliver R. Clark, John A. Bolles, Benjamin F. Thompson, L. P. Davis, and Jesse Mann, in the affirmative, and in the negative by Messrs. Horace Conn, Cyrus Thompson, John Tidd, Albert Thompson, Bartholomew Richardson, John Cummings, Stephen Nichols, Jr., and N. A. Richardson.

An amendment was added by Mr. Clark himself in these words: "Upon just and equitable terms, said terms to be agreed upon by a committee to be chosen from each part

[1] From secretary's records.

of the town, who shall report at an adjourned meeting." With this amendment the vote was passed with great harmony, and the chairman was directed to appoint, and did appoint, five gentlemen to retire and nominate a committee of six in pursuance of Mr. Clark's resolution.

While the nominating committee was out the time arrived for the departure of the last railroad train for South Woburn, and many of the South Woburn voters, who had attended the meeting in large numbers, departed for their homes.

After they had gone and before the nominating committee made their report, Mr. Horace Conn moved that a committee be raised to appear before the Legislative Committee and oppose the petition. The chairman, after some exciting debate, decided that the motion was out of order. It proved to be the signal of a course of conduct on the part of the meeting alike dishonorable and disorderly. The nominating committee reported the committee of six for the conference, and their report was accepted.

Mr. Horace Conn was of the number, but instead of declining to serve, he renewed his motion to raise a committee and employ counsel to resist the petition. It was again ruled by the chairman that this motion was out of order until the former vote was reconsidered. Mr. Conn then withdrew his motion, and a resolve was offered by Mr. Sewall that the meeting reconsider the vote by which the committee of conference was chosen.

In the midst of great uproar this vote passed, and then Mr. B. F. Thompson moved a dissolution of the meeting, which was carried. It was at once perceived by Mr. Conn and his party — but too late — that the reconsideration had not, after all, changed the vote of the town, in its substance and they immediately applied to the Selectmen to call a new meeting on the eighteenth day of February, 1850.

At this meeting few of the petitioners attended, and all endeavors on their part to obtain a calm and fair hearing

were put down by clamor and disorder. It was voted to raise a committee to appear with counsel, at the town's expense, before the Legislature and resist the petition.

Pending the passage of the Bill, the following was printed for distribution: —

THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF WINCHESTER.

1. This Bill is unanimously reported by the Committee on Towns, after a long trial (eight days), all parties having had more than forty days' notice, the Committee having twice visited the territory: Woburn and Medford having appeared with Counsel and witnesses, and West Cambridge having a representative here to guard her interests.

2. The boundary lines reported are those which the Committee, after actual inspection and full testimony, pronounce the most proper that can be fixed, and which they have stated in the House are so arranged as to work benefit instead of injury to school districts, so as to sever very few estates, and to cross land of trifling value. These lines materially divide but one school district in Woburn, and the inhabitants of that district have declared, by vote, that it could not be so well divided by any other line.

3. The proposed new town will contain two hundred and fifty qualified voters, and the names of two hundred of these voters will be found upon the several petitions asking to be included within its limits.

4. The inhabitants of the proposed new town are nearly unanimous in desiring to be included in its limits. Those now residing in Woburn and wishing to come within the new town, own and represent about five sixths of all the land in that part of Winchester. Less than 500 acres of that land belongs to men who have not petitioned to be so included.

5. The town and people of Woburn are far from unanimous, and by no means earnest in their opposition to the pro-

posed new town. At their Town Meeting, February 7, it was voted by the citizens, and by a large vote, to raise a Committee to agree upon the terms and lines of division. It was not till after large numbers of the Winchester people had gone home, supposing the question was settled, that this vote was reconsidered.

When it was finally voted to employ counsel to resist the petition, the vote was small, and the majority did not exceed twenty. It is a few men, zealous for reasons of their own, and who represent not over five hundred of the eleven hundred voters of Woburn, who desire to prevent the creation of the new town.

6. The printed document circulated by the Woburn Town Committee and entitled "Facts" does not give a reliable statement of the case; it is not candid, ingenuous, or truthful. It magnifies facts deemed adverse to Winchester or favorable to Woburn, while it understates those of an opposite character. Thus it says that the territory of Woburn is "*about*" instead of *over* 11,000 acres. It says that the petitioners take "3,000" instead of *less* than 3,000 acres from Woburn. It says Woburn contains "*about*" instead of *more than* five thousand five hundred inhabitants. It says that the part proposed to be set off contains "*from ten to twelve hundred*" people, instead of *one thousand and twenty-nine*. It says that the "remaining four thousand three hundred to four thousand five hundred are *nearly unanimous* in opposing the separation," when the real number remaining is *over* four thousand five hundred, and when (as we have already shown in Art. 5) there is no reason to suppose that even a bare majority of the whole town is opposed.

It speaks of facts appearing on "the Assessor's Books," as fair statements of the present condition of persons and property, although it was proved to the satisfaction of the Joint Committee that those Books were incorrect when

made, and had become very incorrect by the changes of the last year; and that many of the petitioners, whom their "Books" call "*poll tax payers*," were owners of large amounts of both real and personal property; in one instance a citizen worth over $100,000 being put down at a poll tax!

It speaks of the remonstrants as owning 1,374 acres, and numbering fifty-two, and being, "a majority of them farmers," when in fact several hundred of these acres are not in Winchester: when in fact twenty of the so-called "*remonstrants*," owning over 700 acres of land, have petitioned to come in; when in fact only twenty-three are farmers, whereas twelve of the fifty-two pay only a poll tax; eight more own no real estate, and eight more own together less than nineteen acres of land, — so that these 1,374 acres dwindle down to less than 500.

It says that the "remonstrants" are "among our most venerable and respected citizens," although but one man of all those who remonstrated against coming within our limits, in case of division, has ever held any Town or State office whatever — even as Selectman or Justice of the Peace, so that while the Woburn Town Committee are now willing to praise, they have heretofore been unwilling to trust, these their "most venerable" citizens.

It says that the petitioners own but 838 acres — whereas, those who petition to come within the limits of Winchester own and represent five sixths of the entire territory.

For the correctness of these statements we refer to the Committee who reported the Bill.

BENJ. F. THOMPSON,
NATHAN B. JOHNSON,
SAM'L S. RICHARDSON,
OLIVER R. CLARK,
J. A. BOLLES,
FRED. O. PRINCE,

Committee of the petitioners and citizens of "Winchester."

April 20, 1850.

PETITION FOR THE INCORPORATION OF WINCHESTER.

THE following copy of the petition, as well as those of the several remonstrances found here, are in the form of manuscript papers, now in the archives of the Society, preserved by John A. Bolles, and copied by his own hand,—and deposited by him with the town clerk, the originals being in the archives of the State.

The Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled:—

We, the undersigned, citizens of the several towns of Woburn, Medford, and West Cambridge, and residing within the limits of the proposed new town hereinafter described, respectfully pray that they may be set off from the said several towns and incorporated into a new town, with the following metes and bounds, namely:—

Beginning at the northeasterly corner, at a stone post on the line of Woburn and Stoneham, near Jesse Dike's house, and thence running along the town line southwesterly about 640 rods to the southeasterly corner of Woburn; thence in precisely the same direction 237 1-2 rods, to a point lying in Medford, forty rods east of Grove Street; thence in a straight line westwardly, crossing Mystic Pond, about 800 rods, to a point in the boundary line of West Cambridge and Lexington, 112 1-2 rods southwesterly from the junction of said line with Woburn; thence northeast along said line 112 1-2 rods to said junction of Woburn, Lexington, and West Cambridge; thence northwest, along Lexington line, about 375 rods, to the southerly side of the road leading from Lexington to Woburn; thence northeast in a straight line crossing the southerly end of Horn Pond, about 820 rods to a point on Main Street, in Woburn, on the southerly side of Pond Street; thence easterly 370 rods to a point 6 rods north of William Richardson's house; thence about 250 rods easterly to the point of beginning, or with such other

limits as may to your honorable body seem proper, and that said new town be known and called by the name of *Winchester.*

Ebenezer S. Parker.
John A. Bolles.
Ebenezer Smith.
Alfred Chapman, Jr.
Leonard Patterson.
David Youngman.
Alvin Taylor.
Solomon Lawrence Fletcher.
Oliver Richardson Clark.
John H. Coates.
Samuel Baker White.
Frederick O. Prince.
William Pratt.
Benjamin F. Thompson.
Nathan Jaquith.
William Matten.
Thomas Collins.
William Masters.
Asa Fletcher.
Ozro Kimball.
Orin W. Gardner.
Samuel B. White, Jr.
Charles Pressey.
L. H. Cunningham.
Warren French.
Hatevil K. Stanton.
Sullivan Cutter.
Abner P. Emerson.
Samuel Stanley Wyman.
Samuel D. Quimby.
Eli Kendall.
John B. Fairfield.
Stephen Cutter.
Stephen Nicholls.
Charles Russell.
Andrew Todd.
Samuel S. Holton.
John G. Usher.
Samuel Kendall.
Joel White.
Charles W. Wilder.
James Adams.
Sumner Richardson.
Joseph Stone.
Nathan B. Johnson.
William W. Shattuck.
Samuel M. Rice.
Joseph Johnson.
William M. Rand.
Andrew N. Shepard.
Austin Buckman.
George Sanderson.
John Buxton.
Samuel S. Porter.
Francis H. Johnson.
Joseph Shattuck.
Salem T. Ward.
James Gibson.
Isaac Shattuck.
Otis Wetherbee.
Phineas Stone.
John Edgcomb.
Calvin L. Parker.
David Woodman.
Josiah Hovey.
Obed Pratt.
Asa S. Kendall.
John W. Swett.
Daniel S. Kingsley.
John G. Hutchinson.
Marshall Symmes, Jr.
Marshall Wyman.
William A. Dodge.
Hiram Andrews.

Charles Kimball.
Edwin Bowman.
George G. Munroe.
James E. Foster.
Edmund Parker.
James E. Abbott.
Henry M. Wyman.
Harrison Parker.
Warren Johnson.
Francis Johnson.
John Symmes.
Joseph B. Symmes.
Horatio Symmes.
John R. Cobb.
Charles McIntire.
Wallace Whitney.
Jonas Woods.
Richard Burnham.
Zachariah Symmes.
Theodore Rogers.
Charles H. Bartlett.
Angus R. Barton.
Gardner Symmes.
Abijah Thompson.
A. H. Hayward.
Joseph Symmes.
Ralph W. Bowker.
John A. Cram.
Roger McNeil.
Patrick Holland.
William G. Chaffee.
William C. Coates.
Benjamin F. Lindsey.
Alvan Cheney.
Robert T. Whitten.
James Bridge.
William A. Warren.
J. C. Emmons.
Allen D. Hunt.
Owen S. Warland.
Moses Hammond.
Joel Whitney.
Lewis H. Priest.
Nathan Jaquith, Jr.
Seth Johnson.
Samuel Whitney.
Henry O. Peabody.
Dennis Harrigan.
G. Stevens.
Stephen R. Ruggles.
R. A. Putnam, Jr.
E. L. Bayley.
David Walton.
William A. Coburn.
Joseph Hill.
Jonathan Clark.
Sylvanus Elliott.
Edmund Tibbitts.
Edward F. Kendall.
Cyrus W. Blood.
Isaac Holmes Kendall.
William Simonds.
John A. Cutter.
Edmund Sanderson.
Samuel Stevens.
Horatio Symmes, Jr.
S. Roberts.
Elmore Johnson.
Horace Hatch.
Josiah Stratton, Jr.
Thomas Warland.
John Whittimore.
Kenellum W. Baker.
Samuel Hutchinson.
Ezra Churchill.
Josiah Walker.
Stephen H. Cutter.
Andrew Cutter.
John B. Lord.
Abner Chapman.
Henry Cutter.
Thomas H. Kaler.
Alfred C. Kimball.
Ira L. Gove.

George Perkins.
Hiram Woodman.
Nathaniel P. Wiggins.
John M. Steele.
Zebadiah Abbott.
John G. Richardson.
Charles Hall.
Isaac P. Wilde.
Samuel S. Richardson.
Matthew Griswold.
Joseph Huse.
Sanford E. Allen.
Samuel C. Grayson.
Retire P. Kimball.
E. N. Pendleton.
Charles Wiswell.
John Vreeland.
Cephas Church.

WINCHESTER BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE, 1850.

It is refreshing in these times, when a petition to our Legislature for the division of a town involves years of struggle and the expenditure of thousands of dollars, to record an instance where the request was granted on its first application and without the expenditure of a dollar for lobby influence or expensive entertainments.

January 19, 1850, a petition was presented to the Massachusetts Legislature, signed by a portion of the inhabitants of Woburn, Medford, and West Cambridge, for a new town to be named Winchester, and a bill was granted and signed by Gov. George N. Briggs, April 30, of the same year.

A short history of this contest — for contest it was — may be interesting to those who love the beautiful town.

After much consideration and many meetings for consultation, the inhabitants of the proposed new town met December 7, 1849; accepted a form of petition to the Legislature, and chose a committee, consisting of Samuel S. Richardson, Oliver R. Clark, and John A. Bowles, to present the same.

The first action of the committee chosen was to visit Woburn, the next morning, December 8, and tender to the Hon. Albert H. Nelson, of Woburn, a retaining fee of fifty dollars and a promise of two hundred dollars additional upon the success of the petition. This proved a wise movement. Mr. Nelson accepted the case, and exerted a powerful

influence upon its result. He had been a member of the Senate the previous year, and knew personally most of the members of both Senate and House soon to meet, and was well and favorably known to them. It was no detriment to Winchester's interests to secure so influential an advocate from Woburn itself. Soon after this date, Mr. Nelson was chosen Attorney-General of Massachusetts, but resigned to accept the Chief Justiceship of the Superior Court.

When the Woburn people found that Mr. Nelson was engaged by the proposed new town they were much disappointed. They immediately chose a committee to oppose the petition, of which committee the Hon. Bowen Buckman and the Hon. Charles Choate were members, both of whom had been members of the Senate, and Mr. Choate was a member-elect for the coming Senate.

Thus the struggle commenced.

A town meeting was held in Woburn, February 7, 1850, at which it was voted that the town was willing the division should be made upon just and equitable terms; but after this vote was passed and many of the citizens of South Woburn had gone home, few members of the meeting remaining, they undertook to reconsider the vote, and a very disorderly scene resulted; but more of this later on.

The work of collecting and placing before the Legislative Committee on Towns all the facts necessary to a favorable result was not small. The *necessity* of a division of the town must be shown: the number of inhabitants ascertained and attested; the wealth of the petitioners and their ability to maintain a town government successfully and economically; also to divide the territory so that no one should be injured in the division; added to this, the preparation of proper bounds and maps for the full understanding of the case by the Legislative Committee, and last, but by no means least, to secure intelligent witnesses who would not be confused in cross-examination and would be perfectly clear in

their statements, — all these matters were to be carefully provided for by the committee of the petitioners, and they had reason to congratulate themselves that their efforts were so successful.

It was of the utmost importance to the success of the proposed new town that the Committee of the Legislature, before whom the petitioners were to appear, should themselves be intelligent and fair-minded, and such were the gentlemen of that committee in 1850.

The chairman on the part of the House was the Hon. Stephen N. Gifford, so well known as the Senate Clerk for the past twenty-seven years. Mr. Gifford represented the town of Duxbury. It was his first year in the Legislature, and it was a mark of unusual confidence that so young a man, new in the Legislature, should be placed at the head of so important a committee. But for us certainly he was the right man in the right place.

Should the bill be reported favorably and pass the House, its passage in the Senate was considered reasonably sure. The chief labor in the case devolved upon the Chairman of the House Committee.

In the Senate the petition was presented by the Hon. Charles Choate. The town of Woburn made the only active opposition, appearing by counsel in the person of the Hon. B. F. Hallett. Medford and West Cambridge contented themselves with remonstrating on paper.[1]

A word respecting Mr. Hallett. He was then somewhat advanced in years, and was regarded as the Wheel-Horse of the Democratic party in Massachusetts. Woburn was a Democratic town. Hence, when the Woburn people failed to secure their own townsman, Nelson, as counsel, they did what in their view was the next best thing, and engaged Mr. Hallett; but he was no match in this case for his opponents, Nelson and Bolles.

[1] See Remonstrances, pp. 327–332.

The opening argument by Mr. Bolles was clear, concise, and well delivered, making a favorable impression at once. The counsel on each side appeared to do their best before the committee, and the case excited such interest that some of the meetings were held in the Hall of Representatives.

An amusing episode occurred at one of their latter meetings. The Winchester counsel were contending that Woburn, at its town meeting before referred to as held February 7, 1850, voted its consent to a division of the town upon just and equitable terms. The Woburn counsel contended that, although that consent was first voted, later in the meeting the consent was withdrawn. Mr. Hallett, a "dyed-in-the-wool" Democrat, questioned Deacon Benjamin F. Thompson, who was a "dyed-in-the-wool" Whig, of the Clay and Webster sort, with reference to the testimony the latter had given, "that the later action of the Woburn town meeting was *noisy* and *riotous*." Mr. Hallett, rising to his feet, most impressively said to Deacon Thompson: "Do you mean to say, Deacon Thompson, that the *Democracy* of *Woburn* in *open town meeting* were *riotous?*" Deacon Thompson paused a moment, then turning to Mr. Hallett in a most polite manner, bowed and made answer: "Your honor *knows more* about *Democracy* than I do." This brought down the audience with a shout of laughter, and Mr. Hallett had no further question upon that point.

The Legislative Committee examined the matter before them carefully and thoroughly: visited the ground, and, after many and prolonged hearings, reported a bill incorporating the new town.

The report, as was expected, was vigorously opposed by many in sympathy with the old towns remonstrating, and as vigorously advocated in favor of the bill. Especially was the argument of Mr. Gifford strong and influential; also that of the Hon. Moses Kimball, then a very much respected member of the Legislature.

The bill passed as it came from the committee and was sent to the Senate, where the opposition was not so sharp, although the Hon. Charles Choate did good work for Woburn. As an opponent, Mr. Choate was a fair and honorable one, and it was thought that his private opinion was not strenuously adverse to the measure. So smooth was its final passage in the Senate that the Hon. Bowen Buckman, the chairman of the Woburn committee, although in the Senate Chamber, failed to notice it.

Though the measure was sharply contested, no hard feelings were engendered; and I think each party, after the passage of the Act, went home with increased respect for each other.

The summing-up by Mr. Nelson, in behalf of Winchester, was masterly in the way of disarming the opposition, and to the opposing parties almost equally convincing.

No money was used by either side to gain influence, not a dollar for lobby or a supper; and when the Legislative Committee visited Winchester, they were given a very plain collation of meats and coffee, with no liquors of any kind. This was in no spirit of parsimony, but the occasion was not felt to require a more luxurious spread; indeed, had the town committee given expensive entertainments it would have injured our cause.

We paid our counsel, Mr. Nelson, two hundred and fifty dollars, and Mr. Bolles, for his legal work, fifty dollars; also paid the necessary expenses of the surveys, printing, transportation of the Legislative Committee, and no other expenses, the town committee making no charge for their various services.

As soon as the bill was signed by Governor Briggs it was taken by the committee to Winchester, and the first day of May, 1850, was a joyful one to the people of the new town. To the writer of this article there never was a brighter or more cheerful spring day; the sun never before shone so

bright, the birds never before sang so sweet, the grass was never so green as on that particular Mayday.

One of the first acts of the new town was to call the petitioners together and assess themselves for the expenses incurred, so as to start clear of debt. Her motto was: "Economy and prompt payment"; and for the first year the leading town officers, as selectmen and school committee, made no charge for their services. Indeed, this was the custom of the school committee of Winchester for the first fourteen years of her existence as a town.

The first school committee was composed of the most highly educated men in town. The chairman was the Rev. John McClary Steele, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and its first scholar of that year. The other members were Mr. Charles Goddard, a college graduate, and the first principal of the Abbott Female Seminary of Andover, and the Hon. Frederick O. Prince, afterward mayor of Boston.

Their first report, written by the chairman, was a model one, and although the town was thus served free of expense, the service was itself of the best.

OLIVER RICHARDSON CLARK.

MAY 14, 1885.

REMONSTRANCE No. 1.

MEDFORD, February, 1850.

THE undersigned citizens of Medford residing within the limits of (Winchester) respectfully remonstrate [against granting the petition of E. S. Parker and others].

John Symmes.
Marshall Symmes.
John H. Bacon.
S. G. Freeman.
Francis Freeman.
Horatio A. Smith.
Hosea Dunbar.
Edmund A. Symmes.
Thomas R. Greenleaf.

NOTE. — The above is in the form of lawyer's notes rather than an exact copy of the remonstrance as presented to the Legislature; and the sheet, as left by John A. Bolles, Esq., is covered with his comments, through which erasing lines are drawn.

REMONSTRANCE No. 2.

MEDFORD, February, 1850.

THE undersigned legal voters of the town of Medford respectfully remonstrate against granting the prayer of the petition of E. S. Parker *et al.*, to set off part of the town of Medford to a proposed new town.

Peter C. Hall,
Timothy Cotting,
Charles Caldwell,
Selectmen of Medford.
John Spanell.
M. P. Delano.
James O. Curtis.
John T. White.
Dudley Hall.
Joseph Swan.
Annas Hemphill.
D. Swan.
O. Joyce.
Samuel Lapham.
Joseph Swan, Jr.
Geo. D. Hall.
Geo. T. Goodwin.
Jonas Coburn.
Sanford B. Perry.
Joseph F. Sanborn.
Winthrop Guptill.
D. C. Hall.
Albert H. Butters.
Daniel Lawrence.
Joseph Manning.
A. Blanchard.
A. Blanchard, Jr.
Samuel Train.
J. Howe.
Geo. Hervey.
Joseph Manning, Jr.
John Stetson.
Preston Shepherd.
Luther Angier.
A. F. Sawyer.
John S. Emerson, Jr.
N. W. Wait.
Evan Hall, Jr.
Amos Butters.
Geo. W. Symmes.
E. Lovenow.
Henry Ewell.
S. Blanchard.
Joseph Blanchard.
Joseph Farrar.
E. Davis.
Geo. W. Porter.
John B. Blanchard.
Judah Loring.
Jacob Davis.
Joseph P. Hall.
Gilbert Lincoln.
Elisha Hayden.
John Perry.
George Curtis.
Wm. B. Thomas.
George A. Caldwell.
James M. Sanford.
J. M. Usher.
Jeremiah Gibson.
B. Richardson.
Joseph W. Mitchell.
Joseph N. Gibbs.
Geo. F. Lane.
J. T. Floyd, Jr.
Geo. E. Willis.
H. Blake.
Milton James.

Alexander Gregg.
Joseph H. Vinal. Jr.
Joseph Tufts.
George E. Harrington.
Alex. S. Symmes.
Anthony Waterman.
B. H. Somers.
Elisha Stetson.
George H. Wild.
Thomas Gillard.
J. H. Haskell.
Willard Butters.
James C. Wimeck.
Greenleaf Jauncun.
J. W. Prentiss.
James Hyde.
N. A. Chandler.
W. H. Hastings.
A. P. Hartshorn.
Moses Merrill.
C. E. Merrill.
Ebenezer Teel.
Samuel Teel.
D. H. Hadley.
Stephen Wight.
Isaac Keen.
E. S. Ewell.
Gorham Brooks.
T. R. Raymond.

REMONSTRANCE No. 3.

West Cambridge, February 1, 1850.

The undersigned *inhabitants* of the town of West Cambridge ask leave to remonstrate against the petition of E. S. Parker and others, for the incorporation of a new town, to be composed of parts of the present towns of Woburn, Medford, and West Cambridge, for the following reasons, namely: —

1. The present town of West Cambridge is small in point of territory, the whole area being only about 4,000 acres.

2. It is symmetrical in its form, being nearly square, and bounded on the northeast and southeast by ponds and a natural stream.

3. The school districts are supposed to be permanently fixed, and to the satisfaction of the present inhabitants.

4. That the territory proposed to be incorporated in a new town was set off to the town of West Cambridge, from the town of Charlestown, in 1842, by the mutual consent and agreement of all parties, — with many other reasons which your remonstrants forbear to mention.

Luke Wyman.
Stephen Symmes.
Joseph Symmes.
Benjamin M. Swan.
George Swan.
Stephen Swan.
Geo. F. Muckler.
James Russell.
Thomas R. Cushing.
W. J. Lane.
Charles Cutter.
Moses Proctor.
Luke Agur.
William Cutting.
Abel Green.
Leonard Spalding.
Martha Gardner.
James Wyman.
Abel Pierce.
Oliver H. Pierce.
Thomas O. Hutchinson.
Thomas Hutchinson.
Clark Brown.
Nathaniel Hill.
James A. Pierce.
James S. Russell.
Daniel Kendall.
Addison Hill.
Jefferson Cutter.
P. F. Dodge.
J. G. Dodge.
David Dodge.
Francis Fry.
Louis V. Stanwood.
A. Shaw.
John B. Perry.
Harrison Hill.
Sewall Parker.
David Clark.
James Webber.
W. P. Locke.
William Prentiss.
Daniel Clark.
Wm. H. Richardson.
Elbridge Farmer.
Elijah Cutter.
William Dickson.
Isaac Hall.
Thomas Hall.
Artemas Locke.
Lorenzo Locke.
Benjamin Locke.
Lewis P. Bartlett.
Thomas H. Teel.
Jesse P. Pattee.
Thomas R. Teel.
David Watson.
John Frost.
Isaiah Jenkins.
Daniel Titus.
Joseph Underwood.
Edward Storer.
James M. Chase.
James C. Blanchard.
J. H. Wood.
Thomas I. Russell.
John Gammell, Jr.
Joseph A. Merrifield.
Annie Cutter.
Thomas Russell.
George C. Russell.
Thurston Boynton.
Thomas Ramsdell.
Moses Cutter.
William Hill.
Enoch D. Pattee.
Josiah H. Russell.
T. K. Hutchinson.
Mark A. Richardson.
John P. Wyman.
John Allen.
Albert Allen.
Abner P. Wyman.
James Russell, 2d.

William T. Wood.
Varnum Frost.
Nathaniel Johnson.
L. Wyman, Jr.
Wm. J. Niles.

Presented in House of Representatives, February 11, by Shepard, of Springfield.

REMONSTRANCE No. 4.

Residents of the Proposed New Town.

THE undersigned inhabitants of the town of Woburn, and residents in that part of said town which E. S. Parker and others have petitioned to be set off and made into a new town, respectfully remonstrate against the granting of said petition: —

Dana Fay.[1]
Edwin C. Woodbury.
Benjamin Eaton.
Geo. M. Wyman.
Thaddeus Parker.
Martin L. Tirrell.
Amos Bulfinch.[2]
Henry Bulfinch.[2]
Ezekiel Johnson.[2]
David W. Johnson.[2]
Levi Johnson.[2]
Robert Minchin.[2]
D. B. Parker.[2]
D. W. Clark.
Thomas Winning.[2]
George F. Pendleton.
Samuel W. Taylor.
Lowell W. Pierce.[1]
Amos E. Cutler.
Jonathan Locke.[1]
Oliver J. Locke.[1]
Varnum G. Locke.
Asa Locke.[1]
Asa Locke, Jr.[1]
Josiah Locke.[1]
D. W. Locke.[1]
Amasa Richardson.[2]
Wm. Adams.
Jacob Pierce.[2]
Gilbert Richardson.
Gerrish R. Richardson.
Charles W. Stevens.
Joseph J. Leighton.
L. H. Allen.
James Thing.
Joel Carter.
Lemuel Richardson.[2]
Peter Valentine.[2]
Thomas S. Fletcher, 2d.[2]
Stillman Fletcher.
Samuel Richardson.[2]
Amasa M. Richardson.[2]
Jonathan Gerry.
Zachariah Richardson, Jr.[2]
Daniel Hadley.[1 2]
Luther Richardson.[1 2]
Peleg Lawrence.[1]
Samuel H. Davis.

Samuel H. Davis, Jr.
Jonathan Eaton.[2]
Cyrus Hadley.[2]
Zachariah Richardson.[2]
B. B. Lathe.[2]
Samuel F. Delano.

Presented by Senator Choate, February 15.

Those marked [1] ask to be assigned to Winchester in case of a division.

Those marked [2] are apparently designated by Mr. Bolles as "border men"; some of them living outside of the proposed lines.

BIRTHS REGISTERED IN WINCHESTER, 1850.

DAVID YOUNGMAN, *Registrar.*

June 8, Charles Winchester Coburn.
June 18, Henrietta F. Gidley.
August 13, Frederick M. Symmes.
August 23, Florence M. Kimball.
August 31, Norman Eaton.
September 23, Emma A. Stone.
October 13, Alexander Cameron.
October 17, Charles E. Sanderson.
November 11, Stephen A. Bulfinch.
November 17, Michael Holland.
December 1, Florence M. Eastman.
December 5, Frederick Wright.
December 7, James H. Hatch.
December 12, Daniel H. Hadley.
December 14, Anna E. Hunter.
December 15, Sylvia F. Haywood.
December 16, Josiah F. Stratton.
December 17, Charles W. Blaisdell.
December 23, Frederick Sumner.

GEORGE W. SPURR, *Town Clerk.*

WINCHESTER, June 19, 1885.

Marriages Solemnized in Winchester in 1850.—David Youngman, *Registrar.*

Date of Marriage.	Names of Groom and Bride.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Place of Birth.	What Marriage.	Name of Parents.	Name and Official Station of the Person by whom Married.
1850.								
May 23.	Lewis Morrill.	22	Winchester.	Shoemaker.	Moultonboro', N.H.	First.	Sewall Morrill.	John M. Steele, Clergyman.
	Sarah E. Dexter.	20	Somerville.		Charlestown.	,,	Richard Dexter.	
May 28.	Stephen A. Holt.	29	Milton, Vt.	Clergyman.	Norway, Me.	,,	Uriah Holt.	John M. Steele.
	Nancy W. Cutter.	20	Winchester.		South Woburn.	,,	Henry Cutter.	
July 4.	Owen S. Warland.	23	Winchester.	Currier.	Portsmouth, N. H.	,,	Thos. Warland.	Thomas Streeter, Clergyman, Boston.
	Jane Murphy.	21	Winchester.		Nantucket.	,,		
Aug. 24.	Ambrose Fabery.		Winchester.	Laborer.	Germany.	,,		Hosea Ballou, 2d, Clergyman, Medford
	Florian Frethi.				Germany.	,,		
Dec. 25.	Fred'k W. Baker.	28	Boston.	Merchant.	Parishville, N. Y.	,,	John R. Baker.	B. C. Grafton, Clergyman.
	Mary L. Eaton.	21	Winchester.		Woburn.	,,	Timothy Eaton.	

GEORGE W. SPURR,
Town Clerk.

Winchester, June 19, 1885.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN WINCHESTER IN 1850.

DAVID YOUNGMAN, *Registrar.*

Date.	NAME.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1850.				
May 13.	David Cummings	63	6	10
June 2.	Elizabeth Marsters	94	3	
June 8.	Catherine D. Sharon	1	3	
June 10.	Mary Jane Coates	32	5	20
June 19.	George F. Muckler	25	4	
July 30.	Martha R. Wyman	17	8	
Aug. 21.	Samuel Stevens	32		
Aug. 23.	Samuel H. Davis	48		
Sept. 14.	Marinda Coburn	21	1	
Oct. 16.	Zachariah Symmes	70	9	
Oct. 23.	Joseph Ford	10	7	
Oct. 26.	Elvira E. Cutler	2	9	
Nov. 13.	Anne Buckman	20	7	
Nov. 15.	Henrietta F. Gidley		5	
Dec. 25.	Gardner Symmes	6	3	7

GEORGE W. SPURR, *Town Clerk.*

WINCHESTER, June 19, 1885.

ASSESSORS OF THE TOWN OF WINCHESTER SINCE ITS INCORPORATION.

1850. Cyrus Bancroft, Ezekiel Johnson, Gardner Symmes.

1851. Cyrus Bancroft, Gardner Symmes, Thos. Hutchinson.

1852. Cyrus Bancroft, Marshall Symmes, John S. Richardson.

1853. Cyrus Bancroft, Marshall Symmes, Hiram Andrews.

1854. Cyrus Bancroft, Joshua Lane, Oliver J. Locke.

1855. Cyrus Bancroft, Asa Fletcher, Alvin Taylor.

1856. Cyrus Bancroft, Asa Locke, Jr., Marshall Symmes.

1857. Cyrus Bancroft, Asa Locke, Jr., Marshall Symmes.

1858. Cyrus Bancroft, Marshall Wyman, Samuel M. Rice.

1859. Cyrus Bancroft, Marshall Wyman, Stephen H. Cutter.

1860. Cyrus Bancroft, Marshall Wyman, Horatio Symmes.

1861. Cyrus Bancroft, Marshall Wyman, Stephen H. Cutter.

1862. Cyrus Bancroft, Loring Emerson, Albert Ayer.

1863. Asa Fletcher, Albert Ayer, Loring Emerson.

1864. Loring Emerson, Albert Ayer, Charles Pressey.

1865. Albert Ayer, A. H. Field, Charles Pressey.

1866. Albert Ayer, A. H. Field, Charles Pressey.

1867. Luther Richardson, Josiah F. Stone, Jacob C. Stanton, Jr.

1868. Josiah F. Stone, Asa Fletcher, Jacob C. Stanton, Jr.

1869. Josiah F. Stone, Asa Fletcher, Jacob C. Stanton, Jr.

1870. Josiah F. Stone, Albert Ayer, Jacob C. Stanton, Jr.

1871. Josiah F. Stone, Sumner Richardson, Josiah L. Smith.

1872. William Adams, Albert Ayer, Asa Fletcher.

1873. Albert Ayer, William Adams, Asa Fletcher.

1874. Albert Ayer, Asa Fletcher, Andrew N. Shepard.

1875. Albert Ayer, Josiah F. Stone, William Adams.

1876. Albert Ayer, Asa Fletcher, William Adams.

1877. Albert Ayer, Asa Fletcher, Josiah F. Stone.

1878. Albert Ayer, Asa Fletcher, Josiah F. Stone.

1879. Albert Ayer, Asa Fletcher, Mial Cushman.

1880. Albert Ayer, Charles Pressey, Sherburne F. Sanborn.

1881. Albert Ayer, Mial Cushman, Geo. W. Spurr.
1882. Albert Ayer, Mial Cushman, Geo. W. Spurr.
1883. Albert Ayer, Mial Cushman, Geo. W. Spurr.
1884. Albert Ayer, Geo. W. Spurr, James Russell.

Prepared by ALBERT AYER, *Chairman of Selectmen.*

WINCHESTER, March, 1885.

ITEM FROM FILES OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

To the Honorable the Selectmen of the Town of Winchester:—

I would most respectfully represent that there is a nuisance (as I believe) near the Main Street, a short distance north of my house, of a most offensive character, represented to be a manufactory of varnish for what is called patent leather; and carried on by one Mr. Wharf; which manufactory I believe to be injurious to the health as well as very offensive to all who come or are within its influence; and I would most respectfully request your Honorable Board to cause the same to be abated, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) H. K. STANTON.

WINCHESTER, December 16, 1850.

DITTO FROM THE FILES OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

PLYMPTON, November 24, 1873.

Mr. Stanton,—i Received your leter the 22 October i will say to you that i shall keep the Children if i have to keep them without expense to your town i would like to have you Come here and see the children you might think Beter than to have them Seperated. Yours with respect

CLERK McPHINREY.

DITTO FROM THE FILES OF THE SELECTMEN.

STONEHAM, August 24, 1874.

To the Celectmen of Winchester,—I Clame my redisdence in Stoneham and I pay my poll tax heare.

JAMES CANNON.

THE WINCHESTER MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

THE Winchester Mutual Benefit Association was organized March 19, 1883, with the selection of the following-named officers: —

David N. Skillings, *President.*
George G. Stratton, *Vice-president.*
William A. Snow, *Secretary.*
George F. Hawley, *Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

Edward A. Smith.	Henry C. Miller.
Edward T. Wills.	Henry J. Winde.
Sylvanus C. Small.	E. H. Stone.
Henry F. Clark.	L. M. Hall.

Charles H. Cowdery.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, April 26, 1883.

Its sole object is life insurance; paying to the nearest relative of a deceased member a sum representing one dollar for each surviving member. Any person, male or female, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, in good health and of good moral character, may become a member upon the recommendation of two members of the association; the admission fee is two dollars: the membership is limited to 1,050.

W. A. SNOW, *Secretary.*

THE SONS OF VETERANS.

THIS association, comprised of sons and grandsons of soldiers and sailors of this town who fought in our late war, was organized on January 14, 1884.

It was voted to name the camp after Admiral H. K. Thatcher, formerly of this town.

At that time the membership of the camp was twenty-

seven; but it has since been reduced to seventeen, on account of removals from town and various other causes.

The officers for the first year were: —

Charles D. Rooney, *Captain.*
Napoleon Goddu, *First Lieutenant.*
George A. Rooney, *Second Lieutenant.*
John L. Curry, *Orderly Sergeant.*
William A. Snow, Jr., *Quartermaster-Sergeant.*
William F. Edwards, *Sergeant of the Guard.*
William I. Palmer, *Color-Sergeant.*

The officers for the present year (1885) are: —

Charles D. Rooney, *Captain.*
William A. Snow, Jr., *First Lieutenant.*
George A. Rooney, *Second Lieutenant.*
John L. Curry, *Orderly Sergeant.*
Charles H. Rust, *Quartermaster-Sergeant.*
William F. Edwards, *Sergeant of the Guard.*
William I. Palmer, *Color-Sergeant.*

It was voted not to join the National Encampment, Sons of Veterans, until we grow stronger. The company is now provided with uniforms and muskets. The object of this association is to assist the Grand Army of the Republic in keeping green the memories of their dead heroes, and to perpetuate their objects when they are gone.

WILLIAM A. SNOW, Jr.

ALL ABOUT THE MILITARY.[1]

In the War of Independence this town was not behind her neighbors in love of country, nor did she fail to furnish for the general defence a goodly number of gallant spirits, who at the call to arms shouldered their muskets and gave battle to the foreign invader.

The spirit which actuated the old patriots lingers in the

[1] Mostly from the *Woburn Budget*, October 28, 1859.

breasts of their descendants, although with something less of the fire and valor of the early times.

After the Revolution, military enthusiasm continued. The Continental Militia, men unskilled in the arts of war, with rude equipments and ruder arms, had driven from the soil, covered with defeat, the well-disciplined armies of the proudest country of the Old World, and it was natural that the soldiers should be looked upon with pride. To be a soldier was the longing of every boy — to hold a commission the ambition of every man. In the unsettled state of affairs, the people felt by no means assured of their rights, and an organized system of militia was kept up.

This system made it imperative upon every free, able-bodied male citizen to serve from the age of eighteen to forty-five in a military company, and the service so far from being irksome was engaged in with pride by all. All the militia were obliged to parade at stated seasons, for drill and inspection.

In those early times the "Training" was a great event. The privates were expected to keep a gun and twenty-four-ball cartridges always by them in the house, and their accoutrements must be kept in good order. On the morning of the Training Day, the private generally arose before day, — the necessary preparations for service having been previously made, — and, having loaded his gun with a heavy charge, he repaired to the house of his captain and fired it off as near the windows of his sleeping commander as it was convenient to get, and having waked him up, and taken a drink at his expense, the company was ready to muster.

In those days days Neal Dow had not been heard of, and John Hawkins had not discovered the doctrine of total abstinence. Rum was deemed a necessity to soldiering, and had its office at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of the training.

Many amusing incidents, as well as notable accidents, are

related of these old warriors at militia training. One, whom we will call "Uncle Joe," — not to be too personal in this community, — was of the most patriotic and enthusiastic of "the trainers." On one occasion, having drunk more than his usual number of toasts to Washington, his captain, the ladies, and special as well as general persons and things, his situation the boys took advantage of, and loaded his gun with six heavy charges, putting a piece of "spunk" between each charge and surmounting the whole with a live coal.

The company being dismissed, Uncle Joe started homeward, his gun properly shouldered, and as he jogged, or rather joggled, along, having nearly reached his home, his gun "went off" with a loud report. The veteran was somewhat startled, but concluded that after loading the last time he must have forgotten to fire. As he entered his house he placed his weapon behind the door and sat down to relate to his wife the adventures of the day, including the most singular fact of his gun's going off as it did. While he was speaking of it, bang! went the gun again. This was too much. It might have been a mistake the first time, but this time it must be that the gun was bewitched. The worthy couple were now thoroughly horrified and threw the unholy thing out into the yard, where it lay but a short time before bang! again, the recoil causing it to slide about on the ground in a manner which greatly increased the terror of the old people. And so it continued going off three times more.

Uncle Joe never could be prevailed upon to touch that gun again, because, he said, if it would go off without being loaded, it might, some day, take a notion to shoot him.

The old piece was laid aside till a less superstitious and possibly more abstemious descendant brought it into use.

The militia of Woburn formed two companies, called the East and the West Companies, all persons living east of the

main road from Lowell to Boston training in the East Company, and on the west of that road, in the West Company.

The present sketch relates only to the East Company, — the West Company, the Cavalry Company, the Washington Light Infantry, and the Woburn Mechanic Phalanx to be similarly sketched at another time. Our information, being gathered from various sources, documents, and old citizens, must be in the main correct, and will aid others to recall much pertaining to the older organizations.

THE EAST COMPANY.

Of this company our information reaches no farther back than 1794, at which time Jeduthun Richardson was the captain. Jeduthun was the ancestor of many Richardson families now residing in Winchester, and a very prominent man in all Woburn affairs. His company contained fifty-four members. The captain succeeding him was Jonathan Thompson, under whom we have an account of a detail of two sergeants and twelve men, required by the commander of the regiment, and the age, height, and complexion of each are given, in which it appears that all were of light complexion but two, the oldest forty, the youngest eighteen, the tallest six feet one inch, the shortest five feet four inches. And he reports the numbers of his company as follows: In 1795, fifty-seven; 1796, sixty-four; 1797, sixty-two. On the third of October, 1796, they mustered at Reading; September 26, 1797, at Concord, — to both of which places they marched.

The succeeding captains, from 1797 to 1828, were Joseph Eaton, Bartholomew Richardson, Francis Johnson (under whose command, in 1800, the company was turned out without arms, "to show their respect, at the death of the late Gen. George Washington"), John Wade (during whose captaincy, in 1808, there was a regimental muster on "Wyman's Plain," — our West Side, — and in 1810 they mus-

tered at Washington), Isaac Richardson, Samuel Tidd (under whose command the regimental order to muster at Wilmington, September 14, 1814, besides enjoining the good condition of their arms and equipments, expresses the hope that ths conduct of the soldiers will be "such as shall do honor to themselves and their country, which, *at this momentous and alarming crisis, demands the greatest exertion*").

The occasion was indeed momentous, and the "crisis" alarming. The British had just taken Washington; and on this very fourteenth of September, 1814, although Captain Tidd's heroes could not have known it, they were bombarding Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, and Francis Scott Key was detained upon a British ship, whence he watched the stars and stripes flaunting proudly from the fort.

Till midnight on the fourteenth the British guns belched their fury upon the fort, but in the earliest light of the morning they discerned the flag still flying, and he composed the "Star-Spangled Banner," which has ever since been one of our national songs.

"Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight.
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming—
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does the star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?"

The redoubtable Tidd, as these associations tend to make him, was succeeded by Capt. John Eames, 1815, whose era was glorified by the following record under date of October 15, 1815: "This day the company appeared remarkably well, every man having on a blue coat faced with red, and behaved to the satisfaction of the officers."

Him succeeded the following list of worthy captains: John Tidd, Stephen Nicholls, Benjamin Wood. Of the latter we have this significant record: —

"Woburn, August 30, 1824. Agreeably to orders, Capt. Benjamin Wood's company turned out and marched to Boston, and were reviewed by General Lafayette." The flattering commendation of the General is not preserved upon the books of the company — undoubtedly a culpable omission. After Wood, came Isaac Huffmaster and William Reed. This brings us down to 1828, and to the last commissioned captain of the Woburn East Company. The membership of the company, during the years included in this sketch, ranged from thirty-eight to seventy-eight, rank and file.

A distaste for the militia organizations began to creep in soon after, and what was once the pride of the people became a ridiculous burlesque with them. Worthless men were elected to office, duties were disregarded, many modes employed to increase the disrepute of the system, and the old militia law became worse than a dead letter.

In 1840 that law was abolished, and thereafter volunteer companies absorbed the military tastes and efforts of the community, and military discipline and tactics were greatly promoted.

WINCHESTER LIGHT GUARD.

Fourth Brigade, Fourth Battalion Light Infantry, Seventh Regiment. Company E.[1]

	Commissioned.	Commission Issued.
F. O. Prince, Capt.	27 March, 1851.	23 May, 1851.
Wallace Whitney, 1st Lieut.	27 March, 1851.	23 May, 1851.
Owen S. Warland, 2d Lieut.	27 March, 1851.	23 May, 1851.
William Pratt, 3d Lieut.	27 March, 1851.	23 May, 1851.
Miran Lawrence, 4th Lieut.	27 March, 1851.	23 May, 1851.
Wallace Whitney, Capt.	24 May, 1853.	4 June, 1853.
John R. Cobb, 1st Lieut.	24 May, 1853.	4 June, 1853.
Oren W. Gardner, 2d Lieut.	21 April, 1852.	6 April, 1853.
William Pratt, 3d Lieut.	27 March, 1851.	23 May, 1851.
Henry Richardson, 4th Lieut.	5 April, 1853.	18 April, 1853.

Officers discharged March 27, 1855.

[1] Roster No. 11, p. 135.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, WINCHESTER, MASS.

EARLY in the year 1882, through the interest and zealous labors of several ladies, the services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were started in Winchester.

The first service was held in Harmony Hall, on the last Sunday in February (February 26, 1882), the Rev. Charles P. Parker, of Cambridge, officiating. Mr. Parker, although residing in Cambridge and unable to do any pastoral work, continued in charge of the mission services until October 1882, during that time having the assistance of several other clergymen.

The work having been accepted by the Diocesan Board of Missions, the Rev. Charles Morris Addison, Rector of Saint John's Church, Arlington, was appointed missionary in charge, officiating for the first time October 1, 1882.

The attendance having increased by November, the services were held in the Methodist Church, which was hired for Sunday afternoons.

A Sunday-school was organized in December, and early in 1883 the Ladies' Guild was formed. About this time the congregation was organized into a mission, with the following committee: —

The Rev. Charles Morris Addison, Missionary; Mr. Irving S. Palmer, Warden; Mr. Samuel W. McCall, Vestryman; Mr. Frank J. Wills, Clerk; Mr. Charles Gratiot Thompson, Treasurer. Previous to this, Mr. George B. Shepley was Treasurer.

It was soon decided by the congregation that the proper conduct of the services, and the future growth of the Episcopal Church in the town, called for a church-building.

By the beginning of the year 1884 subscriptions were received for a small Episcopal Church, the land on which to place it having been generously offered by Mr. D. Nelson Skillings. Plans were kindly made by Mr. George D. Rand,

and the prospect was so encouraging that work was begun in August, 1884.

The church was completed in January, 1885, and the first service was held in it on January 25.

The church having been fully paid for, it was consecrated by the Right Reverend Benjamin H. Paddock, Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by a large number of the clergy, on Friday, May 29, 1885.

CHARLES MORRIS ADDISON, *Rector.*

WINCHESTER, June 6, 1885.

The following are the names of the members of the Episcopal Church at its formation: —

Charles Gratiot Thompson.
Mrs. Sophie (Underwood) Thompson.
George B. Shepley.
Mrs. Mary Fessenden (Barrows) Shepley.
George Francis Hawley.
Mrs. Harriette N. (Russell) Hawley.
Mrs. Mary Page.
Mrs. Catherine Rice.
Miss Harriet Judkins.
Miss Ellen Judkins.
Miss Mary Judkins.
Mrs. Gertrude Fiske.
Mrs. Susan Boyce.
Mrs. Elizabeth Blank.
Mrs. Mary Delacroix.
Miss Annie Delacroix.
Louis Delacroix.
Mrs. Joseph Moulton.
Henry Bishop.
Samuel W. McCall.
Irving S. Palmer.
Charles Sergeant.

WINCHESTER COUNCIL, No. 150, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

THE order of the American Legion of Honor was organized in the city of Boston, December 18, 1878, and incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, March 11, 1879.

At the present time (June, 1885) it numbers over 57,000 members in the United States, and about 6,000 in the State of Massachusetts.

This order differs from the Knights of Honor in three essential particulars. First, it admits both sexes to membership. Second, its benefits are divided into six degrees, or sums, payable at the death of members, namely, $500, $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, and $5,000, with amount of assessments to correspond. Third, its assessments are graded according to the age of members at initiation.

Winchester Council No. 150 was instituted in Oma Hall (Richardson's Block), April 7, 1880, by Deputy Supreme Commander Andrew Dow, of Boston, in presence of Grand Commander D. B. Kimball, of Salem, and the Secretary of the Grand Council of Massachusetts. The following sixty-one ladies and gentlemen were present and were initiated and enrolled as charter members, officers installed, and Committees appointed as designated: —

Mr. Abijah Thompson. (Sentry.)
Mrs. Maria Stearns Thompson.
Mr. William Harrison Bailey. (Commander.)
Mrs. Susan Caroline Bailey. (Entertainment Com.)
Mr. George Porter Brown. (Trustee.)
Mr. William Alanson Snow. (Guide.)
Mr. Charles Harrison Dunham. (Trustee.)
Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Dunham. (Entertainment Com.)
Mr. Warren Johnson.
Mr. Henry Childs Miller. (Past Commander.)
Mrs. Mary Hannah Miller. (Entertainment Com.)
Mr. Edwin Augustus Wadleigh. (Vice-commander.)
Mr. Edward Henry Stone.
Mr. Charles Eben Swett. (Orator.)

Mr. James Paschal Boutwell. (Warden.)
Mrs. Hannah Huntington Boutwell.
Mr. John Winslow Richardson.
Mrs. Rebecca Reeves Richardson.
Mr. William Simonds.
Mrs. Mary Roby Simonds.
Mr. Charles Fitch Lunt. (Chaplain.)
Mrs. Sarah Webster Lunt.
Mr. Henry Augustus Emerson. (Collector.)
Mrs. Sarah Emeline Emerson.
Mr. Irving Stevens Palmer. (Treasurer.)
Mrs. Eugenia Elizabeth Palmer.
Mr. Thomas Sinclair Spurr.
Mrs. Fannie Baxter Spurr.
Miss Emma Collamore Richardson. (Entertainment Com.)
Dr. Daniel Webster Wight. (Medical Examiner.)
Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wight.
Dr. Frederick Winsor. (Medical Examiner.)
Mr. Harrison Parker, 2d.
Mrs. Fannie Fletcher Parker.
Mr. Charles Fernald Jordan.
Mrs. Margaret Louise Jordan.
Mr. James Henry Winn.
Mrs. Julia Ann Winn.
Mrs. Charles Sanborn Smith.
Mrs. Abbie Smith.
Mr. Samuel Wallace Smith.
Mr. Abraham Prescott Palmer.
Mr. Wallace Prescott Palmer.
Mrs. Helen Sarah Palmer.
Mr. Henry Edwin Gardiner Andrews.
Mr. Leonidas Marshall Hall.
Mr. Warren Francis Foster. (Secretary and Trustee.)
Mr. George Washington Blanchard.
Mr. Marcus Carlon Cook.
Mr. George Washington Spurr.
Mr. Erving B. Whitney.
Mr. Sylvanus Cobb Small.
Mr. Henry Stone.
Mr. Benjamin Franklin Holbrook.
Mr. William Henry Cooper.
Mrs. Susan Pond Cooper. (Entertainment Com.)

Mr. Frank M. White.
Mrs. Mary Maria Twombly.
Miss Jennie M. Cummings.
Miss Josephine Keyes.
Mr. William Nelson Arnold.

Several of the above were termed, by the laws of the order, "Honorary members," not being able to pass a satisfactory medical examination to enable them to participate in the life insurance feature of the order. All of these, however, withdrew during the first year or two, after the social exercises began to decline. For the good people of Winchester, like most other communities, lose their enthusiasm for, and become indifferent to, their social institutions as soon as a few leading spirits grow weary of doing all the work of providing entertainments for their fellow-citizens.

The Council now numbers fifty (50) members, — thirty-five male (35) and fifteen female (15), — all "beneficial members," and is one of five councils in the State, of equal age, that has escaped the hand of death, and has consequently drawn nothing from the Relief Fund of the order, while it has paid in over $6,500, and has also paid to its own members in sick-benefits nearly $100, during the first five years of its existence.

The presiding officers have been: —

Past Commander, William H. Bailey (charter), 1880.
Past Commander, Charles E. Swett, 1881–82.
Past Commander, Thomas S. Spurr, 1883–84.
Past Commander, James P. Boutwell, 1885.

The Council now meets on the second and fourth Mondays of every month in apartments of Masonic Hall.

WILLIAM HARRISON BAILEY.

WINCHESTER, June 22, 1885.

AMOS WHITTEMORE.

AMOS WHITTEMORE,[1] the ingenious mechanic and inventor (see p. 126 of *The Record*), was born in Arlington, April 14, 1814, and died in Cambridgeport, July 19, 1882. He was the grandson of Amos Whittemore, the inventor of the celebrated machine for making cotton and wool cards. His father was Amos Whittemore, Jr., and his mother, Mrs. Rebecca (Russell) Whittemore, died in Arlington, Massachusetts, April 5, 1883, aged 97 years, 8 months. His mother was a widow for fifty-five years, — his father dying in the year 1827. His grandfather, the inventor, died in the year 1828.

Amos Whittemore, the grandson, was thus early thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood; but throughout life he was an example of one impelled by hereditary inventive instinct. At the age of eighteen he invented the machine for pegging shoes, mentioned by Mr. Clark on page 126 of *The Record*, as being placed in the mill-building belonging to Mr. Samuel S. Richardson in Winchester. (We are grateful to Mr. Clark for this item of information in his very suggestive articles.) We presume this machine was placed in that factory through the influence of Mr. Whittemore's brother-in-law and ever kind friend, Dr. Benjamin Cutter, of Woburn (my father).

The pegging-machine was an important adjunct to the shoe-manufacturing interest in this country. Mr. Whittemore's plan also embraced machines for cutting the uppers and soles, for buffing and paring the soles and heels, and using wire nails for fastening the heels. The slanting of the pegs in shoes is his idea. His invention was exhibited at Arlington, in December, 1833, but, meeting with discouragement and bitter opposition, was not patented. The machine was eventually sold for forty-five dollars, and others afterward

[1] Not Whitt*i*more, as given on page 126, but Whittemore.

reaped the advantages pecuniarily. The true source of the machine has since been recognized, and its utility is generally acknowledged. At an interview with Mr. Whittemore on December 1, 1870, he said that at the time when he invented his machine it was argued that the making of shoes by machinery would throw the shoemakers working by hand out of employment, and it was threatened to burn him out even, if he continued using his machine. Through the influence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Benjamin Cutter, of Woburn, women were induced to bind his shoes, but only at double prices, and this only for a short time.

An obituary notice in the *Arlington Advocate*, for July 29, 1882, by the present writer, contains a list of some of his other inventions. The philanthropic aim of his work in inventing the pegging-machine may be expressed in the words of Mr. Whittemore, when he said, in my hearing: "Many more people wear shoes than would have worn them had no machines been invented."

His pill-counting machine, for instance, is a good illustration of the quality of his inventive genius. By a contrivance so simple that one feels almost ashamed that he never thought of it himself, a hundred or more pills are counted instantly by a movement of the hand. Mr. Whittemore married, in 1837, Mrs. Almira Thompson, of Woburn, who survives him. They had no children.

W. R. CUTTER.

WOBURN, August, 1885.

KNIGHT TEMPLARS' EXCURSION.

AMONG the pleasant excursions of the summer of 1885, none were more so than that of Boston Commandery Knight Templars, on Thursday, September 3, to Star Island, one of the Isles of Shoals. Leaving Boston by a special train at 9.35 A.M., two hundred and twenty-five Sir Knights

and Ladies were swiftly conveyed to Portsmouth, and there embarked on board the United States steamer *Leyden*, which, after ten miles' sail on the water, safely landed them on the island at 1.20 P.M. They found the Oceanic Hotel gayly decorated with flags, bunting, Chinese lanterns, and the words "Welcome, Knights," on an arch over the entrance of its hospitable doors, while from the staff on the cupola was displayed a large white beausant bearing a red Templar cross. Over this was afterward to be seen the black-and-white beausant of Boston Commandery, which, during the passage on the steamer, had been displayed at her foremast head. This beausant had been planted on the summits of Mount Washington and the Sierra Nevadas in previous pilgrimages.

After removing the dust of travel, the company sat down to a dinner of excellent quality, well cooked and well served. After dinner the ladies and gentlemen strolled around and viewed the many ancient relics which are to be seen there. Among them were the old stone church, the original one having been built two hundred years ago and afterward destroyed by fire, and the present one eighty-five years before; the monument to Captain John Smith, who, it is claimed, discovered these isles in 1614, but whose claim is very much disputed; the "Teacher's Chair," as it is called, where, in 1848, a Miss Underhill, a loved and valued teacher, was washed away out to sea, while reading a book; the little enclosure where some children of the Rev. Mr. Beebe, a former pastor, are buried. It lies at the base of several high rocks, and it was laid out and a wooden picket fence erected around it by the minister's own hands, who also placed a small monument on the spot. The burial-place has been sadly neglected of late years, being overgrown with bushes, and the monument is hardly discernible. The last resting-places of a large number of the early inhabitants of the isle are scattered indiscriminately around, and one

cannot walk without treading on the mounds which cover their remains or stumbling over the rough pieces of stone, merely stuck in the ground at the head and foot of the graves. The grave of the Rev. Mr. Tuck, who died in 1701, and that of the Rev. Mr. Stevens, who died in 1740, are more prominently marked by large tablets set upon stone, setting forth their position and their virtues, but the ruthless hand of time has almost obliterated the masonry and the letters. Betty Moody's Cave, said to be marked with the blood of her offspring, whose life she sacrificed rather than have it fall into the hands of the Indians, is pointed out to the curious seeker. The remains of the old fort, built in 1653, on a slight elevation near the hotel, commands a fine view, and is now occupied by a band-stand and a summer-house. While in the neighborhood of the "Teacher's Chair," and also in front of the hotel, the Sir Knights and Ladies were clustered in a group and photographed. After this and during the time of their stay here, most of the company went over to Appledore, in the little steam-launch *Pinafore*, and viewed the hotel — the "Prince of Whales," Mrs. Thaxter's pretty cottage, and the last resting-place of Laighton, the father of the present proprietors of this island.

Returning to Star, and when darkness had settled down on sea and land, the "Oceanic" was illuminated by a large number of Chinese lanterns and a brilliant display of fireworks, given under the direction of Sir B. M. Wedger, lasting an hour. This was followed by dancing in the large hall of the hotel, to the music of Carter's Orchestra, and the closing exercises were the singing of familiar hymns and songs in the same hall, under the leadership of Sir W. F. Miller, until a late hour. After breakfast the next morning, by invitation of the Rev. Sir O. A. Roberts, a goodly number the Knights and Ladies assembled in the old church, where brief religious services were held. After this, by the courtesy of the officers of the United States steamer *Leyden*,

a large number were treated to a beautiful sail around the outside of Star, Appledore, Smutty Nose, Londoner, White, and Duck Islands, while others took smaller craft for the same trip.

At one o'clock the California Pilgrims, who two years ago bore the banner of Boston Commandery to the Pacific shores, celebrated the second anniversary of that event by a sumptuous banquet, to which they invited their less-favored Knights and Ladies. The tables were ornamented with choice flowers and liberally spread with choice and tempting edibles, with as equally refreshing liquids; and the whole affair reflected great credit upon the committee who planned it and the hotel manager, O. F. Frisbee, who carried it out. After the bodily wants had been fully supplied, the large company was called to order by Eminent Sir John L. Stevenson, who, in a few well-chosen words, welcomed all present to this anniversary festival, and introduced Grand Recorder A. F. Chapman, Eminent Commander F. T. Comee, the Rev. Sir O. A. Roberts, the Rev. Sir S. McBurney, of Taunton, and Sir Charles E. Pierce, who made brief speeches. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne," and a general hand-shake all around, brought the festivities to a close, and at four o'clock the company took the boat and cars for home, arriving in Boston at half-past eight o'clock on Friday evening, September 4.

The weather of both days was delightful, and the trip one of unalloyed pleasure to all the participants. Much more might be said about the Isles of Shoals, their history and their attractions, but space will not allow it.

Among those who joined in this excursion were the following Sir Knights and Ladies from Winchester: —

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Dunham; Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Littlefield; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cobb, Miss Mary L. Cobb; Edwin A. Wadleigh; Mr. and Mrs. James Houston, Misses Ella and Sadie Houston: Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Brown;

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dwinell; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Loring, Miss Bessie Loring; Mr. and Mrs. Abijah Thompson; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Tuck; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Parker, Misses Mabelle L. Parker and Lizzie A. Symnes; John R. Newman, William Pratt, and George G. Stratton.

E. A. WADLEIGH.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE GRAVESTONES IN WILDWOOD CEMETERY, IN WINCHESTER, MASS.

COMMUNICATED BY ABIJAH THOMPSON.

ZACHARIAH SYMMES,

DIED

October 16, 1850,

Aged 70.

"Blessed are those servants whom the Lord,
When he cometh shall find watching."

NANCY,

WIFE OF

ZACHARIAH SYMMES,

DIED

May 21, 1871,

Aged 85.

"Blessed are they who trust in the Lord."

ASA LOCKE,

DIED JULY 16, 1857,

Aged 75 yrs.

A good man;
Firm and true in friendship;
Faithful in the relations of life;
A follower of the Redeemer.

LUCY W.,

WIFE OF

ASA LOCKE,

DIED DECEMBER 7, 1860,

Aged 81 years.

OUR MOTHER.

Prudent, discreet, and good,
She was an example for her children,
And for many years a helpmate to her husband.
She has now gone to join him in the better land.

CEPHAS CHURCH,

DIED

January 8, 1875,

Aged

65 yrs., 8 mos.

He loved his neighbor as himself.

MARSHALL WYMAN,

July 11, 1792.
July 10, 1868.

SUSAN PARKER,

HIS WIFE,

July 28, 1799.
Nov. 3, 1876.

——WYMAN——

CAPT.

NATHAN JAQUITH,

DIED

Feb. 16, 1875,

ÆT. 93 yrs., 10 ms., 16 ds.

We rest together.

MRS. ESTHER,

WIFE OF

NATHAN JAQUITH,

DIED

Dec. 2, 1846,

ÆT. 64.

"Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth."

JESSE RICHARDSON,

Died Dec. 11, 1843,

ÆT. 62.

LORA STEVENS,

HIS WIFE,

Died in Winchester,

Aug. 26, 1851,

ÆT. 62.

"I go to prepare a place for you."

My parents dear, by faith and prayer,
Sought but their Father's will to know.
And not in vain to them was given,
Through death's dark vale, the light of Heaven.
Yes; there, we trust, with sainted ones,
They sing a Saviour's priceless love,
And there may we when life is o'er,
Meet them redeemed to part no more.

BENJAMIN F. THOMPSON,

DIED

July 31, 1863.

Aged 64 yrs., 6 mos.

HANNAH W.,

WIFE OF

B. F. THOMPSON,

Died Nov. 8, 1882,

Aged 78 yrs., 10 mos.

MAJ. FRANCIS JOHNSON,

Died Nov. 16, 1846,

ÆT. 75.

SARAH GARDNER,

DIED

July 20, 1857,

Æt. 85 years, 9 mos.

PATIENCE GARDNER,

DIED

January 23, 1864.

ÆT. 90 yrs., 9 months.

JOSEPH HUNNEWELL.

DIED

Sept. 25, 1869.

Age 67 yrs., 5 mos.

CLIPPINGS.

"To-day becomes historic to-morrow."

WOOBURNE.

FOWER or ffive Miles above Maulden West is a more considerable Towne called Wooburne; they live by ffurnishing the Sea Townes with Provisions as Corne and Flesh, and also they ffurnish the Merchants with such goods to be exported. — *Maverick's Descriptions of New England* (about 1650).

MAVERICK. — Pastor of the "Third Church of Christ gathered at Dorchester, 1631."

DORCHESTER. — "The forme of this Towne is almost like a serpent turning her head to the North-ward; over against Tompson's Island, and the Castle, her body and wings being chiefly built on, are filled (1650) somewhat thick of Houses, onely that one of her Wings is clipt. her Tayle being of such a large extent that shee can hardly draw it after her." — *Wonder-Working Providence*, p. 41.

WINCHESTER (Middlesex Co., 8 m. fr. Boston). — Contains manufactories, machine-shops, tanneries, and extensive vegetable gardens. A branch railway extends to Woburn, a brisk manufacturing place of 10,000 people. — *Taintor's Guide Book*, 1885.

JUNE 2, 1641. — The bounds for Charlestown Village (Woburn) are to be set out by Captain Cooke, Mr. Holliocke and Mr. John Oliver, the contents of four miles square. — *Brooks's History of Medford.*

24. 9. mo 70. A sad accident at Woburn of three men yt were digging a well & ye earth caved in & swallowd up two alive & the third hardly escaped but was digged out his head not being covered wth earth.

4. 12m. 70. Mr. Zacharie Symmes Pastor to the Church at Charlestowne dyed. Fro 19th of 1m. to ye 28th was rainie, stormie & tempestuous weather.

8th 9. m 71. An Indian executed & hung up in chaines for murdering an English maid at Woburn. — *Roxbury Parish Records*, 1670. *Boston Commissioners' Report, 2d Edition.*

SILVER WEDDING.

THE occasion of the Silver Wedding, as it is termed, of Hon. John A. Bolles and wife, was improved by some thirty of their friends who called upon them one evening last week, at their residence, to congratulate them upon reaching this period of their wedded life, and to present to them some substantial token of their regard and esteem. The evening was pleasantly and agreeably passed in social converse and friendly greeting. During the evening Mr. and Mrs. Bolles were presented with numerous articles of silverware by their friends, which were appropriately received. — *Excelsior.*
WINCHESTER, December 3, 1859.

FREEMEN (from Lists in the New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register): —

Richard Walker, 1633.
John Walker, 1634.
Augustine Walker, 1641.
Henry Walker, 1672.
Israel Walker, 1674.
Samuel Walker, 1674.
Jno. Walker, 1677.
Joseph Walker, 1678.
Thomas Walker, 1690.

John Walker (1677), John Carter, John Berbene. These psons are in full communion with the Church of Christ in Woburn desireing their fredome. — *Old Records.*

THE story of our division from the three towns is full of interest and excitement. It is a history of conflict and struggle — sharp, earnest, resolute. The warmth of feeling provoked by that controversy is passing away. — *Oration of John A. Bolles, July 4, 1860.*

HUMPHREY B. HOWE.

"A HIGHLY respected citizen of Medford died Sunday, August 30, 1885, aged sixty-seven. He was for many years connected with the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Company, served nine months in the War of the Rebellion and belonged to Post 66, G. A. R." He was formerly a resident of Winchester, and in 1843 was clerk of the old School Ward, No. 5, South Woburn. He also kept, for a time, a grocery-store in the old store built by Mr. John Symmes, which, at a later date, was converted into a dwelling-house, owned and occupied by Mr. Jefferson Ford. (See p. 127 of *The Record.*) Mr. Howe, for a time, also occupied the shoe-factory building of S. S. Richardson (built 1837), keeping there groceries and dry-goods; at one time was postmaster and was highly respected here as well as later at Medford.

WINCHESTER HIGHLANDS.

ANOTHER entertainment has been held, this time in the Congregational vestry, to aid the building fund for a chapel at the Highlands. A company of young ladies, from the Phillips Church, South Boston, kindly came out and rendered, with very pleasing effect, the "Sunflower" chorus. Mr. Walter Rice gave two solos upon the violin. Mrs. Bailey sang two songs. Mrs. Miller also sang twice. Miss Carrie Pond gave two piano solos, and Miss Mattie Richardson read, with much acceptance, a selection from Mrs. Browning's poems, Mr. Usher making the announcements.

8628. ABOUT THE BALDWIN APPLE (*Boston Transcript*). — I was born in Woburn, and lived there till 1838. I often heard of the apple, through my father, Leonard Thompson, and others.

When Samuel Thompson was surveying, in the fall of 1760, at Butters Row, in Wilmington, Massachusetts, near Woburn, he noticed some excellent fruit on an old apple-tree, inhabited by a family of woodpeckers. He gathered specimens of the fruit, and, finding it very palatable, took some home, where they were much liked, and in after years scions were cut from the tree and sent far and wide. It is now the Baldwin apple of the day. W. T.

THE WEDGEMERE TENNIS CLUB of Winchester opened its new grounds with a tournament. Ladies and gentlemen attended in large numbers, and the scene was animated and brilliant. The club is firmly established in popular favor in Winchester, and its permanent success seems to be assured beyond a doubt.

JUNE 17, 1885.

HIGH SERVICE.

GROUND has been broken for the high-pressure service (water-works). A large force of men are at work making the necessary pipes, and lining them with cement, for immediate use when all things are in readiness to lay them.

JULY 17, 1885.

STATISTICS.

THE amount of church property exempt from taxation in this town is $76,600. The Assessors report the following figures: —

	1885.
Valuation of Real Estate,	$3,069,722.00
,, Personal ,,	1,081,355.00
Total,	$4,151,077.00
A gain on Real Estate of	$134,889.00
,, Personal ,,	264,472.08
Total,	$399,361.08

Rate of taxation on $1,000, $13.50. Number of polls, 1,066, at $2, and 13 at 50 cents; number of houses, 713; barns, 269; shops, 207; dogs, 172; horses, 324: oxen, 6; cows, 186; heifers, 14; swine, 103; sheep, 1; goats, 6; carriages, 248; children between 5 and 15, 620; liable to military duty, 563; women voters, 13.

CENSUS RETURNS. — Population, 1885, 4,390; houses, 713; tenements, 844; families, 857.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

THE organization of this Association for the year 1885–86 is as follows: —

Mrs. A. B. Winsor, President.
Mrs. Rev. Joshua Coit, Vice-president.
Mrs. George D. Rand, Treasurer.
Miss Sarah M. Nowell, Secretary.

Directors — Mrs. Pressey, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Shepley, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Elder, and Miss Harrington.

CHAIRWOMEN OF COMMITTEES:

Literature, Miss A. Harrington.
Education, Mrs. E. Pressey.
Current Events, Mrs. M. F. Shepley.
Social Science, Mrs. A. Church.
Domestic Economy, Mrs. L. Elder.
History and Travel, Mrs. E. B. Seymour.
Art, Mrs. M. L. Coit.
Finance, Mrs. M. J. Rand.

ELIZABETH L. SMITH.

OUR aged townsman, Mr. Samuel Smith, himself an octogenarian, has been called to mourn the loss of his wife, with whom he has passed sixty years of married life, on Sunday last. He receives the earnest sympathies of his friends in his bereavement. Mrs. Smith was the daughter of "Old" Josiah Locke, of Woburn, so called in distinction from later descendants of the same name.

JUNE, 1885.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting was held September 16, 1885. S. W. Twombly was reëlected President, and Messrs. S. W. Reynolds and S. H. Folsom were elected Vice-presidents.

Executive Committee — D. N. Skillings, John T. Wilson, George S. Littlefield, and Daniel March, Jr.

Secretary, George H. Eustis.

Treasurer, Charles F. Lunt.

250th YEAR-DAY.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1885. Hingham exulted, with bell-ringing, open-air concerts, a great procession, an oration in the *Old Meeting-House* — "the oldest building in the land still occupied for Protestant worship" — by Solomon Lincoln, Esq., more bell-ringing and firing of cannons, a dinner in Agricultural Hall, with post-prandials from the Hon. John D. Long, Governor Robinson, Hon. Thomas Russell, Solomon Lincoln, Esq., Rev. H. Price Collier, Dr. William Everett, and Mr. Luther Stevenson, and a social gathering in the evening, — a grand jubilee over what Hingham has been and done for over two centuries and a half.

PROCEEDINGS.

WINCHESTER, May 5, 1885.

SOCIETY met at Harmony Hall, according to adjournment.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Rev. Leander Thompson, of North Woburn, Mass., and Dr. David Youngman, of Somerville, Mass., were elected Honorary Members.

PAPERS PRESENTED AND FILED.

1. Autograph letter of the Rev. Zachariah Symmes, dated Jamaica, W. I., January, 1706. By Luther R. Symmes.

2. Letters of acknowledgment from the Boston Athenæum, Boston Public Library, Massachusetts Historical Society, Massachusetts State Librarian, New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and the Public Libraries of Woburn and Winchester.

3. Biographical sketch of Dr. David Youngman and his intimate connection with the early history of Winchester. By Abijah Thompson.

4. Catalogue of Youngman's Circulating Library in Winchester, 1854. By A. Thompson.

5. Oration of Abijah Thompson, of Woburn, July 4, 1805. By the Rev. L. Thompson.

6. The Seven Original Members of the First Church. By the Rev. L. Thompson.

7. Woburn Men at Lexington and Concord. By the Rev. L. Thompson.

8. Marriages, Births, Baptisms, and Deaths, 1630 to 1699 (Boston Records). By Wm. W. Whitmore.

Donations were received at, and subsequent to, the May meeting from

The Selectmen, Winchester.
George T. Littlefield, Winchester.
George P. Brown, ,,

Thomas P. Ayer, Winchester.
Abijah Thompson, ,,
William T. Dotton, ,,
Harry C. Holt, ,,
Miss Harriet Symmes, ,,
Stephen Thompson, ,,
Capt. John Bradford, ,,
James A. Dupee, ,,
Joel F. Hanson, ,,
Henry F. Johnson, ,,
Charles G. Thompson, ,,
Edwin A. Wadleigh, ,,
John P. Walker, Providence, R. I.
Rev. Leander Thompson, North Woburn.
John Ward Dean, New England Hist. and Gen. Society.
George K. Clarke, Newbury, Mass.
Wm. R. Cutter, Woburn.
F. M. Boutwell, Groton, Mass.
Geo. P. Baldwin, Woburn.
Mrs. Albert Thompson, Woburn.
David Youngman, Somerville.
Oliver R. Clark, Tewksbury.
Woburn Public Library.
City of Boston.
Samuel A. Green, Boston.
William H. Whitmore, Boston.
William Boynton, Winchester.
Sumner Richardson, ,,
George F. Parker, ,,

The donations of the foregoing included 24 bound volumes, 430 pamphlets and journals, 38 photographs and pictures, 12 historical manuscripts, and several specimens of Indian relics, all of which are duly recorded in the books of our Librarian, or filed in appropriate cases.

A paper was read by George T. Littlefield, containing a list of the original land-owners in Waterfield, included in our present territory, with descriptions of their respective possessions, compiled from the Charlestown Book of Possessions.

The reports of the Librarian and Treasurer were read, accepted, and ordered to be filed.

The following should be added to the list of members heretofore printed: —

George F. Parker.
Eugene Tappan.
Stephen H. Cutter.
Sylvanus Elliott.
Stephen Abbott Holt.
Edmund Sanderson.
Sylvanus Cobb Small.
Samuel J. Elder.
Charles Nelson Dodge.

Adjourned to meet October 6, 1885.

GEORGE COOKE, *Secretary.*

AN EDITORIAL WORD.

WHILE the title-page of *The Record* simply announces "Printed for the Members of the Winchester Historical and Genealogical Society," it would be false modesty to deny that the wider circle of our fellow-citizens of Winchester has been regarded in this effort to please, instruct, and inspire with local patriotism.

To this wider public we would commend the spirit and intent, if not the manner, of this first volume. It will be considerately remembered that the topics selected from the contributions of the members, or the manner of their treatment, could consistently claim no other merit than that of simple historic information, and even in this, of something less than written history — merely a gathering of material, by any available methods, for the work of a competent historian.

As to the local interest, which it has been the aim of the Society to awaken, we cannot feel it immodest to say that the appeal to the citizens at large requires, at this day, no apology. Not only the families first established upon this soil and such as have left these old homesteads for habitation

elsewhere, but those who have been attracted to Winchester, — and have as yet to acquire the completed sense of home with us, — all have a common interest in a "town with a history."

The day is past, certainly, in the older parts of our country, when citizens of respectable intelligence will ignore the historic associations of their homes, or the fact that the evolution of society around them, to whatever modifications of thought, faith, or manners it may have brought the living of to-day, is in the line of legitimate fruitage from the planting of the fathers, — that theirs were the seed-thoughts of our distinctive civilization; their religious faith the supreme motive in founding and building, and the Golden Rule the basis of social organization.

It was a happy inspiration of the lamented Garfield which led him to say of the dead, on a commemorative occasion: "They need not us, but forever and forevermore we need them."

One after another, now in rapid succession, our neighboring towns are celebrating the 250th anniversaries of their existence. Woburn, the beginnings of which were upon our soil, was the twenty-third in the order of established towns in Massachusetts, and the day approaches for the gathering of what belongs to such a celebration here.

The Society (may we not say the citizens of Winchester?) is under great obligations to the persons who have so energetically awakened the dormant interest of many in our community, and led to earnest efforts in giving a permanent form to traditionary and fragmentary matters relating to our local history.

Without special solicitation nearly fifty persons have, within the year, contributed either written papers or matters adapted to our archives. Including those not yet printed, about seventy-five papers have been prepared, many of them requiring laborious research.

Our acting Librarian, George T. Littlefield, has been occupied in a work which needs only to be known to be very highly appreciated. The arrangement, numbering, and indexing of the matters committed to his care, is a work requiring great ability and intelligent labor. For such work gratuitously rendered, every citizen in time to come will see reason for grateful admiration.

The department of biography has received a few contributions in addition to those already printed, and it is hoped that biographical sketches, or materials for the same, will be furnished by many of our citizens in the near future.

Remembering that it is not official position or professional eminence that constitutes the chief value of a citizen's life to the community in which he lives or to the beneficent structure of society itself, we can hardly estimate too highly the preservation of the material facts of individual and family life.

GEORGE COOKE.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1885.

OMISSION. — The paper upon Roads in Winchester, pages 277–281, should bear the signature of Luther R. Symmes.

THE

WINCHESTER RECORD.

VOLUME I.

"Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, records, fragments of stone, passages of books, and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

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